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Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 29—30, 1881.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

It is with the deepest and sincerest satisfaction that we publish a telegram from our Correspondent at New York, in which he records the general revival of the belief that the President of the United States will be restored to health. Should this confidence, which is shared by the most distinguished of the physicians in attendance at the White House, be happily justified by the event, the public gratification will be scarcely less in England than in America. The President has now for two months been hovering between life and death, but interest in the minutest fluctuations of his illness has never in England slackened for a day. For this feeling the cordial understanding between the new country and the old would in itself be sufficient to account. But other causes have combined to heighten anxiety and rivet attention. The high character and honourable career of General Garfield were already well known here. The patience and fortitude with which he has borne his sufferings and supported the tedium of his long sickness were also known, and produced also their impression. Mrs. Garfield's firmness and constancy won all hearts, and there was something peculiarly touching in the faith with which she clung, when every one else was despondent, to the conviction that her husband would recover. The messages which have passed between the Queen of England and the wife of the President of the United States, expressed as they were in the simple language of womanly sympathy and gratitude, gave the best possible recognition to the mutual feeling of two great nations. One more cause there has been and is both for hope and for fear. It is no secret that the consequences to public life in America of the President's death would be serious indeed. For the next three or four years, if Gen. Garfield were removed, a very different man would be at the head of affairs, and on this as well as on the other grounds which we have specified, we earnestly trust that the more sanguine opinion which it is our pleasure to notice may be neither unfounded nor premature.—*Daily News.*

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

"Many things have happened" since the last General Election, as the late Earl of Beaconsfield would have said, and we think that no more opportune occasion could have presented itself for testing whether or not a change has taken place in the opinion of the electors, and more especially of county electors, in respect to the policy which should govern the advisers of the Sovereign. There are, it is true, some constituencies in which it might be too much to expect that even the course which her Majesty's Ministers have pursued would have any practical effect upon the result of by-elections. But this cannot fairly be said of two county constituencies such as those of North Durham and North Lincoln. The former was represented by Sir George Elliot in the last Parliament, and the latter returned two Conservatives. The constitutional element in both is strong, and on a fair trial of strength ought to return both the Conservative candidates, unless we are very much in error in gauging the present current of public opinion. Whatever may have been the influences at work which determined the results in these constituencies at the last General Election, an opportunity has since been afforded to the electors of saying whether the choice they then made was sound. The majority of eight hundred which lost Sir George Elliot his seat in North Durham may easily turn the other way in a constituency numbering more than eighteen thousand electors, and when we take into account the majority by which Sir J. Astley was defeated in North Lincoln, and the influences which operated against him in favour of Mr. Laycock, there are still stronger grounds for looking for a reversal of the former verdict. It must not be forgotten that both these constituencies ought to be relied upon as essentially Conservative, and that, other things being equal, it is the Liberal candidates, and not the Conservative, who should have reason to fear the result. If it be indeed true that, notwithstanding all that has been done by the present Administration to reverse the policy, both domestic and foreign, which was pursued by their predecessors in office, the majority of county electors are satisfied, then the sooner conclusive evidence of this change in public opinion is offered the better it will be for all parties. The issues submitted to these constituencies are in many respects more clear and more defined than those with which they had to deal at the last election. Placing upon one side, though they are by no means unimportant, the considerations arising from the pusillanimous conduct pursued by the Government in South Africa and the humiliation to which England has been compelled to submit, the revolutionary career upon which the Government entered by forcing through Parliament the Irish Land Act ought surely to awaken not only the landowners but the tenant farmers of England to the dangers which beset them. No one is sanguine enough to suppose that the innovations will stop short at the point which they have now reached, and the Prime Minister was candid enough to declare a few days since that the time was not far distant when Parliament would have to recast the land laws of England. The question which the electors of North Durham and North Lincoln will have to determine will be whether they would wish to see an English Land Act Bill introduced on the same lines as that which has now been passed for the supposed benefit of the Irish people; and perhaps even still more prominent before their eyes will be the question not of protection or of free trade, but of "fair trade," which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright have so persistently ignored. With English farmers it has now resolved itself into a question of existence, and it will be for the farmers of these two divisions of important counties to decide whether they will endorse a policy which leaves them totally unable to cultivate their farms with the slightest hopes of obtaining any remuneration for their labour and expenditure of capital, or whether they will give their support to those who desire, whilst upholding the principles of free trade as it was understood by its great originator, Adam Smith, nevertheless insist that so far as this country is concerned Englishmen should be enabled to send their produce to market on equal terms with the Americans, and others. We cannot help regretting that Sir George Elliot, with the view of securing the Irish vote in North Durham, should have condemned the Government for not having accompanied the Irish Land Act with an amnesty to the many turbulent agd law-defying individuals who are now in gaol by virtue of the provisions of the Coercion Acts. Many will doubt that he means what he says, and the Irish electors of North Durham are scarcely likely to give him credit for sincerity. It was not necessary to make this statement to secure their votes. Their chronic antagonism to any existing Administration, and their antipathy to the present Government for having passed the Coercion Act, would be quite sufficient to secure for him their support. But so great are the efforts made by the representatives of the Irish Irreconcileables to procure the defeat of the Liberal candidate that Mr. Laing has actually brought himself to condemn the Government for having demanded exceptional powers from the Legislature without sufficient justification. It must be admitted that it is humiliating to see candidates for the representation of an English constituency truckling to an influence which in their hearts they must despise.—*Morning Post.*

REWARDS FOR FAITHFUL SERVICES.

The customary creation of Peers, by which a Liberal Prime Minister never fails to reward the faithful followers who have rendered service to their party, has just been announced. So long as Government by party continues, such appointments are to be looked for; but it could have been hoped that the selection had been of a kind better fitted to add to the intellectual resources of the Upper House than by any stretch of courtesy it can be called in this instance:—

Even the *Daily News*, with all its love and admiration for the Premier, is compelled to admit that their presence "will not add to its intellectual and social position." It is rarely that even Mr. Gladstone has more ostentatiously made a creation of peers the reward for political services. The Marquis of Tweeddale, as Lord William Hay, fought several battles for his party, by no means always with either particular credit or success. Lord Reay is in some sense a foreigner, having spent most of his life abroad; but he has latterly gratified the feelings of the Prime Minister, and possibly in some infinitesimal degree advanced Liberal interests, by the somewhat demonstrative way in which he has made known his adhesion to the party. Sir Dudley C. Marjoribanks has special claims upon the Government. As Sir William Miller was rewarded with a baronetcy for once winning Berwickshire, Sir Dudley doubtless deserves a peerage for securing the borough of Berwick for the Ministry; while his son, with his potent aid, succeeded in once again rescuing the county from Tory thraldom. The work done by Sir Harcourt Johnstone when he retired from Scarborough, to leave a safe seat for the indispensable services of Mr. Dodson, is still in every one's memory; while if Sir Henry Tufton has not succeeded in winning seats for his party, he has had the merit of carrying out the advice to "try, try, and try again." The Government are to be congratulated on their disposition to select one useful man for high honours. These elevations only make one vacancy in the House of Commons. Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks must resign his seat for Berwick, and we hope to see him replaced by a good Conservative. His influence won the two seats at the general election, but has not been strong enough to retain them, for the representation is now divided. Now that the opportunity offers again, we hope to see Berwick give in its allegiance to the Tory party. That will be a fit climax to the dispensation of Gladstonian Peerages.—*Globe.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S PEERAGES.—The six new Peerage creations announced yesterday morning bring up the number of creations under Mr. Gladstone's two services as Premier to 46, including the promotion in dignity of the Marquis of Westminster and Earl de Grey and Ripon. The only Peerage bestowed in Mr. Gladstone's first year (1868) was that received by the late Sir W. Page Wood, who became Lord Hatherley; but in the year following there were 11 creations—Lords Acton, Balinhard (Earl of Southesk), Castletown, Dunning (Lord Rollo), Greville, Hale (Earl of Listowel), Howard of Glossop (Lord Edward Howard), Lawrence (Sir John Lawrence), Penzance, Robartes, and Wolverton. In 1870 Lord O'Hagan was the only creation; in 1871, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Dufferin, Lord Blatchford, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lord Sandhurst; in 1872, Lords Ettrick (Lord Napier), Hanmer, and Selborne; in 1873, Lords Portman, Aberdare, Breadalbane (Earl of Breadalbane), Somerton (Earl of Normanton), and Waveney; and in 1874, Lords Moncrieff, Coleridge, and Emly, the Duke of Westminster, Earl Sydney, Viscount Cardwell, and Lords Strafford (Lord Enfield), Carlingford, Cottesloe, and Hammond. Since the present Government was formed till the announcements just made the only creations have been Lords Sherbrooke, Mount Temple, Brabourne, and Ampthill. The creations under the late Lord Beaconsfield were 48, or two more than under Mr. Gladstone as yet. The most notable were the Duke of Connaught, Duke of Abercorn, Marquis of Abergavenny, Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl of Northbrook, Earl of Lytton, Duke of Gordon, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Lord Cranbrook.

ALL NIGHT ON BEN NEVIS.—Three English ladies ascended Ben Nevis last Wednesday without a guide. They lost their way in returning, and were compelled to pass the night on the mountain in heavy rain and hail. They were found on Thursday morning at the top of a steep ravine by two guides sent out to search for them. The ladies were much exhausted. Thick snow fell on Ben Nevis on Sunday.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

The Archbishop of York has addressed the following letter to the Archdeacons of the diocese of York, on the subject of the harvest:—

"August 27, 1881.

"My dear Archdeacon,—I request the clergy, through you, to use in their churches the Prayer for Fair Weather, and also to direct the minds of their people, through their pulpit teaching, to their dependence on the goodness of God, and the many sins which keep us from Him. The present anxieties about the harvest may thus be the means of drawing many to think more of God, and of His goodness and forbearance in the past, and to devote themselves more to Him.

"Wishing you every blessing in your work, "I am ever yours truly,

"W. EBOR."

Very unfavourable reports as to the weather and the harvest prospects have arrived from several districts. A correspondent at Bicester, Oxon, stated that on Monday it rained, with but slight intermission, nearly all day, and harvest operations were again suspended. Agricultural affairs are daily growing more serious. In Berks and North Hants there was a heavy storm of rain and wind on Sunday night and on Monday morning, increasing the losses consequent on bad weather. A Southampton correspondent writes:—"To-day (Monday) has been again a most gloomy one, so far as the agricultural outlook is concerned. Heavy rain came on early this morning, and has continued all day." From Preston it is reported that rain fell on Monday heavily over North Lancashire, that the corn crops are beaten down, and that the potato blight is extending. A Chester correspondent wrote on Monday night:—"The day opened showery, and at six o'clock dark clouds gathered, and a storm of great fury, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over the country, flooding the roads, and doing irreparable injury to the crops. Absolutely no corn has been carried in the county at present. In some districts part of the corn and oats has been cut for three weeks, and is now quite blackened by exposure to the succession of disastrous storms." A Dundee correspondent states that the weather in the north of Scotland on Monday was better than for some time past, and that no rain had fallen during the day, but that the sky had a threatening aspect last night.

The weather was again gloomy and wet in Norfolk on Monday, rain falling more or less for several hours. On Saturday the weather was tolerably fine, and some progress was made in carting wheat and barley. The bad effect of the rains has been neutralised to some extent by fine drying wind, and the harvest has now, in spite of every drawback, made some progress in the county. A Bristol correspondent wrote on Monday:—"After two days of fine weather Bristol and neighbouring counties were again visited to-day by almost continuous and heavy downpours of rain, flooding low-lying parts of Somerset, where wheat stands in many places a foot deep in water. It is ascertained that very little wheat is carried. Some has been cut and remains in the fields, but much is still standing, and both cut and uncut is sprouting. In many cases farmers have mowed the wheat and dried it in the kiln; they really know not what to do, for under any circumstances the harvest is practically lost."

An excessively heavy rainfall took place in Leicestershire and the adjoining counties on Monday, doing further damage to the crops. Scarcely any grain has been secured, and both the growing and cut corn is rotting rapidly. Inquiries over a wide district show that about one-half of the crops will be totally destroyed. In many cases a second growth has appeared, the young blades of wheat being a quarter to half an inch in length. The chemical change which takes place at germination has of course almost totally destroyed the value of the wheat. In Notts on Monday, after comparatively fine weather facilitating some harvest operations, there was again a good deal of rain, and the temperature being mild the weather was calculated to encourage "sprouting," which is already prevalent among the corn. Those crops which have been longest cut have suffered most. A good deal of the corn is in shock, but not much has been carried yet, and every day's delay will now seriously affect the result of the harvest, which at one time appeared to be more promising in this locality than had been the case for some years past.

In consequence of the incessant downpour of rain in the north of Ireland, many of the low-lying districts are submerged, and a great destruction of the crops, both cut and uncut, is at present taking place. On Monday the weather was most inclement, and as for several days last week the rain fell almost constantly, the rivers have been unable to carry the water away. In the lower part of the county of Antrim and a portion of the county of Londonderry the destruction is very great, and much damage is also being done in the counties of Armagh, Down, Tyrone, and Monaghan.

KEEPING OUT THE SEA.

A fine open sloping beach is generally looked upon as one of the natural adornments and attractions of a sea-coast town. Campbell has sung of the "sparkling shingle" which lines Sussex seaboard, and a poet of more recent date tells of "the shingle grinding in the surge." The fact appears to be that the sea carries on a great manufactory of pebbles, taking his raw material from the falling cliffs, and polishing off the angles of the rugged rocklets by a ceaseless process of attrition. The abraded particles possibly help to make up the mass of sand which lies at the foot of the beach, though much of this most likely comes straight from the cliffs. Thus, while the headlands are tumbling into the sea, the lowlying portions of the coast are often found to be striking a sort of balance, by winning from the waves as much as the sea is stealing from the higher portions of the coast, the wreck of the one being applied to the extension of the other. From whence all the pebbles come is held by some people to be as great a mystery as whither all the pins go. The problem becomes none the less perplexing when it is observed that the pebbles travel along the coast in the direction of the prevailing wind. On the southern coast the shingle travels eastward, except when checked by a continuance of easterly winds. Taking the year through, the beach travels up the Channel. Thus Brighton sends pebbles to Eastbourne, Eastbourne to Hastings, and Hastings to Dungeness. Should the pebbles which go to the east not be replaced by a fresh supply from the west, it is certain that the results would be not a little serious to the coast-line. The multitudes of pleasure-hunters and health-seekers who have left London and other inland towns to enjoy an autumnal holiday on the sea-coast may scarcely apprehend the practical importance which attaches to the existence of a sea beach in front of a town. These innumerable pebbles perform a function which gives them a vast pecuniary value, and it is not unlikely that an increasing amount of attention will have to be given to the management of the shingle which circulates along the coast. With reference to the travelling of the beach, we should observe that it appears to be considerably checked at certain points, Portland Bill affording a notable instance of the kind, leading to the formation of the Chesil Bank, built up of stones derived from different sources between that point and Torquay. Concerning the origin of shingle along the South Coast generally, it has to be noticed that a portion may be traced to the vast beds of gravel in the alluvial deposits. Where the chalk cliffs are to windward flints abound among the pebbles which form the beach.

A decrease in the quantity of beach on any part of the coast signifies two things, one of which is apt to be forgotten. Not only can the sea travel in further, but it can strike harder, exhibiting an increase in its destructive action. The deeper the water the greater is the altitude of the waves, and the more formidable is the attack. A greater body of water thus advances on the shore, the blows struck by the breakers become more violent, the beach is made to travel more rapidly, and that which remains is driven further back. The entire process is one which tends to produce a certain degree of danger, not only involving occasional inundation, but actual and permanent loss of land. The causes which lead to a decrease in the quantity of shingle may be natural or artificial. Falling cliffs may supply materials for a shingle beach for a series of years, after which some of the cliffs may have receded so far that the sea has little power over them, or their altitude may have been diminished, so that they have little material to yield. If in any way the supply from a particular source falls off, the beach to leeward becomes starved, and the sea gains on the land. It is also a principle that pebbles seek rest, and where they find it, there they accumulate. If a sea-wall be carried out so far as to meet the waves during most of the tides, the shingle will be carried past, and the wall will be the cause of a deficiency of beach along its front. Thus the shingle is said to travel "with great velocity" along the front of Dymchurch wall when the waves are high. The usual history of these things is that a handsome esplanade encroaches on the open beach, and then in the course of a few years the shore in front of the wall is disfigured with groynes destined to stop the beach from running away.

A singular factor in the case, which ought not to be overlooked, is the constant abstraction of beach which goes on in some places. The shingle is found useful for building purposes and for road-making. The pleasant lanes of Sussex, within a few miles of the shore, have been repaired with shingle for a long series of years. Town and country are alike drawing on the pebbly stone, the houses being founded on beach concrete, while the finer fragments are used for some parts of the superstructure. In the aggregate, enormous quantities of shingle must be withdrawn from the shore, and when the wisdom of this system is questioned, the reply given is that if the pebbles were not thus taken from the beach they would simply travel away to leeward, and so be practically lost. This is very good philosophy for those who are to windward, but every town, save one, is to leeward of one or more towns, and therefore has a portion of its supply intercepted. The ever-growing wilderness of shingle at Dungeness may be cited as proving that there is beach enough and to spare. But the development of that shingly waste may be partly due to the fact that through want of good management the beach is made to travel too rapidly along the coast from the westward. At the same time, the proposal, mooted by Sir Edward Watkin, to transport large quantities of the Dungeness shingle by means of a new railway to the district served by the South-Eastern lines, is one to be viewed with some apprehension.

The subject to which we have referred is one of growing importance. A generation ago it was recorded that the coasts of Kent and Sussex were "constantly undergoing great and remarkable changes." There is evidence that whole tracts of land have been swallowed up by the sea, while at another time equally extensive tracts have been recovered. Towns have been submerged, and seaports have been left dry. Rivers have changed their courses, and flocks have grazed where navies once floated. Shingle and sea-sand underlie green meadows now miles from the shore, and forests are buried beneath the yellow sands where children play and visitors ramble when the tide goes down. History may repeat itself in regard to these oscillations of the shore line, unless the skill of the engineer can avail to prevent a gradual mischief from culminating in a catastrophe. One very critical question is, whether it can much longer be tolerated for each local authority along the sea-board to deal as it pleases with the travelling shingle, which is the common property of all, and which is necessary for the general defence of the coast against the incursions of the sea.—*Standard.*

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "MORNING POST.")

We understand that the Government has received no information to the effect that Turkey was ready to carry out the cession of the last zone, including the city and fortress of Volo, before the expiration of the terms assigned.

The arrival in France of Sir Charles Dilke continues to form the subject of the most ludicrous mistakes on the part of the Parisian press. There would appear to be a *mot d'ordre* among French journals in assuming that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has gone to Paris, instead of Mr. Gladstone, who was to have undertaken this journey, to persuade the French to conclude a treaty. The French newspapers appear to be under the delusion that all the States of Europe are anxious to conclude treaties with France. But our latest information on the subject demonstrates rather the reverse. The Swiss Government is resolved to conclude no treaty unless the French abate their demands. The negotiations between Italy and France, inaugurated with many courtesies at Rome between the Ministry and the French Ambassador, have been again postponed, and it would appear that no conclusion will be come to until the position of the Government is better defined. All questions regarding navigation, and in which the interests of Italy are in perfect harmony with that of Great Britain, will have to be dealt with at Paris, and it is well known that the French Government, which is anxious to import Italian wine, grapes, silk, and oil, is not at all disposed to reduce the taxes for depots and the many obstacles which hamper the maritime trade of Italy and England with France.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Sir Albert Woods, Garter, Principal King of Arms, proceeded to Windsor Castle yesterday, and placed the banner and regalia of the Emperor of Russia, one of the newly created Knights of the Garter, above the stalls in the choir of St. George's Chapel. The yellow flag of his Imperial Majesty, emblazoned with the black eagle, was suspended between the banners of the King of Greece and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen on the Prince's side, and an ormolu plate, engraved with the arms and titles of the Emperor, was affixed to the stall beneath.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan was on Monday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor in Dublin as Judicial Commissioner under the Irish Land Act.

The War Office having recommended the appointment of a lecturer on armour plates in the department of artillery studies at Woolwich, the Treasury has granted an allowance of £5 per lecture to Captain Orde Brown, late of the Royal Artillery, the officer selected by the War Office to fill the position.

It was officially notified on Monday that the number of Bills of the late session to which the Royal assent had been given was 297, of which 72 were public, 219 local, and six private.

In consequence of extensive orders for naval gun carriages having been sent to private firms instead of the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich, a large reduction of workmen is anticipated in the Government factories.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Lord Chancellor has addressed a communication to the Town Clerk of Macclesfield removing the following gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace for that borough:—Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, ex-member; Mr. Geo. Godwin, Mr. A. Hordern, Mr. John Stringer, and Mr. Thos. Crew. With the exception of Mr. Brocklehurst, all are Conservatives, and were scheduled by the Royal Commissioners as guilty of bribery at the last election.

Captain Tryon, commanding her Majesty's ship *Monarch* in Tunisian waters, has been directed to make inquiry into the alleged detention of British property and merchandise both at Gabes and Sfax.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Her Majesty was not present at Crathie Church on Sunday, but drove out in the afternoon. Several members of the Court were present at church, where Mr. Campbell, minister of the parish, preached.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Brechin Castle on Monday morning and inspected the coastguard stations at Carnoustie, Arbroath, Westhaven, and Auchmithie. Her Royal Highness the Duchess, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, visited several of the public works and places of interest in Brechin, and returned to Brechin Castle in the afternoon.

The Lord President of the Council, who arrived from Scotland on Saturday, has since left Spencer House, St. James's, for Aix-les-Bains for a few weeks. Countess Spencer has accompanied his lordship.

The Earl of Dunraven sailed for Canada on the 20th inst. The Countess of Dunraven and family are shortly expected at Adare Manor, county Limerick.

The Earl of Kenmare has left Belgrave-square for his seat, Killarney, Ireland, where the Countess of Kenmare has already arrived.

The Earl and Countess of Loudoun have arrived at Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, for the autumn.

Count and Countess Lamartine have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Trouville.

Lord Tollemache has left St. James's-square on his return to his seat in Suffolk.

The Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P., on leaving Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh, proceeded to Dunrobin Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Sir Thomas and Lady Erskine May have left Speaker's-court, Westminster, for a tour of visits in Scotland.

Sir William and Lady Verner have left Eaton-square for their seat in Ireland.

Don Carlos, attended by Count Gurowski de Wczele and General Joseph B. Moore, spent Monday at Marden Deer Park, seeing Mr. Hume Webster's breeding stud.

THE IMPENDING ELECTIONS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The High Sheriff received the writ on Monday, but has not yet appointed the nomination day. The agents on both sides are very actively engaged in endeavouring to secure a good candidate. The difficulty is to find a gentleman who will be acceptable to the farmers generally. The tenant farmers complain that their interests have been neglected, that the burdens upon land are too heavy, and they are determined to get, if possible, a representative who will strenuously fight for lightening the burdens of local taxation.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.—Both the candidates, Mr. Lowther (Conservative) and Col. Tomline (Liberal), are hard at work, and are addressing meetings morning, noon, and night. Mr. Lowther has addressed as many as six meetings in a day, and Colonel Tomline has faced as many as four audiences daily. On Monday evening both candidates spoke at Grimsby. Sir E. Watkin, M.P., has visited Grimsby in the interest of Col. Tomline. Mr. J. W. Mellor, M.P. for Grantham, has also come down to assist the Liberal cause. The Liberals are working with energy, but in the rural districts the farmers are stated to be returning to their allegiance, and at some places they have turned out in considerable numbers in support of Mr. Lowther. The constituency numbers altogether about eleven thousand electors. Colonel Tomline in his speeches has urged that the policy of the Liberal Party was to pursue a path of steady progress. Mr. Lowther has maintained that the Conservative party have done their best, in spite of many difficulties, to assist the agricultural interest, and that they had succeeded, at any rate, in one particular, viz., in securing a readjustment of local taxation, to a certain extent. The present condition of our agriculture and commerce required very careful consideration. If foreign produce of all kinds were to drive out British produce what was to become of the labouring man and of those who, directly or indirectly, derived their income from agriculture or trade? Trade, if free, must also be fair. As for the Government, they had been a much-abused body; but, after all, they had only endeavoured to maintain the honour and integrity of the British Empire.

NORTH DURHAM.—A meeting of the Sunderland Licensed Victuallers' Association was held on Monday respecting the course to be taken by the members at the forthcoming election. It was unanimously resolved "That this meeting, comprising representatives of every portion of the trade, contrasting the views and utterances of the two candidates for the vacancy in North Durham, pledges itself to support to the utmost the candidature of Sir George Elliot, believing that he will resist any more unnecessary restrictions on the legitimate carrying out of our business. Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., writes that owing to leaving for Scotland to fulfil an engagement, he cannot attend the Liberal meeting at Jarrow. Mr. Burt says he is heartily in sympathy with Mr. Laing's candidature, and wishes him success. Sir George Elliot on Monday addressed meetings at Easington-lane, Castle Eden, Wingate, Haswell, Hetton, and Houghton.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—A vacancy has been created at Berwick by Sir W. C. Marjoribanks being raised to the peerage. It is expected that Mr. Jenningham, of Longridge Towers, will offer himself as a Liberal candidate. In the Conservative interest no one has yet been chosen, but a suggestion has been made that Col. W. Macdonald, of St. Martins, Perthshire, should again be asked to stand.

MONAGHAN.—The vacancy in the representation of Monaghan caused by the appointment of Mr. Givan on the Land Commission will probably be contested in the Conservative interest by Sir John Leslie, Bart., who for many years prior to the General Election represented the county in Parliament in conjunction with Mr. Sewallis Evelyn Shirley. It has not been definitely arranged who shall enter the field in the Liberal interest. Mr. T. A. Dickson, of Dungannon, in the event of his being defeated in Tyrone, and Mr. J. S. Browne, who contested Belfast as a Liberal at the last election, are, however, mentioned. The Rev. Mathew Macauley, Presbyterian minister, whose Home-rule and Land League proclivities are well known, is likely to be Mr. Parnell's nominee.

THE LAND LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The first conference of the National Land League of Great Britain began its sittings on Monday, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., presiding. Over one hundred and twenty delegates attended from the large towns of England and Scotland. An executive committee having been appointed, the rules and regulations of the new body were settled. Speaking at a League meeting last night, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., devoted himself to a denunciation of the Government for the policy of its Protection Acts. He said that if the Government could not rule Ireland without coercion they were altogether unfit to rule it. The most startling fact in European politics was that the Government of England had imprisoned two hundred Irishmen, many of them of the highest character and ability, not only without trial, but without accusation. It was useless reasoning with the master of many legions. Argument was unavailing, and protest only produced unpleasant recriminations. He believed he was correct in saying that it was a source of regret to several, and of surprise to some, that the session had been allowed to terminate without the prisoners being released. Many members had acquiesced in these measures more than they had approved of them. They had confidence in the Government—over-weening and probably exaggerated confidence. They had given the Prime Minister power of attorney over their consciences, their principles, and their votes, and he had said that the Acts were requisite. But while these powers were given to the Cabinet, it was with the understanding, implied if not expressed, that they were to be administered mildly and abandoned soon. One of these conditions certainly had not been complied with. The Land Act had a dual purpose to serve. It was not agrarian but political. It was devised not merely for the purpose of amending the tenure under which land was owned and occupied but for allaying agitation. If it failed in accomplishing both these ends it failed in achieving the purpose contemplated by its promoters. The Act was too complicated to be popular. It was too abstruse and intricate for plain men at once to understand. The consequence was that no enthusiasm had been excited by it in Ireland. The reason for the apathy towards the measure, which was expected to work a beneficent social revolution, was that before the Land Act there was another Act—the Protection Act—which defaced the fair proportions of the Land Act, and blurred and deformed many of its most beneficial provisions. Notwithstanding the unhappy experience with the Fenians some years ago, the Government seemed bent upon repeating it. They had 200 men in prison, and in prison on mere suspicion. They had made all these men enemies, and not only the prisoners themselves, but the members of their families. There were 1,000 persons directly affected by the imprisonment, and these 1,000 would be our bitter opponents. There was no constitutional country in Europe where such a state of things obtained as it did in Ireland. It was a scandal to our civilization and a disgrace to our statesmanship.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—The following, in the order of merit, are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1879, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination, with the Presidency or division of Presidency to which they have been assigned:—Alexander Cochrane Logan and Ernest Thomas Lloyd, Bombay and Bengal (Lower Provinces); Jonathan Oakeshott, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); Alexander Henderson Diack, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); Frank Edwards Robinson, Madras; Walter Grindlay, Bengal (Lower Provinces); William Stevenson Meyer, Madras; George Whitmore Dance, Madras; Robert Heath Fawcett, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); Alan Colquhoun Duff, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); Augustus Fulton Richards, Madras; John George Mackworth Rennie, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); James Charles Emerton Branson, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); Harold Arthur Stuart, Madras; Alexander Gordon Cardew, Madras; Joseph John Heaton, Bombay; William Thomson Morison, Bombay; Alfred Frederick Steinberg, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Francis William Browning, North-West Provinces (Punjaub and Oude); Edward Frederic Growse, Bengal (Lower Provinces); Walter Frewen Lord, Bombay; Malcolm Couper Gibb, Bombay; Matthew Denny Bell, Madras; John James Gruchy, Bengal (Lower Provinces). The subjoined prizes were awarded at this examination: Mr. Stuart, Law, £80; Mr. Oakeshott, Hindustani, £50; Mr. Grindlay, Bengali, £25, and Political Economy, £36; Mr. Logan, History and Geography of India, £35, and Marathi, £25; Mr. Morison, Persian, £50.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT BLOXWICH.—An outrage is reported from Bloxwich, South Staffordshire. Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a quantity of some explosive, supposed to be dynamite, was thrown upon the porch of the house of Mr. John Forb, herb beer maker. A terrible explosion took place, damaging the premises, but fortunately no one was injured. Inquiries show that the dynamite was aimed either at the roof of the house or at a window immediately over the portico, and that it accidentally fell back upon the latter. Six persons were sleeping in the house.

BURNING OF A PLEASURE BARGE AND YACHT.—A pleasure barge of novel construction was recently placed on the Dee, below Eaton Hall, by Messrs. George and Andrew Stewart, of Claughton, Birkenhead, two members of the Royal Chester Royal Club, and has since been used as a stationary camp or pleasure resort during the bathing and boating season. On Sunday afternoon the gentlemen were preparing for visitors, Mr. George Stewart attending to a petroleum lamp and stove for cooking, while Mr. Andrew Stewart was engaged in a boat alongside. Suddenly a gust of wind ignited some oil, and Mr. George Stewart rushed forward to throw the lamp overboard. In doing so his flannel boating suit caught fire, and he was immediately enveloped in flames. After a moment's hesitation he dived overboard and extinguished the flames, but not before he was badly burned about the arms and face. The flames from the barge, which had become ignited, blown by the wind, extended to a handsome yacht, the *Shannon*, belonging to the same gentlemen, which, with all its luxurious appointments and their personal belongings, including three watches, jewellery, and clothes, was entirely consumed. The barge was much damaged.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON A RIFLE RANGE.—On Saturday a shocking occurrence happened at the City Rifle Ranges, Rainham, Essex, which since their formation have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from accidents of any kind. In the afternoon one of the butts was set apart for third-class firing and a company prize meeting of the 3d City of London Rifles, a large number of men being present. The practice had only just commenced, about 3 o'clock, at the first distance of 200 yards, when the instructors in charge had their attention directed to the rear by the discharge of a rifle and the simultaneous rolling over on the ground of Private Windsor, C Company. Immediately before, a recruit, observing a rifle on the ground, took it up and it went off. The bullet entered the fleshy part of the left leg of Windsor, and pursuing an upward course, tore open the lower part of the stomach, and finally smashed the elbow joint of the left arm of the unfortunate man, who was reclining on the ground. He was at once seen by Dr. Lee, who ordered his removal to the London Hospital, where the patient was attended to.

THE LAND COMMISSIONERS.—It is stated that four of the Assistant Commissioners under the Land Act have been appointed—Mr. James Green, Q.C., Mr. Robert Reeves, Q.C., Mr. J. H. Monaghan, Q.C., and Mr. R. R. Kane. It is understood that one Assistant Commissioner will be appointed to each province. Mr. John George MacCarthy, late member for Mallow, and Mr. Givan, M.P., have, it is understood, been also offered Assistant Commissionerships. It is stated

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 30—31, 1881.

THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker of the House of Commons is about to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath. It is probable that some momentary surprise may be felt at the selection of the honour which is to be conferred on Mr. Brand, but the House and the country will gladly admit that whatever mark of distinction her Majesty may think fit to offer him will be well deserved. The apparent incongruity of bestowing on the First Commoner in England a distinction which he will share with men of less importance and lower standing must be explained by the necessities of the case. There is nothing higher except a peerage; and a peerage would have brought about a result that would be deprecated both in and out of Parliament—the removal of Mr. Brand from the Chair which in a time of unexampled difficulty he has filled so worthily and so well. The case, too, is not without a precedent, for the same dignity was conferred upon Mr. Manners Sutton in the early days of the reformed Parliament. If the Government of 1833 thought it desirable to mark in some exceptional way their sense of the services of a Speaker who successfully adapted himself to a changed House of Commons, it is not surprising that the same wish should have been felt by the Government of to-day in regard to a Speaker who has had to suffer annoyances and to grapple with difficulties to which the sessions of fifty years ago can offer no parallel. No such calls have been made on any preceding Speaker as have been made on Mr. Brand. His immediate predecessor, the accomplished and scholarly Mr. Denison, enjoyed a peaceful reign; and no great storms disturbed the sway of the great Speaker who preceded him, the dignified Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who, as Viscount Eversley, retains in his old age many of the qualities that endeared him to the House of Commons. Mr. Brand has shown a fitness for rule both in time of peace and in time of war. Since his election to the Chair of the House in 1872 he has won and kept the regard of both sides. His patience, his good sense, his fairness, his great capacity for work at a time when that quality is the first necessity in a Speaker, have never deserted him; and in the present session he has shown that he possessed, in addition to these gifts, the power of rapid decision and of undertaking sudden and grave responsibilities which marks a great leader in critical times. No one of this generation is likely to forget the forty-one hours' sitting and the act which brought it to an end on the 2d of February, or the events which followed next day, or the results of what was called the "week of history." Among all the figures which fill the political stage of the eventful week, the figure of the Speaker rises pre-eminent. It is most natural that the Government should wish to put on record their sense of his services during the long succession of debates of which that was the culminating point; and without doubt, had the other side been in power, their leader would have been as anxious as Mr. Gladstone to induce him to accept a like token of public recognition.—*Times.*

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

Herr von Schloetzer, the Minister of Germany at Washington, is about to proceed to Rome to enter into communication with the Vatican. It is surprising that any one should have thought that this indicated a slackening of the confidence entertained by Prince Bismarck in Herr von Keudell, formerly one of his Secretaries, and now Ambassador to the Court of the Quirinal. Herr von Keudell is too finished a Diplomatist to fall into the mistakes committed by other agents of the German Foreign Office, and there is no probability of his falling out with the Chief he has served with so much fidelity and distinction. Moreover, it is not the business of the German Ambassador in Rome to mix himself up in any way with the affairs of the Papacy. On the contrary, it is imperative and an integral part of his duty to abstain rigidly from doing so. The person who handles such negotiatious would naturally be appointed *ad hoc*; indeed, it is not improbable that his appointment would be efficacious rather than official, until at least the negotiations had reached a certain stage, and gave solid promise of their being carried to a successful termination. Prince Bismarck is scarcely the man to advance any appreciable distance along such a road unless he believed it would turn out to be practicable to the end of the journey. Negotiations with so intelligent and conciliatory a Pontiff as Leo XIII. ought to be no anxious task. It is notorious that the Pope considers it to be the mission of the Head of the largest and most powerful of the Christian Churches to conduct spiritual affairs, and all that appertains to them, in the best spirt of Christianity. He has in him none of the cheerful and bellicose obstinacy of his predecessor. The protest he has published against the scandalous and indecent outrage perpetrated against the remains of Pius IX. shows that he is not insensible to the obligation of maintaining the dignity of the Papacy. But he has never yet refused to meet any one half-way, and if the negotiations between the Vatican and Germany should issue in an accommodation, everybody will feel that success was due in no small measure to the statesmanlike sagacity of the Pontiff, who has never deviated from the text of moderation and charity with which he commenced his reign. There will, doubtless, be persons to remind Prince Bismarck that he is eating his own famous words, and that in sending Herr von Schloetzer to Rome he is "going to Canossa." But he is not the man to be deterred by the gibes of his adversaries, more especially when he knows that these proceed from Party mortification. Unless something be done to conciliate the Ultramontane Vote, Prince Bismarck may possiby find himself at the mercy of politicians against whom he has once again declared deadly war. The time was when it was thought that he might find in the National Liberals his most staunch and faithful supporters, and that even the Progressists, merging themselves in the National Liberals, might with these constitute a stable and trustworthy Governmental majority. But this has proved to be a dream. The National Liberals are self-asserting, as is the habit with thoughtful and independent politicians, and self-asserting people are not palatable to Prince Bismarck. The Elections will shortly be held, and doubtless they have been put off hitherto with some reference to the negotiations of which we are speaking. It is possible that they will be deferred to the last possible moment, in order that the Imperial Chancellor may go to the country with at least this olive branch in his hand. He wants just now all the friends he can count and all the allies he can muster. With his war-cry of "Protection," he has arrayed himself against a powerful party, and though he repudiates all connection with the persecution of the Jews, it is believed that he witnesses their "baiting" without any positive dissatisfaction. The Elections, when they are held, will arouse much party spirit, and will be fought with unusual vehemence. The Roman Catholic vote in Germany is not to be despised, and if Prince Bismarck can secure it in time, he may once again show himself too powerful for all the energy and all the combinations of his adversaries.—*Standard.*

THE CRISIS IN BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The *World* says:—A crisis has been reached in our agricultural history, and to say this is the same thing as to say that we are about to make a new and critical departure in our social and political history. The Irish Land Bill is but the shadow cast before by coming events, and the time may not be distant when it will be regarded as insignificant by the side of the English Land Bill:—

The landlords have made large remissions of rent; but it is obvious that neither the labourer nor the farmer can make any further sacrifices. If such sacrifices there are to be, they must be made by the landlord. In any legislation, therefore, which the Government may initiate, the precedent of the Irish Land Bill is sure to be followed and drastically applied. A very little reflection will show that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues can have no alternative but, sooner or later, to introduce such a measure as this. Mr. Parnell will do what he can to weaken the Ministerial hold upon the constituencies, and the Government will have to lay their account accordingly. They can only do this by bringing forward a vigorous measure of land reform; and, if they decide upon that, they will have to overcome obstacles in comparison with which the resistance offered by the Lords to the Irish Land Act will be as nothing. It would strike at the root of the very principle of a territorial aristocracy. The landlords, who are now an opulent and an ostentatious order, would be reduced to a level of comparative humility. It may be said that the Liberal party are not sufficiently powerful—in other words, are not enough leavened by Radicalism—to render such a measure as this possible. That remains to be seen. The word has gone forth from Mr. Gladstone to agitate. The present autumn will show whether the suggestion is likely to be disregarded.

THE GRAND TOUR *A LA MODE.*

The departure of a bevy of lords and lordlings, plodding M.P.s and small political aspirants, *viâ* the Atlantic Ferry, proves that the modern Grand Tour is undertaken without reference to the old condition of membership in the Travellers' Club—that the candidate must have been three thousand miles east of Pall Mall. When the plan of finishing the education of young gentlemen by allowing them to pass a certain time in the train of a great noble at Court or in the wars went out of date, and to trail a pike in the Low Countries was no longer one of the liberal arts, the cities and society of France and Italy contended for the palm, or rather the plume, of Fashion, once enjoyed by Venice alone. Young men of rank and position still swam in a gondola, but gathered wit to practice on home-keeping youth in Paris and Aix-les-Bains, at Rome, Florence, and Turin, and at the gaming-tables of the Rhenish prince-bishops, as well as at the Ridotto in Venice. At these places the grand tourists encountered much company of a mixed description. They met the admirable Chevalier de Balibari, his Excellency the Count Cagliostro, and the pretty Lucrezia, and the illustrious Giacomo Casanova, with his watch in each fob, his cordon of the Spur sometimes mistaken for the Saint-Esprit, with an ace up his left sleeve and his right hand ready with *carte* and *tierce*. They unquestionably spent a great deal of money in sham antique marbles and well-decorated copies of the Old Masters. If very rich they pulled down their country houses, and replaced them with Palladian structures, such as miniature Temples of the Winds, Parthenons, and Pantheons. Nevertheless, the old Grand Tour had its uses. The future peer or M.P., with or without his "bear-leader," was away from England for perhaps a couple of years. He remained long enough in foreign countries to acquire some idea of their language and manners; he lived in the best and wittiest society that existed in the known world; and if he happened to be a clever person, got rid of some prevalent English superstitions about the playing-fields of Eton, the merit of riding straight across country, and the capacity of any Englishman to beat three Frenchmen on any fair field of battle.

We have changed all that. It is no longer held necessary to the education of a young man with prospects that he should pass a certain time at the various Courts of Europe. Unhappily the professional "globe-trotters" of these latter days are mostly on the model of the man of whom Humboldt remarked that "he had gone farther and seen less than any person he had ever met." One of the chief aims of travel appears to be speed, and this is secured at any cost to accuracy, common sense, or good taste. The characteristics of one nation are judged by a fortnight's observation, and the political framework of another during a month's residence. All this superficial stuff, however, is, to a certain extent, harmless, when flung at the world under some flashy title. Happily, perhaps the great majority are compelled to work, and such idle reading only bemuses the brains which lie behind useless mouths. The printed result of the vacation, not the year, spent in wandering is, therefore, harmless, and the literary lucubrations of otherwise inoffensive clergymen, barristers, and idlers need not be very seriously reprobated. The mischief done by the modern Grand Tour is limited to persons who are born with certain influence, and, in one or the other House, or successively in each, are likely to make every blunder consequent upon hasty observation and imperfect generalisation. The prevalent craze now is that everybody should go to America. The good-natured Americans are very fond of English folk. They have shown a generous disposition ever since they beat us in yacht-building and lock-making in 1851, and the feeling has not been decreased by the *Alabama* award and the victory of Iroquois. And they love an English lord, even if he is only one by courtesy. Their hospitality is proverbial. They not only receive their guest, but take charge of him, and pass him on to their friends—in short, put him through, as it is called in the vernacular.

To be put through by Americans of the best class is an agreeable operation to undergo, for one is fêted, dined, and danced in every centre, and then passed on to renewed hospitalities. But it is agreeable and exciting rather than instructive. The subject of the operation will have no time to assimilate the knowledge, to weigh it, or to check it. What, for instance, will he gain in the way of insight into the curious problem now being worked out, of the evolution of what is practically a negro nation from the wreck of a slaveholding Republic? He will find that politics are not fashionable in the best American society, and that a Knickerbocker scorns to cast a vote which may be neutralised by that aristocrat's boot-black. He will find plenty of agreeable and clever men, and still more agreeable and clever women. He may acquire a taste for raw tomatoes, clams, and shredded cabbage, and for nearly raw wild ducks; but, so far as good American society is concerned, he will find it, minus political conversation, a reflection of that of Europe. To catch national characteristics, to plumb the unspeakable depths of political intrigue and that office-seeking which seems to cling like a pestilence to purely democratic institutions, he must go beneath the surface. Neither American institutions, nor the institutions of any other country, can be studied at a pace which takes the traveller through any number of "rings" political and "rings" commercial, just as a circus-rider goes through his hoops, without touching them. There is little to apprehend from the home-keeping youth who doubts his knowledge; but there is annoyance to be expected from the traveller who has seen, and surely ought to know. Travel ought, like reading, to make a full man; as a matter of fact its tendency too often is to convert modest ignorance into shallow conceit.—*World.*

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

The Hon. Josceline G. H. Amherst, who was compelled to leave England last December in consequence of delicate health, has been appointed private secretary to his Excellency G. William Des Vœux, C.M.G., Governor of Fiji.

All appointments to the post of presidents over departments at the Social Science Congress, to be held in Dublin from Oct. 3d to to the 8th inclusive, have now been made. Subjoined is the complete list: President of the Association, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Presidents of Departments: Jurisprudence—The Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D. Education—Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.R.I.A., Resident Commissioner of National Education. Health—Charles Cameron, M.D., LL.D., M.P. Economy and Trade—Goldwin Smith, Esq. Art—Viscount Powerscourt. Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Prisons in India, will be the Chairman of the Repression of Crime Section.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Professor Monier Williams an honorary delegate to represent the Government of India at the International Congress of Orientalists, about to be held in Berlin.

An invitation having been extended by the French authorities to the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, as well as to several other scientific bodies, to visit the Paris Exhibition of Electrical Apparatus, it has been decided by the bodies in question to send deputations to Paris about the end of September next to visit the Exhibition.

Lord Morley, Under-Secretary of State for the War Department, Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Sir F. Campbell, Admirals Phillimore and Boys, representing the Admiralty; Sir Digby Murray, for the Board of Trade; and Colonel Smith, R.E. (secretary), composing the sub-committee of the Defence Committee, are in Hull in connection with the inspection of the defences of the mercantile ports. The party went to Grimsby on Tuesday.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

We understand that Mr. Givan, M.P., has accepted the post of Assistant Commissioner under the Land Act, which he stated on Monday had been offered to him by the Prime Minister.

Lieutenant Colonel G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Military Secretary to Major General Sir Frederick Roberts, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Captain R. Pole Carew, Coldstream Guards, who was Aide de Camp to Sir F. Roberts in Afghanistan, proceeds to India on the General's Staff as Aide de Camp.

Mr. Childers has decided to take immediate steps for the retirement of the majority of the old Volunteer Adjutants, and to replace them by Line Captains appointed under the new system, for five years only. In consideration of the valuable services which the retiring officers have rendered in bringing the Volunteer force to its present high state of efficiency, the War Office has offered them an increased rate of pension—ten shillings per diem after twenty years' service.

(FROM THE "MORNING POST.")

Sir John M'Neill, K.C.M.G., Equerry to the Queen, is, it is asserted, likely to be deputed by her Majesty to accompany the Princess Louise on her return voyage to Canada. Her Royal Highness will also be attended by Major A. Collins as personal equerry.

It is understood that it is the intention of the Government to take steps for recognising the services of Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, in settling the difficulty which lately arose with the Ashantees.

The period of service of General Sir Charles Ellice, K.C.B., as Adjutant-General of the Army, expires on the 1st of November, but it is believed that Sir Charles will be offered an extension of his appointment to the end of the financial year.

"ORTHODOXY IS MY DOXY."—The Turks are still extremely indignant at the Pope for having, in his allocution on the appointment of Monsignor Azarian as Patriarch of Catholic Armenia, referred to that prelate as called to labour *in partibus infidelium*. They have so long regarded it as one of their most cherished perquisites to call the rest of the world "infidels" that they are not able to endure having the name retorted upon them by those whose creed they disbelieve. "You're another" is not in itself a very crushing any more than it is a very elegant form of repartee; but apparently among the faithful of every hue it inflicts a more excruciating wound than any other weapon in the armoury of religious warfare. Although nothing can be plainer than that every believer must be an "infidel" to every believer of the opposite, it seems impossible to get the conception into the head of any earnest man that any other earnest man has as good a right as himself to use the time-honoured formula "orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is another man's doxy."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

A tour through the rich corn-growing district around Abingdon on Tuesday showed that although more progress had been made with the harvest operations than in some other parts of Berkshire, there is nevertheless a great quantity of corn either uncut or standing in sheaves. On Monday the district was visited by less rain than in many places, and some corn was carried. On Tuesday morning the weather was fine, and considerable activity was observed in the harvest fields, but heavy rain fell in the afternoon, seriously checking further progress with the ingathering of the crops.

In the Windsor district on Tuesday after very heavy rain on Monday night, there was a slight improvement in the weather, which at noon was warm and pleasant, some light showers, however, falling later on. The sheaves in the fields have completely soddened, and a great deal of the grain, where most exposed to the elements, has been washed out of the ears, while the straw has the appearance of old thatch.

On Tuesday afternoon a heavy thunderstorm, with frequent flashes of lightning, broke over Canterbury and neighbourhood. Rain fell in torrents for at least an hour, and the streets were at one time almost deluged. Those engaged in the country around in cutting the corn and hop crops had to seek refuge as best they could. The harvest prospects now look very serious, and occasion much anxiety. In the district of West Berks and North Hants rain fell on Tuesday almost incessantly. Along the South Coast, notably between Hastings and Brighton, succeeding three days of fine weather, heavy rain fell on Monday night, and on Tuesday afternoon a terrific thunderstorm visited the neighbourhood. In Eastbourne the sun shone brilliantly all day. Harvesting operations throughout Sussex, though temporarily interrupted, are progressing favourably. A good deal of grain remains uncut, but hitherto little permanent injury is complained of. A violent storm, which unfortunately occasioned loss of life and considerable destruction of property, broke over North-East Lancashire on Monday night. In some districts rain fell very heavily, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and several places were flooded. A large mill at Brookside, Oswaldtwistle, was so flooded as to cause the temporary stoppage of the works. At Blackburn a woman was drowned while going to work at six o'clock in the morning. Finding the footpath along which she was walking flooded, the woman clung to a wall for support. She had only proceeded a short distance when the wall gave way, and her body was washed into the stream. At Darwen, owing to the river overflowing, several mills and houses were flooded. Sough Tunnel, on the Lancashire Railway, near Darwen, was again flooded. The rain had washed away a portion of the ballast and the embankment. Traffic was suspended for a time, but the passengers were put to little inconvenience. Considerable damage was done to the permanent way. In every district the crops have suffered immense damage. Many fields are covered with water, and much hay has been destroyed. Tuesday was, if possible, more disheartening than Monday. Rain fell more or less heavily all day. Farmers declare that corn, and especially oats, is sprouting, and that a great deal of the wheat and oats is now only available for cattle. The season was very late in Cheshire, and it is no exaggeration to say that not a hundred acres of any sort of grain have yet been carried. At Cambridge a heavy quantity of rain fell on Monday night and Tuesday. A thunderstorm passed at some distance in the afternoon.

The agricultural prospects throughout Shropshire at the present are most gloomy. Very little corn has been garnered, but a great deal has been cut and is lying in the fields blackened by exposure to the constant rains. In some parts sprouting is general. Monday's rain was most disastrous, and did further damage to the crops, so that it is now feared a great part of the harvest is practically lost. Very little rain fell on Tuesday, and the weather has become much colder, a fact which somewhat raises the hopes of the farmers. Rain fell incessantly in Sheffield since Monday afternoon, and the crops in the districts are in a pitiable state. At the market on Tuesday holders of wheat again demanded 3s. to 4s. advance on last week's prices, a rise of no less than 12s. in three weeks. Farmers give most desponding accounts of the outstanding crops. The high winds of last week shook much of the grain out of the ear, and now the heavy rains have laid the grain, causing it to sprout. Farmers combine in saying that the crop must now fall short of the average. The weather was again exceedingly unfavourable yesterday for the prosecution of harvest work in Norfolk. There was scarcely a fine interval all day, though the rain was less violent than on Monday. In South Shropshire the weather for the last ten days or a fortnight has been the most favourable for completing the harvest that can be remembered. The daily and nightly downpour of rain has completely arrested the progress of the harvest, and there is great danger of the grain sprouting. About one-half the crops of wheat and barley are down, and scarcely any harvested as yet.

There was a rainfall in Darlington on Tuesday of 1.50 inches in eighteen hours, which is equal to 150 tons to the acre. The state of agriculture is most deplorable. From the 17th to the 29th inst. the rainfall has been 6.10 inches, more than one-fifth of the average for the year. The weather shows no signs of abating.

A correspondent who has just returned from an extended journey in West Lancashire says the condition of the crops in that rich farming country is saddening in the extreme. Hundreds of acres of the low-lying land on the sea-coast are under water. The many deep and wide brooks and ditches have overflowed their banks, and in numerous instances the crops of cereals are rotting in the ground. In other cases where the corn has been cut for more than a week it stands on the land stacked in sheaves with only a faint prospect of drying. Some of the streams are literally blocked with sheaves of wheat, barley, and oats, which have been washed off the flooded land. Much wheat and oats is still standing, and very little has been carried.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, TUESDAY.

The Queen with Princess Beatrice walked yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove, attended by Lady Southampton, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, and the Hon. Amy Lambart. Princess Beatrice rode, attended by Miss Bauer.

The Prince of Wales will leave the Solent on Saturday for Liverpool for the purpose of opening the new docks, and upon the Prince disembarking the royal yacht, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, will come into Portsmouth harbour to lay up for the winter.

The Crown Princess of Germany will leave Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, for the Continent on Saturday, embarking in the Queen's steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*. Her Imperial Highness is expected to land at Havre, instead of Flushing.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Aberdeen on Tuesday morning in continuation of his tour of coastguard inspection. A crowd had assembled at the railway station, and on his arrival from Brechin he was loudly cheered. He was met by Captain Best, R.N., Lord Provost Esselmont, and Mr. W. Gordon, town-clerk, and with Captain Best, his Royal Highness drove to her Majesty's ship *Clyde*, and inspected the ship and men. The Duke afterwards drove to Cove and Muchalls to inspect the coastguard stations there.

The Duchess of Edinburgh visited on Tuesday Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, the seat of the Earl of Airlie. Her Imperial Highness was accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie. The Earl of Airlie is at present abroad, and the distinguished party was received by the Countess of Airlie. After luncheon the Duchess and other members of the party drove in the grounds, and in the evening drove back to Brechin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are entertaining a succession of visitors at Dunrobin Castle.

On Monday the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Roxburghe had a fishing and shooting cruise in the Orkney Islands, and succeeded in bagging a number of golden plover on the small island of Egilshay. On Monday morning the party left on board the yacht *Francesca* for Inverness.

The Earl and Countess of Longford, on leaving town a few days ago, left for Pakenham Hall, Castle Pollard, their seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Cork has gone to Marston House, near Frome.

The Earl of Normanton, after the close of Parliament, has gone to Somerley Park, Ringwood.

Viscountess Clifton and Hon. Lilah Agar-Ellis have left town for Dunrobin Castle and other visits in Scotland. Colonel Stirling has gone to Aix-les-Bains.

General Lord Airey's condition still causes his friends considerable anxiety. Although his paralysis has not increased, he has lost strength during the past week. Dr. Ridge Jones has been down to the country to see him in consultation with Dr. Hindwood, of Leatherhead, and both agree that his lordship is too ill to be moved.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the dignity of the Civil Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Hon. Arthur Hay, Scots Guards, and Lady Cecilia Hay have arrived at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, from the south.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith is cruising on the coast of Ireland in his yacht the *Pandora*.

Signor Cairoli, late Italian Premier, and Madame Cairoli have arrived in London from Spa.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, the Rev. B. S. Dawson, rector of Hempsted, Gloucestershire, and recently chaplain to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, was married to Theresa, daughter of Sir James Cochrane, late Chief Justice of Gibraltar. The Bishop of Gibraltar, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Cochrane, performed the service. The bridegroom was attended by his best man, Mr. Standish Haly, of the Middle Temple, the Hon. J. R. Lowell, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, the Hon. Sackville West, her Majesty's Envoy at Madrid, Sir George Bonham, and Mr. Gerard Lowther; and there were present at the ceremony, amongst numerous other relations and friends, the Hon. Lady Inglis, the Hons. Alethea, Florence, Alice, and Charlotte Colborne, Sir Charles and Lady Smith and the Misses Smith, the Dowager Lady Dixie, Sir John and Miss Gibbons, Lady Walpole and daughters, Lady Hale, the Hon. the Chief Justice of Gibraltar and Mrs. Philippo, Major O'Grady Haly, Mrs. Hutton, and Mrs. George Haly.

An album, in purple velvet cover, lined with white satin, containing Scottish melodies, and "Here's a Health unto her Majesty," arranged for men's voices by Sir Herbert Oakeley, was graciously accepted from him by the Queen when at Edinburgh.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

Although her Majesty has a "home farm" on the Balmoral estate, that property has a trivial agricultural value, and is of consequence merely for its moorland, which is fairly well stocked with grouse, and for its extent of deer-forest. In the latter respect its character has been much enhanced by the recent acquisition of Balochbuie Forest from Colonel Farquharson; and now the three estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, including within their area the famous mountain of Lochnagar, afford a range of deer-forest of ample expanse, although bearing no comparison in extent with the adjacent deer-forests which form parts of the Fife, Invercauld, and Glenmuick properties.

The Queen's horses are sent by sea from London to Aberdeen, and, travelling thence by rail to Ballater, reach Balmoral a day or two before the Queen's arrival at her northern home. The stud comprises two teams of those small well-bred grays, of which her Majesty is so fond, each team consisting of four harness-horses, and one hack for the single outrider who always precedes the Royal carriage during the drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral; several pairs of carriage-horses for the use of the suite, and some riding-horses for the equerries. In all, the stud numbers about twenty-five horses. The ponies, of which a number are required for the hill and other uses, are kept at Balmoral the year round.

Braemar, the pretty Highland village in Upper Deeside beyond Balmoral, is more crowded with visitors this year than has ever before been known. The two rival hotels, the Fife Arms and the Invercauld Arms, both good and both picturesque, are crammed to the attics; every room in every house in the village is let; and visitors are thrown out as vedettes into the farmhouses and cottages within a radius of five miles all round.

Braemar is a good place to go to for a public man who wishes to be *incognito* and still keep to his name. Lord Cardwell, who is staying at the Fife Arms, and who is such a wreck that he has to be lifted in and out of his carriage, is, of course, identified in virtue of his title. But Mr. Herbert Spencer stayed at the same hotel for a week this month, and was not found out till a Free Church clergyman happened on the philosopher's name in the visitors' book. He was seen to shudder, and, being asked what was the matter, in tremulous accents said that Antichrist was living under the same roof, and straightway convened a prayer meeting in the billiard-room as a fumigatory measure.

Braemar's accommodation for visitors is for the present restricted by force of circumstances. The sole proprietors of the ground on which the village stands, Lord Fife and Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, are very chary in "giving off feus," which is the Scottish synonym for disposing of building-sites. Were they to choose to put money in their purses by selling building-lots freely, a few years would see Braemar a good-sized town, with probably much of its present pleasant rural charm gone. As it is, the house accommodation along the whole upland valley from Ballater to Braemar and beyond is at a premium, by reason of the demand arising from the crowd of visitors.

This is not wholly, or indeed greatly, because of propinquity to Balmoral. The tourists who throng Upper Deeside for the sake of a chance sight of her Majesty, of an opportunity of seeing Balmoral strictly from without, and of haply sitting under the same church-roof with the Sovereign of these realms, cram the coaches and throng the hotels indeed, but are mere fluttering transient visitors. But Braemar and its vicinity have other frequenters than these. Our most eminent medical men have discovered that this Highland valley, from the Pass of Ballater to the Linn of Dee, enjoys the purest and most bracing air of any region in the United Kingdom.

The parting of Mr. Healy and the Speaker was marked by deep pathos, and composed a scene which, if it could have been preserved, would have become in course of time one of those "well established works of art" which Mr. C. Bentinck loves. Reproduced in mosaics, and fixed in the central hall, it would give effect to Mr. Schreiber's scheme for doing "justice to Ireland." Unfortunately the scene was witnessed by only a few privileged spectators; and Mr. Caine, who might otherwise have told the art-world all about it, happened unluckily to be absent. It was laid "on the fleur" of the House of Commons. The end had come at last, in spite of all the efforts of Mr. Healy and his colleagues to defer it indefinitely. Mr. Healy approached. It was an anxious moment. Would the hon. member seize this opportunity to revenge his numerous suspensions? Did he burn with implacable hostility to the Saxon? Would deeds of dread be done? His advance was slow; his aspect dark, mysterious, and impenetrable. The other members drew back and made an irregular ring around the two central figures. One step more and Mr. Healy was within arm's length of Mr. Brand. The Speaker held out his hand with dignified affability. Mr. Healy did not reject the overture with scorn. No; he took the Speaker's hand in his own, and gazed at the right hon. gentleman more in sorrow than in anger for an instant. Then he turned his reproachful glance aside, and, giving the Speaker a "firm grip" with a jerk while he looked sadly into futurity, tore himself abruptly from the spot before rising emotion overwhelmed him. Not a word was said; but there was that in Mr. Healy's demeanour which dimly expressed unutterable things.

The Welsh people accorded a very enthusiastic and kindly reception to Mme. Patti the other day on her return to Craigynos Castle. Mme. Patti has endeared herself to her simple neighbours by many acts of kindness. She drove from Cray to the Castle, and her arrival was announced by repeated salvoes from miniature cannon on the surrounding crags. Near the entrance-gates a banner spanned the road, bearing the inscription, "Let the hills resound with welcome to the queen of song!" Mme. Patti, who is at present entertaining a distinguished company of visitors, will, I understand, stay at Craigynos Castle for a couple of months, and will leave for the Continent late in October.

Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney ("Charley" Kenney), who died last Thursday, was better known to journalists, actors, and musical people than to the general public. Of him great things were once predicted; but the expectations were never fulfilled. His *bons-mots*, orally delivered, were of rare excellence; but when he took pen in hand his genius seemed to desert him, though he was always a pleasant writer. A schoolmate at Merchant Taylors' with Albert Smith—though seven years his junior—Charles Kenney contributed largely in early life to those brilliant Lyceum burlesques which, under the Keeley management, were associated with the authorship of Albert Smith and Tom Taylor. He wrote but little, but, while the others were at work, would sit by and throw in here and there a joke or a couplet, which, eagerly seized on by the authors, never failed to tell with the public. Neatness, not word-torture, was his *forte*. I recollect two lines—

> "There's nothing striking in this dreary place
> Except the smacks upon the ocean's face"—

which seem to me the perfection of this style. He wrote the words of the "Vagabond," and of many other popular songs. Up to quite a late period of his life he retained a singularly youthful appearance; and this, added to an innocent, childlike manner, gave a wonderful zest to the impudent *persiflage* in which he was unrivalled. He was an excellent Frenchman, a clever mimic, and a brilliant, if not wholly trustworthy. critic. For many years past he had been in a very distressing state of health.

"The wisest of all wise sayings," said some one one night at the old Fielding Club, "is the old Greek maxim, 'Know thyself.'" "Yes," said Charles Kenney, "there's a deal of wisdom in it. Know thyself; but," he added, "*never introduce a friend!*"

For the first time for three years the Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta has been favoured by sufficient wind to enable the racing yachts to complete the entire course marked out for them. In a fine breeze the sailing was very interesting, the more so as a new candidate for fame, the *Lorna*, made her *début* here; and a very good one it was, as for a long time she fairly tackled Mr. Rowley's grand yawl *Latona*, and but for bad pilotage would have won the first prize easily. As it was, she lost it on time by only forty-eight seconds to *Latona*, *Samœna* taking the prize for the other rig. Lord Ailsa's *Sleuth Hound* sailed over for the forty-ton prize in the absence of *Annasona*, who had preferred laying in Portland Roads to thrashing across the West Bay as the *Hound* had done. There was a race for yachts which had failed to win a prize for some years. For this match the *Christabel* entered against more than one modern failure, and, to the amazement of every one, won with the greatest ease, notwithstanding a suit of sails which looked dirtier than a fishing-boat's, and decidedly a disgrace to any yacht race.

THE IMPENDING ELECTIONS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—It is believed that the nomination has been fixed for Monday, Sept. 5th, and the polling for the following Friday. A private meeting of Liberals was held at Cambridge on Tuesday to select a candidate. Several names were mentioned, but no decision was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned.

NORTH DURHAM.—A meeting in support of Sir George Elliot's candidature was held on Tuesday night at West Boldon.—Mr. H. Salkeld presided.—Addresses were given by Mr. Alderman Potts and Councellor Wayman, of Sunderland, the latter of whom contended that there were thirty thousand voters between the Wansbeck and the Tees, and not one Conservative representative. He thought the result of the election would change this state of things, and that Sir George Elliot would be returned to Parliament for North Durham.—A resolution in favour of Sir George Elliot was carried.—Speaking at a meeting at Barrow-on-Tyne on Tuesday night in support of the candidature of Mr. Lang, the Liberal candidate, the Solicitor-General defended the policy of the Government abroad, and refused to say that he was ashamed of it or felt humiliated, as their opponents professed with regard to that policy. He spoke upon the Irish policy of the Government, and submitted that no one could deny that in the past session for fifty nights the House of Commons had been engaged hour after hour in the most laborious efforts that ever Parliament was engaged in, and no Prime Minister ever undertook such labours. He believed the measure would be for the benefit not only of the present, but of the future of Ireland. He could assure them of the honesty of the intention of the Government. Coercion had been as distasteful to Mr. Gladstone as the Land Bill had been pleasant, and it was with the greatest reluctance that the Government had resorted to such measures. He could honestly assure them that Mr. Gladstone believed them to be necessary.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mr. Lowther (Conservative) addressed a meeting on Tuesday at Market Rasen, in which he strongly stigmatised the Irish Land Bill as revolutionary and communistic, and said that, like all measures of injustice, it would recoil upon the heads of its authors. He advocated fixing a reasonable duty upon corn. He afterwards addressed other meetings, including a large one at Gainsborough.—Colonel Tomline, the Liberal candidate, made a tour of what are called the Marsh Districts, including Waltham.—A large number of meetings were held on behalf of the respective candidates in all parts of the divison.

BERWICK.—Sir Dudley Marjoribanks has issued his retiring address to the electors, expressing regret at the severance of their political ties. Sir W. Miller is mentioned as a candidate. Mr. Cargill, who formerly sat

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1—2, 1881.

PARLIAMENTARY FEATS AND FAILURES.

The Conservative party, considered as an organised whole, has distinctly lost ground in the debates on the Land Bill. Individual and unofficial successes have, no doubt, been scored. Effective speeches have been made now and again by men like Mr. Chaplin, Lord Randolph Churchill, and others; and a new member, Mr. Macnaghten, has brought himself into notice by a contribution of conspicuous merit to one of the later debates. Nor, so far as acute legal criticism goes, has Mr. Gibson failed to maintain the reputation which he earned last year by his destructive onslaughts on the Disturbance Bill. He showed a remarkable mastery both of the principles and the details of Mr. Gladstone's measure; and the uninformed admirers of the Premier little suspect how often Mr. Gibson's tersely stated objections were smothered instead of answered by the vague verbosity of Mr. Gladstone's replies. Nothing more, we freely admit, could be done in this direction than was, in fact, done by one or the other of the two members for Dublin University. None of the blots in the measure which a lawyer's criticism could hit escaped untouched. But the criticism of lawyers, however able, could do little to bring home the inherent vices of the Bill to the incurious popular mind. What was wanted, and vainly wanted, on the Opposition side was the moral and intellectual weight of the first-rate lay debater: what was listened for was the voice of a leader who could do all that his legal lieutenant could do, and more: who could grasp the lawyer's "points," and enforce them with an authority denied to the lawyer; who could show, in short, how and where the lawyer's objections became the statesman's objection and broadened out into those great issues of principle upon which all legislation turns. And this voice was listened for in vain in the House of Commons. It was not till the Bill passed into the hands of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Cairns that it was heard at all. The Conservative leaders in the Lower House gave no utterance to it whatever. Sir Stafford Northcote rarely spoke except to announce a concession, or to make a gentle apology for resistance; while his colleagues of the front Opposition bench but seldom broke silence at all. The contemptuous compliments which they thereby earned from the Radicals may perhaps have reconciled them to their inaction; but they may rest assured that their so-called "moderation" has not really raised them in the respect of their countrymen. The public have still sense enough to distinguish between this much-abused political virtue and its counterfeits; and will not fail to perceive that, though moderation may rightly induce a minority to abstain from factious opposition to a mischievous measure, it cannot justify the slightest abatement of their efforts to impress its mischiefs on any and every occasion upon the public mind. It is not moderation which makes men abstain from doing this, but irresolution or incapacity—a weak grasp upon principle, or a deficient power of advocating and defending principle. And their frequent display of this form of weakness or deficiency has undoubtedly injured the reputation of the Conservative leaders. On the Ministerial side of the House we find no reputations which have been able to make any perceptible growth in the shadow of Mr. Gladstone's, and some one or two which, as the Americans would say, have distinctly "wilted." An exception may, indeed, be made among the unofficial—or we should say, perhaps, the semi-official—class of politicians in the person of Mr. Charles Russell, who has made a yet more affluent display of certain qualities which are known to be of the highest value in his own profession. But the most fortunate of the Liberal officials have done no more than hold their ground; while with the name of certain others the session has made very wild work. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington have spoken but once or twice, and at the best can only claim to have disappointed nobody; but Mr. Forster has not succeeded in making up the heavy leeway lost by him last session, and Mr. Bright's continual errors of taste and temper have almost deprived him of the ear of the House. As for Sir William Harcourt, his unlucky chief and colleagues may well apply to him the pious ejaculation pronounced by Cromwell over Sir Harry Vane They do, indeed, need to be delivered from Sir William Harcourt. There was never anything in the Home Secretary's "record" to lead us to credit him with any special fitness for an administrative career: on the contrary, it was tolerably evident to all critical observers that in order to attain even moderate success in such a career he would have much to learn and more to forget. He would have, one saw, to forswear those "epigrams" which had so much endeared him to the *Spectator*, and to cease to regard the graces of manner as a mark of effeminacy. Such victories over self are not easy to men of mature years; and no one would have beeen surprised if Sir William Harcourt's progress in self-tuition had been somewhat slow and painful. But we confess we are not prepared to find that the Home Secretary, after a year of office, has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Sir William Harcourt's place on the Treasury Bench is still the seat of the scorner. The epigrams are as abundant and more inopportune than ever. There is less than ever of the rapier-point about them, and more than ever of the "butt-end of the marlinspike." Nor has it been only on one or two occasions that Sir William Harcourt's comrades have suffered from his maladroit flourishings of his parliamentary weapon. Again and again have they had reason to regret his participation in debate; again and again has he played the part of the elephants of Pyrrhus in the Ministerial army; and by the consternation which he spread among their ranks in his very last speech of the session he almost surpassed the performance of those sagacious but unmanageable animals at the Battle of Beneventum.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The *Times* observes that for the present age it has been reserved to bring to bear on every part of the area of science an unbroken succession of thinkers and inquirers. Not a foot of space once reclaimed from the clouds and darkness of the unknown is ever lost. A luminary of science died formerly, and the spark he had lighted was quenched in his grave. A hundred hands now help to feed the flame he has kindled. By the time his fingers relax their grasp they have tightened theirs upon the lamp he held:—

Not so much the illustrious names Sir John Lubbock commemorates make the glory of the associaton as the vast army of humble students who have been constantly gathering up the hints the princes of philosophy have thrown out, and incorporating them in the general furniture of human learning. The modern air in the world of mind is full of invisible and impalpable filaments by which each move forward is built into and harmonized with the aggregate of science. Meetings of the British Association have been deformed by much rhetorical display, and by pretensions to a finality which its real leaders are the most earnest in repudiating. These have been mere accidents of its popular constitution. At its core the association has continued true to its essential aim of maintaining a framework in which every branch of science and all its genuine votaries, from the lowest to the highest, may find their place and their mutual relation. It has had a distinguished career. There may be a career for it still more distinguished to come, provided, while, with Sir John Lubbock, it is slow to concede the existence of any "problems which must ever remain unsolved," it is cautious not to accept as solutions of the insoluble what are only themselves guesses and gropings.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

There was a marked improvement in the weather in some districts on Wednesday, but it was far from general throughout the country. The favourable change was felt in North-East Lancashire, at Bedford, Chester, and in the valley of the Upper Thames; and farmers proceeded more or less satisfactorily with harvest operations. Around Sheffield the weather was unfavourable, as it was also in various parts of the Midlands, rendering it impossible for farmers to gather in their grain crops. In the latter district corn which has been cut for nearly three weeks is still standing in sheaves in the open fields, and much of it is rotting on the ground, while that which remains uncut is undoubtedly spoiling. The weather at Reading on Wednesday opened fine, and harvest operations were pushed forward as far as carrying is concerned, the standing crops being for the most part left for more favourable weather. The grain in many instances continues to sprout, and is fast becoming affected with mildew, and consequently spoiled. In Wilts there is an immense area of wheat still uncut. At the fortnightly market at Redhill on Wednesday, it was reported that in every part of Surrey and North Sussex the greater part of the corn was spoiled. Some fields that have been cut for nearly a month have got shoots nearly half an inch long, and the corn that is not down is reported to be almost worthless. The price of corn rose considerably, and at the close of the market was fully 3s. higher than a fortnight ago. Great despondency prevails amongst farmers.

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

A correspondent who graduated at University College writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It would be interesting to know exactly what are the political and religious sympathies of the new Dean of Westminster. In politics he is a moderate Liberal, and one of the first actions of the present Government was to appoint him one of the University Commissioners. It was he, I believe, who, on hearing of the defeat of Professor Henry Smith by the Conservative candidate, significantly remarked "that Caligula could make even his horse a Consul." He is said to be in favour of retaining one clerical Fellow in each college, but thatis due, it is believed, not to reactionary feeling, but to a sense of the necessity of making provision for the due performance of college services and for the giving of the statuory lectures in divinity. In view of the touchy orthodoxy of most of the parents who send sons to Oxford, the retention of one clerical Fellow may perhaps supply the necessary ingredient of orthodoxy which will save a college from a prejudical reputation for heresy. It is satisfactory to know that the new Dean is an ardent advocate of the higher education of women, as may be inferred from his being a chief promoter of the colleges for ladies recently established in Oxford. For the rest he is a good Churchman in the sense in which Dean Stanley was, and in which all those are who desire to see the Church of England truly national, comprehensive, and representative of all the highest spiritual life of Englishmen. He is not a holder of extreme views of any sort, though not intolerant of them in others, the last man to import ill will into theological differences, and will be as ready as his predecessor to repel bluntly attacks unfairly made by sectaries on unpopular opinions. He took orders late in life, when his conv[illegible]ons must have been well matured, but he [illegible]as written nothing from which to judge of their precise colour and shading. Anyhow, a pupil of Dr. Arnold's, and a lifelong friend of men like Dean Stanley and the Master of Balliol, he is sure to be a man of broad sympathies. His is, I should imagine, a mind too simply practical to take much interest in the scenic religion which is so much in vogue nowadays, or in questions of abstract doctrine, and if he has critical and speculative abilities he has never allowed himself to display them. As a preacher, he is clear and simple in his ideas and language, with a good delivery, and a happy absence of floridity. As Master of University he has evinced much interest in the antiquities of the place, and has done something to elucidate its history, as well as that of the University generally; so that in this respect, as in others, he is not ill chosen to succeed Arthur Stanley in the control of an edifice so full of archæological interest as Westminster Abbey.

LORD GRANVILLE FINED.—Earl Granville was a defendant on Wednesday in a prosecution at Hanley for permitting a smoke nuisance at one of his lordship's collieries. The defence was that the best smoke-consuming apparatus had been provided, and strict orders had been given for its constant use, and these orders had been obeyed. The defendant, who had been twice before convicted, was fined 10s. 10s. and costs. A case to be stated for the decision of the superior courts was granted.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE MAIL STEAMER "TEUTON."

The following further telegram in reference to the disaster has been received by the Union Steam Ship Company:—

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 1, 8.30 A.M.

Another boat, with Forder, second officer, Diver third, Turner fourth, Hawkins, House, and Sheppick, able seamen; Henry Heynes and Potter firemen, and one coolie, arrived here at midnight Wednesday. They believe another boat, with about thirty women and children, in charge of Hurst, able seaman, and Waikinshaw, ordinary seaman, may still turn up. *Danube* goes in search. *Dido* left Wednesday afternoon.

A telegram received by the Central News from Cape Town gives the subjoined particulars:—

It was still daylight when the Union Company's steamer *Teuton*, which was making for Mossel Bay, and keeping fairly close to the land in order to round the most southerly point of Africa, ran ashore on the promontory known as Quoin Point. The hour was about 7 p.m., August 30th. Evidently no great alarm was felt for the safety of the ship by those on board, it being thought she had not sustained any serious damage to her hull, and that her water-tight compartments would keep her afloat. A mistake which has in similar cases proven disastrously fatal would seem to have been repeated, and after lying three or four hours on the rocks the *Teuton* was backed off into deep water, into which she almost immediately foundered. Three boats were lowered as quickly as possible, into which a few of the passengers and crew managed to get. One of the boats, however, went down with the steamer. In the two boats which got off safely, there were 27 persons, 14 in one and 13 in the other. Both of these boats have arrived at Simon's Bay. It is feared that about 200 persons have perished.

A telegram from Southampton of Thursday's date says:—The fire and station bill of the *Teuton* shows that she carried seven boats, of which four were lifeboats, having allotted to them a crew of 13 each, including one officer; two cutters, with a crew of 11 each, one in charge of the captain and the other of the boatswain; and the dingey, with a crew of five men, in charge of the carpenter; so that 16 of the ship's company reaching the shore in two boats would be under the number allowed to two of the smaller boats, the dingey and one of the cutters, which tends to show that the strictest discipline prevailed at the time of the disaster, and that no panic prevailed.

The following is an official list, supplied by the Union Company, of the passengers and crew on board the *Teuton*:—

For Cape Town.—Private passengers.—Mr. Spargo, Mrs Spargo, Mr. F. Cory, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. C. O. Richter, Mr. C. Ahrendt, Mr. C. Kape, Miss O. Borst, Mr. H. Berthhold, Mrs. Marie Berthold, Mr. F. C. Kritz, Mr. E. B. Sharpe, Mr. Winckworth, Mrs. Winckworth, Mr. E. A. Krake, Mrs. M. H. Russan, Mr. C. Braunschweig, Mr. J. Irwin, Mr. Mackay, Mrs. M. Thornton, Mr. P. Lichey, Mr. A. Briebach, Mr. Friedmann, Mr. A. Lefargue, Mr. W. Langivan, Mr. T. Langivan, Mrs. M. Freitgens, Miss A. Freitgens, Mr. C. C. Rommeld, Mr. C. O. Maache, Mr. T. Metsener, Mrs. Metsener, Master F. Metsener, Mr. M. Schwarb, Miss J. D Maria Zuul, Mrs. Joyce, Mr. Edwards, Miss Krasch. Emigrants.—Mr. H. Cohen, Mr. J, Gardner, Mr. Lyons Bloom, Mr. T. Kitt, Mr. Neil Boyle, Mr. Robert Glen, Mr. E. Hosking, Mr. Harris Goldstein, Mr. A. McAlister, Mr. F. Clelland, Mr. J. G. Oliver, Miss C. Moschinski, Miss C. Gilham, Miss H. Steer, Mr. J. Walherer, Miss M. Walherer, Miss Walherer, Miss N. Walherer, infant, Miss Annie Sweet, Master James Sweet, Mrs. Fannie Opie, Master T. Opie, Master B. Opie, Mrs. S. Holman, Miss M. Holman, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss A. Buchanan, Miss M. Buchanan, Miss Mary Buchanan, Master D. Buchanan, Miss E. Buchanan, Master R. Buchanan, Mrs. Muff, Master A. Muff, Master J. Muff, Master C. Muff, Mr. Niels Nielsen, Mrs. H. Jacobson, Miss J. Jacobsen, Miss L Jacobsen, Master H Jacobsen, Master J. Jacobsen, Miss C. Jacobsen, Mr. C. Whenman.

For Knysna.—Private passengers.—Miss Moxley, Miss Moxley. Emigrants.—Mr. W. Rowe, Mr. C. Price, Mrs. C. Price, Miss F. Price, Mr. A. Ferguson, Master J. Ferguson, Miss W. Ferguson, Master A. Ferguson, Miss H. Ferguson, Mr. J Allen, Mrs. Allen, Miss L. Allen, Miss J. Allen, Miss E. Allen, Mr. T. Osler, Mrs. E. Osler, Miss T. A. Osler, Master C R. Osler, Miss J. W. Osler, Master B. P. Osler, Mr. J. Mann, Mrs. W. Mann, Miss E. Mann, Master D. Mann, Mr J. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Miss A. Forbes, Miss E. Forbes, Miss J. Forbes, Mr. D. M. Welsh, Miss M Welsh, Mr. W. Barrett, Mrs. A. Barrett, Master F. Barrett, Mr. W. G. Maddy, Mrs. Maddy, Mr. R. Andrews, Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. A Rowe, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Miss E. Ross, Miss M. Ross.

For Algoa Bay.—Private passengers—Mr. E Launchbury, Mr. J. Parry, Mr. H. Koek. Emigrants.—Miss Ida Bergstrom, Miss M. Gray, Mr. Abrahams, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. R. Urquhart, Mr. J. Carroll, Mr. M. Rosenblum, Mr. M. Blumberg, Mr. M. Joel, Mr G. T. Crouch, Mr. R M'Farlane, Miss H. James, Miss Mary Gray, Mr. R. Crails, Mrs. Crails,. Miss M Crails, Mr. J. M'Ewan, Mrs. M'Ewan, Mr. J. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Miss A. Cooper, Master A. Cooper, Master F. Cooper, Ch. Edkins, Annie M'Kay and two children, Frances Stead.

For East London.—Private Passengers.—Mr. H. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Miss A. Morgan, Master G. Morgan, Miss A. Morgan, Mr. Walkley, Mrs. Walkley, Master F. J. Walkley, Master W. E. Walkley, Master R J. Walkley, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. H. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Miss M. J. Thomas, Master W. A. Thomas, Master J. Thomas, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Miss A. Davies, Mr. C. Owen, Mrs. Owen. Emigrants —Mr. C. A Driver, Mr. J. Lees, Mr. G. Doyle, Mr. G. M Rennie, Mrs. L. Rennie, Miss L. Rennie, Miss W. Rennie, Miss C. Rennie, Mr. F. Wolf, Mrs. A. Wolf, Mr. Mun Theil.

For Natal.—Private Passengers.—Mr. R. Bartley, Mr. J. Bartley, Mr. P. Schuchage, Mrs. Schuchage, and servant, A. H. Gudath, Mrs. E. Michell. Emigrants.—Mr. Joseph Fox, Mrs. Joseph Fox, Mr. D. Green, Mrs. A. Green, Master F. Green, Miss L. Green, Master L. Green, Miss B. Green, Mr R. Fisher, Mr. J. Pearce, Mrs. J. Pearce, Miss A. Pearce, Master J. Pearce, Mr. Carruthers, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. A. J. Crosby, Mr. Musgrove, Mrs. C. Musgrove, Miss C. Musgrove, Miss M. Musgrove, Mr. R. T. James, Mrs. M. A. James, Master H. James, Master R. James, Mr. C. C. Rapteseth, Mrs. J. Rapteseth, Master B. Rapteseth, Miss Y. Rapteseth, Mr. William Hockey, Mr. S. Hockey, Master Hockey, Mr. James Meiklejohn, Mrs. E. Meiklejohn, Mr. F. S. Smith, Mrs. H. Smith, Miss E. Strike, Mr. W. Fraser.

Names of crew:—E. Manning, Commander; E. Wardroper, 1st officer; C. Forder, 2d officer; W. O. Diver, 3d officer; J. W. B. Turner; J. Leslie Barrington, surgeon; S. Roberts, carpenter; J. Paddon, boatswain; G. Beare, 2d quartermaster; F. Clarke, 2d quartermaster; J. Whitfield, A.B.; J. White, A.B.; G. Barter, A.B.; W. Clarke, A.B.; J. Hawkins, A.B.; Charles House, A.B.; H. Whitcher, A.B.; G. Hirst, A.B.; W. Mills, A.B.; W. Coombs, A.B.; T. Wells, A.B.; J Knight, A.B.; J. H. Perry, A.B.; W. Walkinshaw, O.S.; G. Knapp, O S.; T. Marshall, O.S; J. Feltham, boy; S. Jacobs, boy; L. Jackson, 1st Engineer; A. B. Walker, 2d Engineer; R. Blenkinson, 3d Engineer; G. B. Jack, 4th Engineer; J. Willoughby, 5th Engineer; Brewer, G. Rummager, E. White, J. Sawyer, A. Parker, J. Kennett, S. Stacy, E. Piercy, H. Pope, T. Pace, and F. Haynes, firemen; J. Bailey, J. Anderson, H. Hughes, W. Haynes, R. Noyes, and W. Pearce, trimmers; M. R. Purkis, steward; G. Corbin, first waiter; R. Grogan, second waiter; C. Manser, third waiter; W. Simeott, fourth waiter; G. Still, pantryman; J. Borthwic, barman; G. Young, storekeeper; H. Walker, first-class steward; C. J. Mallon, second-class steward; J. Caffoni, cook; J. Harris, second cook; J. Ketcher, ship's cook; F. Francis, baker; H. Churcher, butcher; C. Jenkins, scullion; F. Simmons, boots and bathman; C. Hayes, stewardess; J. M'Allen, captain's servant; W. E. Roberts, officers' servant; H. Glen, engineers' servant; G. Wells, B.R., steward; H. Simpson, third-class steward; G. Mitchell, bathman; T. Wright and G Pouting, extra waiters; C. Heyer, German waiter.

Further intelligence from Cape Town indicates that four passengers named Kromm, Brown, Grassi and Dinall, embarked there in the *Teuton*. Of these Kromm was saved; the other three are not accounted for. Dr. Rose Innes, formerly medical officer of the steamship *Danube*, joined the *Teuton* as surgeon at Cape Town.

Mr. Alfred Giles, the Chairman of the Union Company, writes to us as follows:—

"With the limited amount of information regarding the sad loss of the *Teuton*, it is quite impossible for the directors of the Union Company to offer any suggestion as to the cause of the disaster. They have, however, wired for the fullest information. At present nothing more is known than what has already been furnished to the papers. Every detail will be published as soon as it arrives, and the directors sincerely hope that the sad loss of life may prove to be somewhat less than that announced."

Brief telegrams announcing the wreck of the *Teuton* were received in Southampton late on Wednesday evening, but the melancholy news was not generally known in the town till Thursday morning, when tidings of the disaster rapidly spread from an early hour, and every copy of the London morning papers, which arrived about half-past 9, was speedily bought up. The telegrams were posted outside the Union Company's offices in Oriental-place, and also at the local newspaper establishments, the intelligence creating considerable excitement, as might be expected from the fact that the relatives and families of most of the officers and crew are residents in Southampton. The receipt of further information as to the names of survivors is anxiously anticipated by the relatives of those on board, and each successive telegram posted on its arrival with the names of survivors is scanned with painful interest by scores of people. The *Teuton* was last surveyed in August, 1880. Captain Manning was one of the oldest and most experienced captains in the company's service, and highly respected by all who knew him.

A correspondent writes from Southampton:—"The loss of the *Teuton* created a profound sensation in Southampton, all the crew belonging to the town, and many being married men with families. Captain Manning, who is unmarried, entered the Union service a long time since as a junior officer, and won his way to a commandership some years ago. The *Teuton*, which was not his first vessel, he took out from here, as an intermediate steamer, on the 5th of August, over a course he must have travelled scores of times each way, and some surprise is expressed here that so well-known a place as Quoin Point was not avoided, the same company's steamer *Celt* having been lost there in 1875. All the officers except Mr. Driver are unmarried. The second officer, a member of a well-known local family, had a cousin married the morning the news was received to a nephew of Sir Frederick Perkins, the late member for the borough. The fourth officer is a brother of a Southampton solicitor. The chief steward, who is the son of an ex-town councillor, leaves a widow and four children. He was making his first voyage as chief steward in the Union service, on promotion from the West India Mail Company. Two of his brothers were lost in the company's steamships *Rhone* and *Wye*, wrecked in the West India hurricane of 1868.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE EXHIBITION.

Bright colours—scarlet strongly preponderating—tastefully-decorated stalls, attended by pretty girls clad in æsthetic costumes, fairly good music, and lots of free drinks of a non-intoxicating character—such is the aspect of the Agricultural Hall during the present "International Temperance Exhibition."

It would be quite impossible to attempt a detailed description of all the good, bad, and indifferent things which are brought under the notice of visitors. Curious concoctions of cocoa and tea, of dates and coffee, of soda and potash, of beef and vegetables, of ginger and cayenne pepper, of phosphates and iron, of natural and "unnatural" mineral waters, of carbonised water, and powerful acids—all stare you in the face at every turn, and you are not only permitted but implored to freely partake and express your unbiassed opinion of one and all. The result is indisposition, and a tendency to form an extremely low estimate of human nature in general, and the concocters of temperance beverages in particular. There is, however, something absolutely refreshing in the appearance of the maidens who proffer the nectar, and one feels inclined to swallow the most nauseous fluids rather than hurt their feelings by declining. These girls are, however, not judiciously distributed. I imagine it would be only fair to place the best-looking and most attractive at the stalls where the worst-tasting liquids were exhibited. This arrangement would handicap the entire show, and make every exhibitor more or less equal; but unfortunately this idea does not appear to have occurred to the management, and the result is that Zoedone and Khushi—two of the least difficult beverages to imbibe—are in charge of the best-looking girls in the Exhibition. Pork pies, Bath buns, Nubian blacking, billiard tables, microscopes, and insect powder, besides a host of other articles are also exhibited, which I failed to associate in any direct manner with the temperance movement. It seems rather hard upon the Date Coffee Company that their stand should be in such close proximity to that of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, as the latter, besides their well-known preserved milk, show some excellent samples of *real* coffee and milk, and the majority of visitors, whose tastes have probably not been educated up to the "Date" standard of excellence, appear to show a very decided preference for its older and more expensive rival.

In the centre of the hall are the exhibitions of Zoedone and Apollinaris, two of, perhaps, the best representatives of the natural and manufactured drinks. Both stalls are elaborately fitted up, and receive a large amount of patronage. Zoedone is a pleasant, and, according to medical testimony, a healthful beverage; but if you taste it, and immediately afterwards imbibe samples of some twenty-five imitations, you are hardly acting fairly either to the manufacturer of Zoedone or his imitators. In addition to Apollinaris, there are numbers of other excellent natural waters, including Wilhelm's Quelle, Hartyer, Roisdorf, Genoveva, and Rosbach. The attendants at two of these stalls suggested to visitors, in confidential whispers, that the addition of a little liquid—not obtainable at temperance gatherings—varied the monotony of nature, without in any way counteracting all the good qualities which they asserted the waters possessed.

In wandering round the building I came upon a man who "fixed me with his glittering eye," and endeavoured to tell me the history of "Ginger Ale." After some difficulty I succeeded in making my escape, only to fall into the clutches of another "Ginger Ale" man, who was lurking at the other end of the hall. I didn't feel as though there was enough energy left me to successfully combat this second attack, so I proposed a compromise, and agreed to taste his "Ginger Ale" on the express stipulation that he would allow me to depart peaceably, without insisting upon me listening to matters of "history." He took up a bottle, shook it, and, placing his hand upon my shoulder, said, "This is 'Ross's Royal.' Some forty years ago, when ——" But I stopped him at once by reminding him of our compact.

"Now then," said he, as he proceeded to unfasten the cork, "I'll bet you five to four I hit the roof." Tasting temperance drinks had not, however, produced a spirit for speculation, which was fortunate, as the cork was sent flying against the roof of the building, some fifty feet overheard.

"Sparkling Dynamite?" I suggested.

"No, sir, Ginger Ale."

It certainly possessed considerably more flavour than the other drinks, and tasted like a torch-light procession marching down my throat. He assured me, however, that it was "the most wholesome manufactured beverage in the exhibition." Many of the other drinks may be very good when one has once acquired the taste; but there are so many that life is far too short to acquire a taste for them all. I made a bold attempt to "acquire a taste" for Clayton's Non-Alcoholic Ale, but I regret to say it was not a success, and I don't feel as though I wanted to try again. The majority of visitors appear to "taste" far too freely, and in this respect it would be difficult to find a greater exhibition of intemperance.—*Cuckoo.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess, attended by the Hon. Amy Lambart. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely arrived at the Castle as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lady Southampton left in the morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who have been the guests of Lord Dalhousie since Saturday, left Brechin Castle on Thursday and travelled by train to Stirling, *en route* for Kincardine and the Forth. The *Lively* left the Tay on Thursday for the Forth, where the Duke will rejoin her.

Prince and Princess Christian left Cumberland Lodge on Wednesday, on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Bateson Harvey, at Invermark, Brechin, N.B.

The Duke of Cambridge, who arrived on Wednesday at Taymouth Castle to visit the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, went out shooting on the moors above Aberfeldy on Thursday. The party numbered 12 guns, and included the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Suffield, Lord Sandhurst, General Sir Charles Ellice, Major-General MacDonald, commanding the forces in Scotland, and others.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are among the visitors sojourning at Tunbridge-wells.

The Marchioness of Waterford and family have left Badminton House for Curramore, Ireland.

The Marchioness of Hamilton and family have left Belgrave-square for Baron's Court, Tyrone.

The Earl of Fife has quite recovered from the effects of the accident he recently met with.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, left his residence in Hamilton-place for Balmoral on Thursday morning to act as Minister in Attendance on the Queen.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, not the Bishop of Bath and Wells, is staying at Newport Towers, Berkeley.

The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Miss Frere, and Mr Bartle Frere have left the Forest of Glen-Tana, where they have been paying a visit to Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., for Tillypronie Tarland, the seat of Sir John Clark, Bart.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Lewis James Moore, who died on Wednesday morning at a friend's house in Edith-road, Kensington. Death occurred from paralysis, after an illness of 18 months. He would have completed his 53d year had he lived to the 4th inst. The late admiral entered the navy in 1841, and obtained the rank of sub-lieutenant in 1847, became captain in November, 1863, and rear-admiral on the retired list in January, 1879. He was commander of the *Argus* when engaging the batteries of Kagosima, in August, 1863, when his name was specially mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to the rank of captain.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

All the sections in connection with the annual meeting of the British Association met on Thursday. In the Mathematical and Physical Science sections, Sir William Thompson, the president, delivered the opening address, choosing for his subject the science of energy. He summarized the natural sources of energy—such as tides, food, fuel, wind, and rain—and spoke of the necessity of finding something to take the place of coal as our coal stores became exhausted. He pointed out the usefulness of wind and water power to this end, and then went on to discuss the possibility of transmitting water-power by means of electricity, and utilizing the force through one of M. Faure's new accumulators. Professor Ramsay, Director-General of the Geological Survey, and last year's president of the Association, in his opening address dealt with the origin and progress of the present state of British geology, especially since the first meeting of the British Association at York in 1831. He traced much of the success which had attended their efforts to the Geological Society, which was in full action before the Association was formed, and said that in the British Isles the art of geological surveying had been carried out in a more detailed manner than in any other country in Europe. In the Economic Science and Statistic Section, Mr. Grant Duff presided; and a paper was read by Mr. E. J Watherston, of London, on societies of commercial geography. He traced the progress of German societies, which had agents in all parts of the world, to give their members who came—nearly all merchants and manufacturers—the latest reliable information relating to the channels into which the export trade of the country should be directed. The Government were attempting to supply a knowledge of foreign manufacturing and commercial capacities and requirements; but vast as was the information afforded, its vastness made it all but useless to those it was intended to serve. Our Blue Books required better editing, by which means much good might be done, as our trade did not require protection but development. A discussion followed. Mr. Hyde Clark said it was not necessary to start any new institution; but we ought rather to concentrate existing resources, for our commerce was being attacked in every quarter, especially by Germany. Professor Leone Levi regarded it as essentially a question of education, and regretted that commercial education was not among the technical subjects generally taught.

DEAN STANLEY'S WILL.

The will of the late Dean Stanley was proved on the 27th ult. The gross value of the estate is sworn at £84,291 6s. 2d., the next value being £83,948 2s. 1d. Mr. Edward Hugh Leycester Penrhyn, of East Sheen, Surrey, and Frances Jemima Drummond, wife of Mr. John Drummond, of Megginch Castle, are appointed executor and executrix and trustees. The late Dean's papers, manuscripts, and documents are bequeathed to the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Mr. Theodore Walrond, and Mr. George Grove, for disposal, after consultation, if they think fit, with Professor Jowett, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Rev. G. G. Bradley (the new Dean of Westminster). Bequests and legacies are made to the Dean's two sisters, to other members of his own and his wife's family, to his servants and others, and various sums are bequeathed to charitable purposes. Among the bequests is the following:—"To such of the unmarried daughters of the Lady Lucy Grant, living at my decease as shall not have entered or become members of any religious order, house, or other establishment, Protestant or Roman Catholic, founded or established, or carried on for the reception of females or others, or known or reputed as such—the sum of four thousand pounds in equal shares, believing this to have been the wish of my dear wife." A sum of £3,000 is assigned in trust to the Dean and Chapter for "establishing or aiding a fund for the purpose of remunerating the guides who conduct strangers over Westminster Abbey, with the sole purpose of abolishing and putting an end to the payment of fees as at present made to such guides." In case Westminster Abbey shall cease to belong to the National Church as now by law established in England, "which, however," the late Dean adds, "I think is in the highest degree improbable," the fund thus set aside is to go to the Westminster Hospital. The will is accompanied by a small memorandum book, about twenty leaves of which are occupied by written directions made at the instance of the late Dean, and signed by him as "correct" in 1876. The entries convey the wishes of the deceased as to the disposal of sundry property mostly of a private character, and including presents made by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales to him and his late wife, Lady Augusta Stanley. The Bible "always used by the Dean" is set apart for Mr. Grove, and the books formerly belonging to Lady Augusta Stanley become the property of her nephews and nieces. It is stated that mementoes of the late Dean Stanley have been forwarded to various members of the Royal Family. Her Majesty has received a splendid case of birds.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—King Kalakaua, attended by Mr. R. F. Synge, visited St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday forenoon, where his Majesty was received by the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Canon in residence, who conducted his Majesty over the building. In the afternoon Mr. Clifford Smith called on his Majesty, at Claridge's Hotel, with an invitation from the Social Science Association to be present at their meeting in Dublin next month; the King was, however, obliged to decline the pleasure, as it is his intention to leave England about the middle of the month on his way homewards. Mr. Armstrong, his Majesty's Minister of State, took leave of the King at Claridge's on Thursday, and sails for Honolulu. His Majesty was present at the performance of *Patience* on Thursday evening at the Opéra Comique. At a meeting of the magistrates of Edinburgh on Thursday arrangements were made for a forthcoming visit to be made to the city by the King of the Sandwich Islands. It is expected that his Majesty will be the guest of Mr. Macfie, of Dreghorn. The magistracy propose that the King should be entertained at a cake and wine banquet in the Council Chambers.

DISCOVERY OF AN OLD INDIAN MS.—The remains of a very old manuscript have been found near Bakshali, in the Mardan Tahsil, in the Peshawur district. The discovery, it is stated in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, was thus made. There are some mounds on the west side of the Mardan and Bakshali road, which are believed to be the remains of a former village, but little is known for certain respecting them. It was while digging in a ruined stone enclosure on one of these mounds that this ancient papyrus manuscript was found. At the same place were found a triangular shaped stone "diwa," a soapstone pencil, and a large-sized "lotah" of baked clay with a perforated bottom. Unfortunately, much of this valuable and curious MS. was destroyed by the ignorant finder in removing it from the spot where it lay between the stones. The remains are described as being like dry tinder. The character, however, in some of the pages is clear, and resembles Peakrit, and it is hoped that when it reaches Lahore, to which place it is to be sent, it may be deciphered.

FASHIONABLE FICTION.—A new writer in a book recently reviewed observes, with truth, that the novel-reader is more likely to get on well in society than the student of history or science, and however gravely this may reflect on the intellectual state of the fashionable world, it is a fact which deserves the attention both of authors and critics. The use of the novel is no longer what it once was. Its apparent purpose may still be to amuse; but though it rarely instructs, it almost invariably educates. It does not encourage thought, but it directs taste and forms opinion more than any class of literature. The reason of this is that the novel has adapted itself to the spirit of the age, and has become intensely realistic. The object of fiction is to illustrate what is, or what might be, or what ought to be. The idealistic—what ought to be—has entirely dropped out of the literature of the day, and we are taught to dwell almost exclusively upon what is. The every-day life of commonplace men and women, their petty jealousies or worthless aspirations, too often their unchaste affections and sinful intrigues, these fill the pages with which people seek to enliven or to while away the monotonous hours which they devote to what they call "reading." Such books may, perhaps, fulfil a certain purpose; but many of them could, we think, be spared without damage to society. It is not our design, however, to deprecate altogether the realism which forms the bulk of modern fiction. People like it, and they will have what they like. An author setting himself to reform the public taste in this respect would utterly fail. His books, unless he published them at his own expense, would certainly remain in MS., and except he were a millionaire he would probably die of starvation. Modern fiction is not in so corrupt a state as to demand such a confessorship on the part of authors. Realism will wear itself out in time, and in the meanwhile they will do well to make the best use of it they can. The novelist may serve his generation as truly as the statesman, the prelate, or the engineer, but it cannot at present be by placing before men a high ideal of life as it should be lived, he must represent life as it is now being lived.—*Modern Thought.*

THE "DOTEREL" COURT-MARTIAL.—At the resumed inquiry on Thursday, Professor Abel said, in answer to the President, that he was fully acquainted with the subject of the generation of gas from coal in confined spaces, and the explosive effect produced by ignition of this gas. Given the presence of gas of this nature in a confined space like a coal-bunker, the temperature of which may be put at about 80 deg. approximately, the application of flame, or some equally highly heated body, and access of air would be necessary for the ignition of the gas. The amount of flame produced by the ignition of the gas would be regulated by the amount of gas escaping into the air; but this would be a result distinct from an explosive effect producible by the gas. The tendency of gas which escapes from coal was, by virtue of its diffusive properties, to distribute itself at once uniformly throughout the surrounding air, thereby producing an explosive mixture. If the mixture of gas and air had an opportunity at the time of its explosion of meeting rising coal-dust the violence of the explosion, as well as the amount of heat and flame deve-

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1—2, 1881.

PARLIAMENTARY FEATS AND FAILURES.

The Conservative party, considered as an organised whole, has distinctly lost ground in the debates on the Land Bill. Individual and unofficial successes have, no doubt, been scored. Effective speeches have been made now and again by men like Mr. Chaplin, Lord Randolph Churchill, and others; and a new member, Mr. Macnaghten, has brought himself into notice by a contribution of conspicuous merit to one of the later debates. Nor, so far as acute legal criticism goes, has Mr. Gibson failed to maintain the reputation which he earned last year by his destructive onslaughts on the Disturbance Bill. He showed a remarkable mastery both of the principles and the details of Mr. Gladstone's measure; and the uninformed admirers of the Premier little suspect how often Mr. Gibson's tersely stated objections were smothered instead of answered by the vague verbosity of Mr. Gladstone's replies. Nothing more, we freely admit, could be done in this direction than was, in fact, done by one or the other of the two members for Dublin University. None of the blots in the measure which a lawyer's criticism could hit escaped untouched. But the criticism of lawyers, however able, could do little to bring home the inherent vices of the Bill to the incurious popular mind. What was wanted, and vainly wanted, on the Opposition side was the moral and intellectual weight of the first-rate lay debater: what was listened for was the voice of a leader who could do all that his legal lieutenant could do, and more: who could grasp the lawyer's "points," and enforce them with an authority denied to the lawyer; who could show, in short, how and where the lawyer's objections became the statesman's objection and broadened out into those great issues of principle upon which all legislation turns. And this voice was listened for in vain in the House of Commons. It was not till the Bill passed into the hands of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Cairns that it was heard at all. The Conservative leaders in the Lower House gave no utterance to it whatever. Sir Stafford Northcote rarely spoke except to announce a concession, or to make a gentle apology for resistance; while his colleagues of the front Opposition bench but seldom broke silence at all. The contemptuous compliments which they thereby earned from the Radicals may perhaps have reconciled them to their inaction; but they may rest assured that their so-called "moderation" has not really raised them in the respect of their countrymen. The public have still sense enough to distinguish between this much-abused political virtue and its counterfeits; and will not fail to perceive that, though moderation may rightly induce a minority to abstain from factious opposition to a mischievous measure, it cannot justify the slightest abatement of their efforts to impress its mischiefs on any and every occasion upon the public mind. It is not moderation which makes men abstain from doing this, but irresolution or incapacity—a weak grasp upon principle, or a deficient power of advocating and defending principle. And their frequent display of this form of weakness or deficiency has undoubtedly injured the reputation of the Conservative leaders. On the Ministerial side of the House we find no reputations which have been able to make any perceptible growth in the shadow of Mr. Gladstone's, and some one or two which, as the Americans would say, have distinctly "wilted." An exception may, indeed, be made among the unofficial—or we should say, perhaps, the semi-official—class of politicians in the person of Mr. Charles Russell, who has made a yet more affluent display of certain qualities which are known to be of the highest value in his own profession. But the most fortunate of the Liberal officials have done no more than hold their ground; while with the name of certain others the session has made very wild work. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington have spoken but once or twice, and at the best can only claim to have disappointed nobody; but Mr. Forster has not succeeded in making up the heavy leeway lost by him last session, and Mr. Bright's continual errors of taste and temper have almost deprived him of the ear of the House. As for Sir William Harcourt, his unlucky chief and colleagues may well apply to him the pious ejaculation pronounced by Cromwell over Sir Harry Vane. They do, indeed, need to be delivered from Sir William Harcourt. There was never anything in the Home Secretary's "record" to lead us to credit him with any special fitness for an administrative career: on the contrary, it was tolerably evident to all critical observers that in order to attain even moderate success in such a career he would have much to learn and more to forget. He would have, one saw, to forswear those "epigrams" which had so much endeared him to the *Spectator*, and to cease to regard the graces of manner as a mark of effeminacy. Such victories over self are not easy to men of mature years; and no one would have been surprised if Sir William Harcourt's progress in self-tuition had been somewhat slow and painful. But we confess we are not prepared to find that the Home Secretary, after a year of office, has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Sir William Harcourt's place on the Treasury Bench is still the seat of the scorner. The epigrams are as abundant and more inopportune than ever. There is less than ever of the rapier-point about them, and more than ever of the "butt-end of the marlinspike." Nor has it been only on one or two occasions that Sir William Harcourt's comrades have suffered from his maladroit flourishings of his parliamentary weapon. Again and again have they had reason to regret his participation in debate; again and again has he played the part of the elephants of Pyrrhus in the Ministerial army; and by the consternation which he spread among their ranks in his very last speech of the session he almost surpassed the performance of those sagacious but unmanageable animals at the Battle of Beneventum.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The *Times* observes that for the present age it has been reserved to bring to bear on every part of the area of science an unbroken succession of thinkers and inquirers. Not a foot of space once reclaimed from the clouds and darkness of the unknown is ever lost. A luminary of science died formerly, and the spark he had lighted was quenched in his grave. A hundred hands now help to feed the flame he has kindled. By the time his fingers relax their grasp they have tightened theirs upon the lamp he held:—

Not so much the illustrious names Sir John Lubbock commemorates make the glory of the association as the vast army of humble students who have been constantly gathering up the hints the princes of philosophy have thrown out, and incorporating them in the general furniture of human learning. The modern air in the world of mind is full of invisible and impalpable filaments by which each move forward is built into and harmonized with the aggregate of science. Meetings of the British Association have been deformed by much rhetorical display, and by pretensions to a finality which its real leaders are the most earnest in repudiating. These have been mere accidents of its popular constitution. At its core the association has continued true to its essential aim of maintaining a framework in which every branch of science and all its genuine votaries, from the lowest to the highest, may find their place and their mutual relation. It has had a distinguished career. There may be a career for it still more distinguished to come, provided, while, with Sir John Lubbock, it is slow to concede the existence of any "problems which must ever remain unsolved," it is cautious not to accept as solutions of the insoluble what are only themselves guesses and gropings.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE EXHIBITION.

Bright colours—scarlet strongly preponderating—tastefully-decorated stalls, attended by pretty girls clad in æsthetic costumes, fairly good music, and lots of free drinks of a non-intoxicating character—such is the aspect of the Agricultural Hall during the present "International Temperance Exhibition."

It would be quite impossible to attempt a detailed description of all the good, bad, and indifferent things which are brought under the notice of visitors. Curious concoctions of cocoa and tea, of dates and coffee, of soda and potash, of beef and vegetables, of ginger and cayenne pepper, of phosphates and iron, of natural and "unnatural" mineral waters, of carbonised water, and powerful acids—all stare you in the face at every turn, and you are not only permitted but implored to freely partake and express your unbiassed opinion of one and all. The result is indisposition, and a tendency to form an extremely low estimate of human nature in general, and the concocters of temperance beverages in particular. There is, however, something absolutely refreshing in the appearance of the maidens who proffer the nectar, and one feels inclined to swallow the most nauseous fluids rather than hurt their feelings by declining. These girls are, however, not judiciously distributed. I imagine it would be only fair to place the best-looking and most attractive at the stalls where the worst-tasting liquids were exhibited. This arrangement would handicap the entire show, and make every exhibitor more or less equal; but unfortunately this idea does not appear to have occurred to the management, and the result is that Zoedone and Khushi—two of the least difficult beverages to imbibe—are in charge of the best-looking girls in the Exhibition. Pork pies, Bath buns, Nubian blacking, billiard tables, microscopes, and insect powder, besides a host of other articles are also exhibited, which I failed to associate in any direct manner with the temperance movement. It seems rather hard upon the Date Coffee Company that their stand should be in such close proximity to that of the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, as the latter, besides their well-known preserved milk, show some excellent samples of *real* coffee and milk, and the majority of visitors, whose tastes have probably not been educated up to the "Date" standard of excellence, appear to show a very decided preference for its older and more expensive rival.

In the centre of the hall are the exhibitions of Zoedone and Apollinaris, two of, perhaps, the best representatives of the natural and manufactured drinks. Both stalls are elaborately fitted up, and receive a large amount of patronage. Zoedone is a pleasant, and, according to medical testimony, a healthful beverage; but if you taste it, and immediately afterwards imbibe samples of some twenty-five imitations, you are hardly acting fairly either to the manufacturer of Zoedone or his imitators. In addition to Apollinaris, there are numbers of other excellent natural waters, including Wilhelm's Quelle, Hartyer, Roisdorf, Genoveva, and Rosbach. The attendants at two of these stalls suggested to visitors, in confidential whispers, that the addition of a little liquid—not obtainable at temperance gatherings—varied the monotony of nature, without in any way counteracting all the good qualities which they asserted the waters possessed.

In wandering round the building I came upon a man who "fixed me with his glittering eye," and endeavoured to tell me the history of "Ginger Ale." After some difficulty I succeeded in making my escape, only to fall into the clutches of another "Ginger Ale" man, who was lurking at the other end of the hall. I didn't feel as though there was enough energy left me to successfully combat this second attack, so I proposed a compromise, and agreed to taste his "Ginger Ale" on the express stipulation that he would allow me to depart peaceably, without insisting upon me listening to matters of "history." He took up a bottle, shook it, and, placing his hand upon my shoulder, said, "This is 'Ross's Royal.' Some forty years ago, when ——" But I stopped him at once by reminding him of our compact.

"Now then," said he, as he proceeded to unfasten the cork, "I'll bet you five to four I hit the roof." Tasting temperance drinks had not, however, produced a spirit for speculation, which was fortunate, as the cork was sent flying against the roof of the building, some fifty feet overhead.

"Sparkling Dynamite?" I suggested.

"No, sir, Ginger Ale."

It certainly possessed considerably more flavour than the other drinks, and tasted like a torch-light procession marching down my throat. He assured me, however, that it was "the most wholesome manufactured beverage in the exhibition." Many of the other drinks may be very good when one has once acquired the taste; but there are so many that life is far too short to acquire a taste for them all. I made a bold attempt to "acquire a taste" for Clayton's Non-Alcoholic Ale, but I regret to say it was not a success, and I don't feel as though I wanted to try again. The majority of visitors appear to "taste" far too freely, and in this respect it would be difficult to find a greater exhibition of intemperance.—*Cuckoo.*

The French Treaty.—Several members of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce discussed on Wednesday the French Treaty question at considerable length. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the negotiations had been suspended, and the president said the French had always shown a huckstering spirit towards England, and the French Government evidently were anxious to conclude a treaty which would cost the country nothing. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain were so anxious to make the treaty that Yorkshire would suffer. It was at length agreed that a meeting of the whole Chamber should be called, in order to strengthen the hands of the Government in future negotiations.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE MAIL STEAMER "TEUTON."

The following further telegram in reference to the disaster has been received by the Union Steam Ship Company:—

Cape Town, Sept. 1, 8.30 a.m.

Another boat, with Forder, second officer, Diver third, Turner fourth, Hawkins, House, and Sheppick, able seamen; Henry Heynes and Potter firemen, and one coolie, arrived here at midnight Wednesday. They believe another boat, with about thirty women and children, in charge of Hurst, able seaman, and Waikinshaw, ordinary seaman, may still turn up. *Danube* goes in search. *Dido* left Wednesday afternoon.

The Queen has telegraphed through the Colonial Office to the Secretary of the Union Steamship Company, asking that further information may be immediately despatched to her Majesty at Balmoral relative to the sad loss of the steamship *Teuton*.

A message from Southampton of Thursday's date says:—The fire and station bill of the *Teuton* shows that she carried seven boats, of which four were lifeboats, having allotted to them a crew of 13 each, including one officer; two cutters, with a crew of 11 each, one in charge of the captain and the other of the boatswain; and the dingey, with a crew of five men, in charge of the carpenter; so that 16 of the ship's company reaching the shore in two boats would be under the number allowed to two of the smaller boats, the dingey and one of the cutters, which tends to show that the strictest discipline prevailed at the time of the disaster, and that no panic prevailed.

The following is an official list, supplied by the Union Company, of the passengers and crew on board the *Teuton*:—

For Cape Town.—Private passengers.—Mr. Spargo, Mrs. Spargo, Mr. F. Cory, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. C. O. Richter, Mr. C. Ahrendt, Mr. C. Kape, Miss O. Borst, Mr. H. Berthhold, Mrs. Marie Berthold, Mr. F. C. Kritz, Mr. E. B. Sharpe, Mr. Winckworth, Mrs. Winckworth, Mr. E. A. Krake, Mrs. M. H. Russan, Mr. C. Braunschweig, Mr. J. Irwin, Mr. Mackay, Mrs. M. Thornton, Mr. P. Lichey, Mr. A. Briebach, Mr. Friedmann, Mr. A. Lefargue, Mr. W. Langivan, Mr. T. Langivan, Mrs. M. Freitgens, Miss A. Freitgens, Mr. C. C. Rommeld, Mr. C. O. Maache, Mr. T. Metsener, Mrs. Metsener, Master F. Metsener, Mr. M. Schwarb, Miss J. D. Maria Zuul, Mrs. Joyce, Mr. Edwards, Miss Krasch. Emigrants.—Mr. H. Cohen, Mr. J, Gardner, Mr. Lyons Bloom, Mr. T. Kitt, Mr. Neil Boyle, Mr. Robert Glen, Mr. E. Hosking, Mr. Harris Goldstein, Mr. A. McAlister, Mr. F. Clelland, Mr. J. G. Oliver, Miss C. Moschinski, Miss C. Gilham, Miss H. Steer, Mr. J. Walherer, Miss M. Walherer, Miss Walherer, Miss N. Walherer, infant, Miss Annie Sweet, Master James Sweet, Mrs. Fannie Opie, Master T. Opie, Master B. Opie, Mrs. S. Holman, Miss M. Holman, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss A. Buchanan, Miss M. Buchanan, Miss Mary Buchanan, Master D. Buchanan, Miss E. Buchanan, Master R. Buchanan, Mrs. Muff, Master A. Muff, Master J. Muff, Master C. Muff, Mr. Niels Nielsen, Mrs. H. Jacobson, Miss J. Jacobsen, Miss L Jacobsen, Master H. Jacobsen, Master J. Jacobsen, Miss C. Jacobsen, Mr. C. Whenman.

For Knysna.—Private passengers.—Miss Moxley, Miss Moxley. Emigrants.—Mr. W. Rowe, Mr. C. Price, Mrs. C. Price, Miss F. Price, Mr. A. Ferguson, Master J. Ferguson, Miss W. Ferguson, Master A. Ferguson, Miss H. Ferguson, Mr. J. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Miss L. Allen, Miss J. Allen, Miss E. Allen, Mr. T. Osler, Mrs. E. Osler, Miss T. A. Osler, Master C. R. Osler, Miss J. W. Osler, Master B. P. Osler, Mr. J. Mann, Mrs. W. Mann, Miss E. Mann, Master D. Mann, Mr. J. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Miss A. Forbes, Miss E. Forbes, Miss J. Forbes, Mr. D. M. Welsh, Miss M. Welsh, Mr. W. Barrett, Mrs. A. Barrett, Master F. Barrett, Mr. W. G. Maddy, Mrs. Maddy, Mr. R. Andrews, Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. A. Rowe, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Miss E. Ross, Miss M. Ross.

For Algoa Bay.—Private passengers—Mr. E. Launchbury, Mr. J. Parry, Mr. H. Koek. Emigrants.—Miss Ida Bergstrom, Miss M. Gray, Mr. Abrahams, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. R. Urquhart, Mr. J. Carroll, Mr. M. Rosenblum, Mr. M. Blumberg, Mr. M. Joel, Mr. G. T. Crouch, Mr. R. M'Farlane, Miss H. James, Miss Mary Gray, Mr. R. Crails, Mrs. Crails, Miss M. Crails, Mr. J. M'Ewan, Mrs. M'Ewan, Mr. J. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Miss A. Cooper, Master A. Cooper, Master E. Cooper, Ch. Edkins, Annie M'Kay and two children, Frances Stead.

For East London.—Private Passengers.—Mr. H. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Miss A. Morgan, Master G. Morgan, Miss A. Morgan, Mr. Walkley, Mrs. Walkley, Master F. J. Walkley, Master W. E. Walkley, Master R. J. Walkley, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. H. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Miss M. J. Thomas, Master W. A. Thomas, Master J. Thomas, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Miss A. Davies, Mr. C. Owen, Mrs. Owen. Emigrants.—Mr. C. A Driver, Mr. J. Lees, Mr. G. Doyle, Mr. G. M. Rennie, Mrs. L. Rennie, Miss L. Rennie, Miss W. Rennie, Miss C. Rennie, Mr. F. Wolf, Mrs. A. Wolf, Mr. Mun Theil.

For Natal.—Private Passengers.—Mr. R. Bartley, Mr. J. Bartley, Mr. P. Schuchage, Mrs. Schuchage, and servant, A. H. Gudath, Mrs. E. Michell. Emigrants.—Mr. Joseph Fox, Mrs. Joseph Fox, Mr. D. Green, Mrs. A. Green, Master F. Green, Miss L. Green, Master L. Green, Miss B. Green, Mr. R. Fisher, Mr. J. Pearce, Mrs. J. Pearce, Miss A. Pearce, Master J. Pearce, Mr. Carruthers, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. A. J. Crosby, Mr. Musgrove, Mrs. C. Musgrove, Miss C. Musgrove, Miss M. Musgrove, Mr. R. T. James, Mrs. M. A. James, Master H. James, Master R. James, Mr. C. C. Rapteseth, Mrs. J. Rapteseth, Master B. Rapteseth, Miss Y. Rapteseth, Mr. William Hockey, Mr. S. Hockey, Master Hockey, Mr. James Meiklejohn, Mrs. E. Meiklejohn, Mr. F. S. Smith, Mrs. H. Smith, Miss E. Strike, Mr. W. Fraser.

Names of crew:—E. Manning, Commander; E. Wardroper, 1st officer; C. Forder, 2d officer; W. O. Diver, 3d officer; J. W. B. Turner; J. Leslie Barrington, surgeon; S. Roberts, carpenter; J. Paddon, boatswain; G. Beare, 2d quartermaster; F. Clarke, 2d quartermaster; J. Whitfield, A.B.; J. White, A B.; G. Barter, A.B.; W. Clarke, A.B.; J. Hawkins, A.B.; Charles House, A.B.; H. Whitcher, A.B.; G. Hirst, A.B.; W. Mills, A.B.; W. Coombs, A.B.; T. Wells, A.B.; J. Knight, A.B.; J. H. Perry, A.B.; W. Walkinshaw, O.S.; G. Knapp, O.S.; T. Marshall, O.S.; J. Feltham, boy; S. Jacobs, boy; L. Jackson, 1st Engineer; A. B. Walker, 2d Engineer; R. Blenkinson, 3d Engineer; G. B. Jack, 4th Engineer; J. Willoughby, 5th Engineer; Brewer, G. Rummager, E. White, J. Sawyer, A. Parker, J. Kennett, S. Stacy, E. Piercy, H. Pope, T. Pace, and F. Haynes, firemen; J. Bailey, J. Anderson, H. Hughes, W. Haynes, R. Noyes, and W. Pearce, trimmers; M. R. Purkis, steward; G. Corbin, first waiter; R. Grogan, second waiter; C. Manser, third waiter; W. Simcott, fourth waiter; G. Still, pantryman; J. Borthwic, barman; G. Young, storekeeper; H. Walker, first-class steward; C. J. Mallon, second-class steward; J. Caffoni, cook; J. Harris, second cook; J. Ketcher, ship's cook; F. Francis, baker; H. Churcher, butcher; C. Jenkins, scullion; F. Simmons, boots and bathman; C. Hayes, stewardess; J. M'Allen, captain's servant; W. E. Roberts, officers' servant; H. Glen, engineers' servant; G. Wells, B.R., steward; H. Simpson, third-class steward; G. Mitchell, bathman; T. Wright and G. Pouting, extra waiters; C. Heyer, German waiter.

Further intelligence from Cape Town indicates that four passengers named Kromm, Brown, Grassi and Dinall, embarked there in the *Teuton*. Of these Kromm was saved; the other three are not accounted for. Dr. Rose Innes, formerly medical officer of the steamship *Danube*, joined the *Teuton* as surgeon at Cape Town.

Mr. Alfred Giles, the Chairman of the Union Company, writes to us as follows:—

"With the limited amount of information regarding the sad loss of the *Teuton*, it is quite impossible for the directors of the Union Company to offer any suggestion as to the cause of the disaster. They have, however, wired for the fullest information. At present nothing more is known than what has already been furnished to the papers. Every detail will be published as soon as it arrives, and the directors sincerely hope that the sad loss of life may prove to be somewhat less than that announced."

Brief telegrams announcing the wreck of the *Teuton* were received in Southampton late on Wednesday evening, but the melancholy news was not generally known in the town till Thursday morning, when tidings of the disaster rapidly spread from an early hour, and every copy of the London morning papers, which arrived about half-past 9, was speedily bought up. The telegrams were posted outside the Union Company's offices in Oriental-place, and also at the local newspaper establishments, the intelligence creating considerable excitement, as might be expected from the fact that the relatives and families of most of the officers and crew are residents in Southampton. The receipt of further information as to the names of survivors is anxiously anticipated by the relatives of those on board, and each successive telegram posted on its arrival with the names of survivors is scanned with painful interest by scores of people. The *Teuton* was last surveyed in August, 1880. Captain Manning was one of the oldest and most experienced captains in the company's service, and highly respected by all who knew him.

A correspondent writes from Southampton:—"The loss of the *Teuton* created a profound sensation in Southampton, all the crew belonging to the town, and many being married men with families. Captain Manning, who is unmarried, entered the Union service a long time since as a junior officer, and won his way to a commandership some years ago. The *Teuton*, which was not his first vessel, he took out from here, as an intermediate steamer, on the 5th of August, over a course he must have travelled scores of times each way, and some surprise is expressed here that so well-known a place as Quoin Point was not avoided, the same company's steamer *Cell* having been lost there in 1875. All the officers except Mr. Driver are unmarried. The second officer, a member of a well-known local family, had a cousin married the morning the news was received to a nephew of Sir Frederick Perkins, the late member for the borough. The fourth officer is a brother of a Southampton solicitor. The chief steward, who is the son of an ex-town councillor, leaves a widow and four children. He was making his first voyage as chief steward in the Union service, on promotion from the West India Mail Company. Two of his brothers were lost in the company's steamships *Rhone* and *Wye*, wrecked in the West India hurricane of 1868.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Thursday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess, attended by the Hon. Amy Lambart. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely arrived at the Castle as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lady Southampton left in the morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who have been the guests of Lord Dalhousie since Saturday, left Brechin Castle on Thursday and travelled by train to Stirling, *en route* for Kincardine and the Forth. The *Lively* left the Tay on Thursday for the Forth, where the Duke will rejoin her.

Prince and Princess Christian left Cumberland Lodge on Wednesday, on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Bateson Harvey, at Invermark, Brechin, N.B.

The Duke of Cambridge, who arrived on Wednesday at Taymouth Castle to visit the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, went out shooting on the moors above Aberfeldy on Thursday. The party numbered 12 guns, and included the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Suffield, Lord Sandhurst, General Sir Charles Ellice, Major-General MacDonald, commanding the forces in Scotland, and others.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are among the visitors sojourning at Tunbridge-wells.

The Marchioness of Waterford and family have left Badminton House for Curramore, Ireland.

The Marchioness of Hamilton and family have left Belgrave-square for Baron's Court, Tyrone.

The Earl of Fife has quite recovered from the effects of the accident he recently met with.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, left his residence in Hamilton-place for Balmoral on Thursday morning to act as Minister in Attendance on the Queen.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, not the Bishop of Bath and Wells, is staying at Newport Towers, Berkeley.

The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Miss Frere, and Mr. Bartle Frere have left the Forest of Glen-Tana, where they have been paying a visit to Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., for Tillypronie Tarland, the seat of Sir John Clark, Bart.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Lewis James Moore, who died on Wednesday morning at a friend's house in Edith-road, Kensington. Death occurred from paralysis, after an illness of 18 months. He would have completed his 53d year had he lived to the 4th inst. The late admiral entered the navy in 1841, and obtained the rank of sub-lieutenant in 1847, became captain in November, 1863, and rear-admiral on the retired list in January, 1879. He was commander of the *Argus* when engaging the batteries of Kagosima, in August, 1863, when his name was specially mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to the rank of captain.

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

A correspondent who graduated at University College writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It would be interesting to know exactly what are the political and religious sympathies of the new Dean of Westminster. In politics he is a moderate Liberal, and one of the first actions of the present Government was to appoint him one of the University Commissioners. It was he, I believe, who, on hearing of the defeat of Professor Henry Smith by the Conservative candidate, significantly remarked "that Caligula could make even his horse a Consul." He is said to be in favour of retaining one clerical Fellow in each college, but that is due, it is believed, not to reactionary feeling, but to a sense of the necessity of making provision for the due performance of college services and for the giving of the statutory lectures in divinity. In view of the touchy orthodoxy of most of the parents who send sons to Oxford, the retention of one clerical Fellow may perhaps supply the necessary ingredient of orthodoxy which will save a college from a prejudicial reputation for heresy. It is satisfactory to know that the new Dean is an ardent advocate of the higher education of women, as may be inferred from his being a chief promoter of the colleges for ladies recently established in Oxford. For the rest he is a good Churchman in the sense in which Dean Stanley was, and in which all those are who desire to see the Church of England truly national, comprehensive, and representative of all the highest spiritual life of Englishmen. He is not a holder of extreme views of any sort, though not intolerant of them in others, the last man to import ill will into theological differences, and will be as ready as his predecessor to repel bluntly attacks unfairly made by sectaries on unpopular opinions. He took orders late in life, when his convictions must have been well matured, but he has written nothing from which to judge of their precise colour and shading. Anyhow, a pupil of Dr. Arnold's, and a lifelong friend of men like Dean Stanley and the Master of Balliol, he is sure to be a man of broad sympathies. His is, I should imagine, a mind too simply practical to take much interest in the scenic religion which is so much in vogue nowadays, or in questions of abstract doctrine, and if he has critical and speculative abilities he has never allowed himself to display them. As a preacher, he is clear and simple in his ideas and language, with a good delivery, and a happy absence of floridity. As Master of University he has evinced much interest in the antiquities of the place, and has done something to elucidate its history, as well as that of the University generally; so that in this respect, as in others, he is not ill chosen to succeed Arthur Stanley in the control of an edifice so full of archæological interest as Westminster Abbey.

DEAN STANLEY'S WILL.

The will of the late Dean Stanley was proved on the 27th ult. The gross value of the estate is sworn at £84,291 6s. 2d., the next value being £83,948 2s. 1d. Mr. Edward Hugh Leycester Penrhyn, of East Sheen, Surrey, and Frances Jemima Drummond, wife of Mr. John Drummond, of Megginch Castle, are appointed executor and executrix and trustees. The late Dean's papers, manuscripts, and documents are bequeathed to the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Mr. Theodore Walrond, and Mr. George Grove, for disposal, after consultation, if they think fit, with Professor Jowett, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Rev. G. G. Bradley (the new Dean of Westminster). Bequests and legacies are made to the Dean's two sisters, to other members of his own and his wife's family, to his servants and others, and various sums are bequeathed to charitable purposes. Among the bequests is the following:—"To such of the unmarried daughters of the Lady Lucy Grant, living at my decease as shall not have entered or become members of any religious order, house, or other establishment, Protestant or Roman Catholic, founded or established, or carried on for the reception of females or others, or known or reputed as such—the sum of four thousand pounds in equal shares, believing this to have been the wish of my dear wife." A sum of £3,000 is assigned in trust to the Dean and Chapter for "establishing or aiding a fund for the purpose of remunerating the guides who conduct strangers over Westminster Abbey, with the sole purpose of abolishing and putting an end to the payment of fees as at present made to such guides." In case Westminster Abbey shall cease to belong to the National Church as now by law established in England, "which, however," the late Dean adds, "I think is in the highest degree improbable," the fund thus set aside is to go to the Westminster Hospital. The will is accompanied by a small memorandum book, about twenty leaves of which are occupied by written directions made at the instance of the late Dean, and signed by him as "correct" in 1876. The entries convey the wishes of the deceased as to the disposal of sundry property mostly of a private character, and including presents made by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales to him and his late wife, Lady Augusta Stanley. The Bible "always used by the Dean" is set apart for Mr. Grove, and the books formerly belonging to Lady Augusta Stanley become the property of her nephews and nieces. It is stated that mementoes of the late Dean Stanley have been forwarded to various members of the Royal Family. Her Majesty has received a splendid case of birds.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

On Friday morning the Lord Mayor of York entertained the president of the British Association, Sir John Lubbock, the presidents and vice-presidents of sections, and the principal officers of the Association at breakfast at the Mansion House. About sixty were present. The various sections resumed their sittings at eleven o'clock, and so heavy was the programme in the Mathematical and Physical Science Section that it had to be divided. In the Biology Section Professor J. Burdon Sanderson gave his opening address to the Department of Anatomy and Physiology. The subject was the discoveries of the past half-century relating to animal motion. He said that the science of physiology had already afforded aid to the art of medicine in furnishing a vast store of knowledge obtained by the experimental investigation of the action of remedies and the causes of disease, and they might expect as time went on that the progress of pathology would be as rapid as that of physiology, and the practice of medicine would come more and more under the influence of scientific knowledge. That the change was already in progress they had abundant evidence. Mr. Grant Duff, in his opening address to the Economic Science and Statistical Section, gave an historic sketch of the department since its formation. He at first doubted whether the system of publishing epitomes of papers was a good one, but he now thought it might be better to print good papers upon local statistics in full, because without this there was no means of introducing them to a wider public, whereas the statistical papers of general interest might be left to the care of the Statistical Society. He also urged that the department might somewhat widen their bases with advantage, and remarked that many good papers which had been submitted would have been more appropriately dealt with by the Social Science Congress. He also said that it was necessary to refuse a hearing to all who wished to discuss burning questions of English politics, even although they might have a scientific side. He suggested that people should be encouraged to read accounts of economical and statistical subjects appearing in foreign countries. In the Geological Section Mr. Baldwin Latham read a paper on the influence of barometric pressure on the discharge of water from springs.

Lord Granville Fined.—Earl Granville was a defendant on Wednesday in a prosecution at Hanley for permitting a smoke nuisance at one of his lordship's collieries. The defence was that the best smoke-consuming apparatus had been provided, and strict orders had been given for its constant use, and these orders had been obeyed. The defendant, who had been twice before convicted, was fined £10 10s. and costs. A case to be stated for the decision of the superior courts was granted.

The King of the Sandwich Islands.—King Kalakaua, attended by Mr. R. F. Synge, visited St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday forenoon, where his Majesty was received by the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Canon in residence, who conducted his Majesty over the building. In the afternoon Mr. Clifford Smith called on his Majesty, at Claridge's Hotel, with an invitation from the Social Science Association to be present at their meeting in Dublin next month; the King was, however, obliged to decline the pleasure, as it is his intention to leave England about the middle of the month on his way homewards. Mr. Armstrong, his Majesty's Minister of State, took leave of the King at Claridge's on Thursday, and sails for Honolulu. His Majesty was present at the performance of *Patience* on Thursday evening at the Opéra Comique. At a meeting of the magistrates of Edinburgh on Thursday arrangements were made for a forthcoming visit to be made to the city by the King of the Sandwich Islands. It is expected that his Majesty will be the guest of Mr. Macfie, of Dreghorn. The magistracy propose that the King should be entertained at a cake and wine banquet in the Council Chambers.

Discovery of an Old Indian MS.—The remains of a very old manuscript have been found near Bakshali, in the Mardan Tahsil, in the Peshawur district. The discovery, it is stated in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, was thus made. There are some mounds on the west side of the Mardan and Bakshali road, which are believed to be the remains of a former village, but little is known for certain respecting them. It was while digging in a ruined stone enclosure on one of these mounds that this ancient papyrus manuscript was found. At the same place were found a triangular-shaped stone "diwa," a soapstone pencil, and a large-sized "lotah" of baked clay with a perforated bottom. Unfortunately, much of this valuable and curious MS. was destroyed by the ignorant finder in removing it from the spot where it lay between the stones. The remains are described as being like dry tinder. The character, however, in some of the pages is clear, and resembles Peakrit, and it is hoped that when it reaches Lahore, to which place it is to be sent, it may be deciphered.

Fashionable Fiction.—A new writer in a book recently reviewed observes, with truth, that the novel-reader is more likely to get on well in society than the student of history or science, and however gravely this may reflect on the intellectual state of the fashionable world, it is a fact which deserves the attention both of authors and critics. The use of the novel is no longer what it once was. Its apparent purpose may still be to amuse; but though it rarely instructs, it almost invariably educates. It does not encourage thought, but it directs taste and forms opinion more than any class of literature. The reason of this is that the novel has adapted itself to the spirit of the age, and has become intensely realistic. The object of fiction is to illustrate what is, or what might be, or what ought to be. The idealistic—what ought to be—has entirely dropped out of the literature of the day, and we are taught to dwell almost exclusively upon what is. The every-day life of commonplace men and women, their petty jealousies or worthless aspirations, too often their unchaste affections and sinful intrigues, these fill the pages with which people seek to enliven or to while away the monotonous hours which they devote to what they call "reading." Such books may, perhaps, fulfil a certain purpose; but many of them could, we think, be spared without damage to society. It is not our design, however, to deprecate altogether the realism which forms the bulk of modern fiction. People like it, and they will have what they like. An author setting himself to reform the public taste in this respect would utterly fail. His books, unless he published them at his own expense, would certainly remain in MS., and except he were a millionaire he would probably die of starvation. Modern fiction is not in so corrupt a state as to demand such a confessorship on the part of authors. Realism will wear itself out in time, and in the meanwhile they will do well to make the best use of it they can. The novelist may serve his generation as truly as the statesman, the prelate, or the engineer, but it cannot at present be by placing before men a high ideal of life as it should be lived, he must represent life as it is now being lived.—*Modern Thought.*

President Garfield's Wound.—There has been an improvement in the condition of the President in several respects during the past week. There have been, on the whole, an increase of appetite for food and ability to digest it, and, consequently, some gain in constitutional vigour, as shown more particularly by the suppurative process having assumed a less indolent character in the inflamed parotid gland. Matter has formed within more defined limits, has advanced to the surface in two or three directions, and incisions have been made for its relief, with the result, according to telegrams, of obtaining a fair discharge of pus, and a gradual change for the better in the state of the gland. The swelling has diminished, the deep discoloration and density have disappeared in a great degree, and there is more freedom of movement of the jaw. Thus several of the dangerous *sequelæ*, which occasionally follow indolent parotiditis occurring in a patient in a reduced state of debility, seem now to be averted. There is also said to be an improvement in the character of the discharge from the bullet-wound in the loin. The pus, which had become somewhat thin and scanty towards the close of the previous week, has become more copious and thicker in consistence. These facts, it must be admitted, are important indications of amendment, and may well serve to encourage the hopes of those who are in attendance on the distinguished patient; for, provided the amelioration so far obtained be maintained, and no fresh complications arise, no reason appears why a gradual improvement in all other respects should not follow, and ultimate recovery ensue. One of the chief sources of uneasiness, beyond what arises from the general state of weakness and emaciation to which the President is reduced, is the continued frequency of the pulse, and the daily exacerbation of feverish symptoms. But these symptoms do not appear to be more marked than might be expected to attend the long continued suppurative process in any very debilitated patient. Although the pulse is accelerated, the respiration is usually reported to be normal in frequency, and the temperature not in such excess of the ordinary standard as by itself to give rise to any uneasiness. It has been mentioned in some of the unofficial telegrams that the bullet appears to be shifting its position, and to be descending lower in the pelvis; but the grounds on which this assertion has been based have not been described, and, in the absence of this information, we can only conclude that the statement is simply a surmise. If there be reliable signs of the bullet having reached any determined position, they have not yet been made publicly known. Altogether, although the improved symptoms that have prevailed during the past week may fairly be taken as holding out a promise of further progressive amendment, and encourage hopes of a more favourable termination than could be entertained at the close of the previous week, there still exist so many elements of uncertainty in the case, and relatively slight accidents might suddenly obtain such a grave character in a patient so greatly reduced as President Garfield is described to be, that the ultimate issue of the injuries to which he has been subjected must be regarded at the best as still most doubtful.—*British Medical Journal.*

Ways of Cooking Partridge.—It is to be feared that Englishmen are still conservative rather than liberal on culinary questions. In the coming months one may feel pretty sure that ninety-nine partridges out of a hundred will be eaten roast, with the sole condiment of bread sauce. Excellent as is the insular method of serving them, provided the bread sauce be properly prepared—a condition more seldom realized than could be desired—it is worth remembering that there are other methods. *Perdreaux à l'anglaise* is the name the French give to a capital dish, possibly by way of a hint to us, or on the etymological principle which commended itself to certain grammarians of old. The bird is served roasted, with a wondrous stuffing of bread crumb, butter, salt, unground pepper, grated nutmeg, shalot, and parsley, the whole moistened with gravy and champagne. The description may not sound appetising to British ears; but the thing described as seen at table, and tasted, is beyond

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3—4, 1881.

LAND REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The *Saturday Review* says that the latest commonplace which Liberal candidates and orators are expected to repeat has been sanctioned on several occasions by Mr. Gladstone; and perhaps the vague demand for changes of various kinds in the Land Laws may consolidate itself into a troublesome agitation. The precedent which demagogues desire to apply and extend is not the legislation which in some countries has been directed against perpetuities or against trusts, but the Irish Land Act, and the recognition of a joint property with the owner to be acquired by the occupier. Some speakers at meetings of the Farmers' Alliance have claimed, not only a tenant-right unknown to English law and practice, but a power of compulsory purchase of the landowner's interest. The cant phrase of free trade in land is often used to express a state of things in which absolute ownership would be prohibited, except when it was combined with occupation of the soil. Measures of this kind are said to be urgent, because it is thought possible that they may be passed at a time when opinion and moral sense are vitiated by anomalous legislation. There never was, in truth, a time in which it was less necessary than at present to interfere for the benefit of the tenant-farmer with his relations to his landlord. In England and Scotland there is no question of evictions, or ejectments, for the main difficulty of the landowner is to keep his tenant on his farm. The occupier, even when he holds a lease, is not practically bound by its provisions. If he is farming, or if he professes to farm, at a loss, it is impossible to insist on the literal performance of his engagements. The tenant from year to year has a still more direct control of the terms of any bargain which may be made. The time is perhaps past for enforcing restrictions on the mode of cultivation, which nevertheless often embodied the soundest agricultural traditions. Landowners now have to be satisfied with reasonable security for the payment of a moderate rent, and they probably trust to the character of the tenant for any protection which they may hope to obtain against the deterioration of the soil. The only plausible demand of agrarian agitators is that the Act passed some years ago for the protection of unexhausted improvements should be made compulsory. The mischievous tendency of modern legislation to interfere with independent action is illustrated by the objections which have been made to the permissive character of the present law. If a tenant on taking his farm contracts himself out of the Act, it is reasonable to assume that he has received an equivalent for the benefit which he renounces; but there is no doubt that, as a general rule, the outgoing tenant is equitably entitled to repayment for outlay of which he has not already received the full benefit. In many districts the custom of the country gave the tenant ample protection before the passing of the Act. The desire of some prudent landlords to escape from the provisions of the law is founded on their knowledge that they might often have to pay for imaginary improvements. At the end of a tenancy a farm is, in the majority of cases, in worse condition than at the beginning; for unexhausted improvements in many instances consist of the partial destruction of the property which was originally transferred from the landlord to the tenant; but compensation would almost always be demanded. A scrupulous Minister would ascertain in the first instance the nature of the demands which he undertakes in general terms to concede.

SCIENCE AND CIVILISATION.

We (the *Spectator*) do not depreciate the really civilising influence of such science as Sir John Lubbock reviews in his remarkable address to the British Association at York, which will be read all over England and North America and Australasia with a certain pride and wonder. Any one who looks at it with Sir John Lubbock's eyes feels the deep emotions of humility, and wonder, and awe which such a story excites; and is, no doubt, the truer citizen—wider-minded, and more modest, and more hopeful,—for the power to enter into so marvellous a summary of the leading discoveries of fifty years. But to press matters home,—does our better knowledge of how coral islands have been formed, or even our marvellous inferences as to the chemical constitution of the various suns millions on millions of miles distant from us, or our power of bottling up Sir John Lubbock's own great address in a jar, so that it may run itself off again at the next jubilee of the British Association, fifty years hence, in Sir John's own voice and manner,—really go far towards that civilising process the true measure of which, if we are to take Sir John Lubbock's gauge, is our knowledge of all these various and wonderful secrets of nature. We freely admit that those who throw their whole moral life into science get in general very highly civilising influences out of science. But not so those whose moral life is lived in the ordinary routine of daily work, and whose strenuousness and fortitude and self denial and spirituality of mind are trained and tested, if at all, in other regions. For these at least, the measure of civilisation is by no means the measure of the progress made in science during their lifetime. Let us keep the word "civilisation" for a higher meaning than any which the acquisition of mere knowledge, or even the effectual alleviation of physical suffering, can imply. Socrates was a more truly civilised man than most of those who are now attending the British Association at York and St. Paul a far more civilised man, though neither the one nor the other ever heard of spectrum analysis or the telephone. That which makes the citizen, is the influence which spurs him on to do his full duty to his neighbour, so soon as he knows it,—not even that which helps him to know it better, though, of course, it is part of his duty to avail himself of every means in his power to increase his knowledge of the ways in which he can benefit the society to which he belongs, as well as of the ways in which he might inadvertently injure it.

M. BERT AND M. GAMBETTA.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that it is not a strange and unpopular sect that is singled out as the victim of Democratic vengeance, but the Church which was till a few years ago the Church of the French Government, and by inference of the great majority of Frenchmen. Only a month or two back, indeed, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs spoke of the five-and-twenty millions of French Catholics. Unless M. Gambetta is more than ordinarily indifferent to the charge of inconsistency, he must either deny the accuracy of M. Saint-Hilaire's figures, or avow that he regards these twenty-five million Catholics as so many brands whom it is given to him to snatch from the burning. Either way, the prospect for France is hopeful. If M. Gambetta is convinced, or is prepared to act as though he were convinced, that Catholicism, which in this case means Christianity, is now the religion of a mere minority in the country, and that it is consequently safe to declare open war against it, there is at least a possibility that he may be deceived. If he is satisfied, or is prepared to act as though he were satisfied, that, even if these wicked Catholics are still in a majority, it is the duty of the good and pure minority to do instant battle with them, there is the certainty of a severe and prolonged conflict. Neither alternative promises anything but confusion. The Church in France, be its demerits what they may, is the one institution that has come down from the past; and if it is to be violently uprooted, it must be at the cost of a revolution. The forebodings of those who warned M. Thiers that the Republic could never be Conservative will have been realised to the letter, and it will only remain to be seen whether M. Thiers was equally right in his belief that, if the Republic were not Conservative, it would cease to be.

The *Spectator* observes that what the world, and most of all the French world, expects of M. Gambetta is to look not only at political institutions, but at religious institutions, with the large historical mind of a statesman capable of appreciating what they have really signified in the history of France, and what they still promise as regards the present development of that country; how far they help, how far they hinder, and how far they stimulate or depress the national life; and what the prospect is of diminishing all that is mischievous in their influence, and fostering all that is beneficial. That is a great problem for a statesman. But it is certainly not one which will be in any degree furthered either by taking the chair at meetings where a flood of ridicule is poured upon the religion of millions of Frenchmen, or by eulogizing as a true friend of education the vivisecting secularist who thinks that a materialistic science can regenerate man, by wringing the most agonizing secrets from the nervous organizations of the brute.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND FAIR TRADE.

The *Times* admits that Sir Stafford Northcote is naturally jubilant over the great Conservative victory that has been won in North Lincolnshire, but remarks that what his Sheffield audience must have sought to learn from his speech on Friday night was how far he gave his approval to the programme by which the battle has been won. Mr. James Lowther is a professed "fair-trader:"—

Does Sir Stafford Northcote accept the name for himself, and acknowledge Mr. Jas. Lowther as a brother in economical science? It would be impossible to say from his speech whether he does this or not. As we all know, he has always been a freetrader. This he continues to declare himself, but he qualifies the declaration with words that point to "fair trade." He is for universal free trade, and he is well aware that just now this is not to be obtained. Is he content in the meanwhile to put up with the best substitute we can find for it? Is he content that England should be a free-trading nation, even if she stands absolutely alone in a world of protectionists? To this Sir Stafford Northcote's speech supplies no certain answer. He warns his audience that trade questions are exceedingly complicated, and that they deal with enormous interests. He deprecates, therefore, any rash, ill-advised meddling with them. But he sees, too, that there are members of his party a good deal less cautious than he is. A discussion is inevitable, and it will be one in which party divisions are likely to be rather sharply drawn. On which side, then, will Sir Stafford Northcote declare himself? Will he be true to his party or to his principles, since he will probably have to choose between them? The position is a hard one, and Sir Stafford Northcote is perhaps wise in reserving to himself the right of choice. He waits the discussion which he foresees. He seeks to be guided by the fuller information which may come with it, and by the clear insight it may bring as to the way in which the cat is likely to jump. Meanwhile he is a fair and a free trader, and indulges in safe platitudes about unnamed measures which it may be necessary for us to take in order to secure the full development of the various branches of industry in England. Whichever side he takes eventually, no one will be able to cast his Sheffield speech in his teeth and to reproach him with having shifted his ground.

CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

A numerical computation of the votes given in North Lincolnshire on Thursday is sufficient, the *Daily Telegraph* points out, to prove amply that, while Liberal enthusiasm has waned, at least in one county, Conservative energy and confidence have distinctly increased. No politician deserving of the name, certainly not the members of her Majesty's Ministry, can afford to treat these indications with indifference:—

At the last elections the "revolt of the counties" against "the Tory yoke" was a remarkable exhibition, and it was somewhat prematurely predicted that the agricultural and landed interest would tend more and more in the direction of Liberalism. But now a swing back of the pendulum throws the bucolic electors of Lincolnshire into the arms of a Protectionist, who, moreover, described on Friday "Conservative reaction" as his future "mission." Yet Mr. Lowther's success might have been predicted by those cognisant of the prevailing feeling and the condition of affairs in our rural districts. The harvest is a miserable one at best, and nothing has yet been done to take a single pennyweight off the load which the farmers have to carry. Such a state of things is absolutely certain to influence the county elections whenever and wherever they occur. The statesmen who now wield political power must face the disagreeable fact that what they have done in the past has not gained the farmers to their side. Concessions to agricultural complaints, such as the Hares and Rabbits Act and the abolition of the duty on malt, have certainly not produced a great reaction in favour of Liberalism. No doubt the farmers far and wide have taken advantage of the provisions of the former measure, but people have a proverbially recognised habit of being chiefly grateful for favours to come. Mr. Gladstone's speculation in malt turns out to be one of which the farmers do not think so highly as was anticipated, inasmuch as they are discovering that the larger importation of foreign barley diminishes the benefit which it was supposed they would derive from the change.

THE SPEAKER'S DECORATION.

On the extreme right and on the extreme left heads have been shaken at Mr. Gladstone and at Sir Henry Brand. The stars and ribbons of the different orders will, it would appear, be wandering fires to draw Speakers away from their duty:—

The idea of a Speaker being corrupted by a yard of ribbon and a certain amount of jeweller's work—still more the idea of future Speakers vying with each other in prostituting their office for the sake of these decorations, is perhaps one of the most fantastically absurd that has occurred to presumably sane persons of late. It is a new and dangerous doctrine that a Speaker, by keeping order in Parliament, confers a favour on the Ministry of the day or does a service to them. It is the duty of the Ministry to support the Speaker, not of the Speaker to support the Ministry; and his services are rendered to the Crown and the nation, not to any party. The Speaker in repressing disorder is warring against a public enemy, and rewards bestowed on him are in the same category as rewards bestowed on a general for good conduct in the field.—*Saturday Review.*

THE DURHAM ELECTION.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

The result of the polling was made known on Saturday as follows:—

Elliot (C)	5,564
Laing (L)	4,796
Majority	668

There are about 13,000 electors on the register, and at the General Election last year their votes were distributed as follow:—

Mr. Joicey (L.)	6,233
Mr. C. M. Palmer (L) . . .	5,901
Sir G. Elliot (C)	5,092

The polling passed off quietly at the 47 different stations throughout the division. Both sides exerted themselves to the utmost, but there was a strong hopeful feeling on the part of the Conservatives, and this was considerably strengthened after the result of the contest in North Lincolnshire was known. The announcement was speedily placarded on the walls, and seemed to have a dispiriting effect upon the Liberals. The contest from the first was carried on in a good-tempered spirit.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, walked yesterday morning; and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Beatrice and Lady Ely. Princess Beatrice in the morning rode, attended by Miss Bauer.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Marlborough House on Friday afternoon from Cowes. Miss Knollys, the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, and Mrs. Knollys were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, previous to leaving Portsmouth, on Friday, entertained at luncheon on board the royal yacht *Osborne* General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral Ryder, commander-in-chief, and Admiral Superintendent the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley, and a few private guests.

Prince Christian, Prince Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Mr. H. W. Edwards, their private tutor, are staying at the Clarendon Hotel, on a visit to Oxford.

The Spanish Minister has left town for the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham arrived at Bifrons, near Canterbury, on Wednesday for the autumn. The Marquis has derived considerable benefit from his cruise in his yacht *Minerva*. The Ladies Conyngham have returned to Bifrons from Ramsgate.

The Earl and Countess of Enniskillen left their residence in Eaton-place on Thursday last for Dublin, on their way to Florence Court, Fermanagh.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone left Deal Castle on Friday for Walmer Castle to spend a few days with Earl and Countess Granville.

Sir Andrew and Lady Agnew are entertaining company at Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., was presented with an address of welcome by the Cork Conservatives on Friday. The right hon. gentleman, who was enthusiastically cheered, dwelt in his reply at length on the importance of fighting the battle of registry, if security for property, loyalty to the Sovereign, and upholding law and order were to be maintained.

Captain Charles Melville has left town for Alness, Ross-shire.

The Princess Mary of Teck takes the greatest interest in the progress of Lady Bective's Wool Association. Her personal influence has enlisted the practical support of many ladies, who have ordered costumes made of English fabrics. British manufacturers cannot certainly complain of the indifference of our Royal Family to their interests. Queen Charlotte headed a similar movement at the beginning of the century. In a newspaper of 1754 the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland are greatly commended for "bringing no finery from Paris, but appearing in suits of English cloth."

The funeral of the late Mr. Henry Savile took place on Friday, when his remains were deposited by the side of his wife in the family vault in Bilsthorpe Church, near Rufford Abbey. The corpse, which was brought from South-street, Park-lane, the previous day, rested at the abbey till the funeral. The chief mourners were Mr. A. Savile Lumley and Sir John Lumley, brothers of the deceased, and Mr. John Lumley, a nephew, the other mourners including Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Westmoreland, Hon. C. Hanbury-Lennox, Colonel Hon. Henry Forester, Mr. Venning, Mr. Marlay, etc. The deceased gentleman's principal tenants from Yorkshire and Notts also assembled to follow to the grave their greatly-respected landlord and friend.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE MAIL STEAMER "TEUTON."

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday night:—

I am now able to send you full particulars of the disastrous wreck of the Union Company's steamer *Teuton* as I have gathered them from the survivors. After landing passengers here the *Teuton* sailed on Tuesday morning for the various ports along the coast between this and Natal. When once clear of Cape Point she shaped her course, at 2.15 p.m., along the coast, and should have made Agulhas Light about eight o'clock. Dinner was just concluded when, at seven, the ship struck on a rock. Captain Manning and Mr. Wardroper were at dinner. It was the watch of the latter, but when at sea he was always relieved at this time by the fourth officer, or, if near the coast, by the second and third officers alternately. Upon this occasion Mr. Driver, the third officer, took the course from Mr. Wardroper at 6.30, and at 6.45 the captain, going up from dinner, came upon the bridge and altered the course half a point more off shore. There was a look-out on the forecastle. Only Mr. Driver and the man at the wheel were upon the upper bridge. The quartermaster, who was upon the lower bridge, was the first to see land, apparently about four miles off.

The sky was clear, but there was a haze on the shore. The moon was up. The quartermaster saw no beach or breakers, and the lookout man gave no warning of danger. Suddenly the ship struck on her port side, and heeled over to starboard, canting her head to sea. The Captain came on deck and mounted the bridge, where he remained to the end. Finding that the water was coming in he altered the course for Simon's Bay. On first leaving the rock where she had struck the *Teuton* steamed twelve knots an hour. This fell to nine, and then to six. The compartment against which the collision had taken place admitted no water, but that next to the engine room filled, a plate having probably started by the force of the blow.

At eight o'clock the captain ordered the boats to be lowered from the davits to the level of the bulwarks, and that supplies of provisions, water, and compasses should be placed in them, believing, however, that she would float for some hours. Mr. Rose Innes, the surgeon, and Mr. Cowen, the supercargo, took charge of the passengers, and made all sit quietly on deck. At ten o'clock the engines were stopped and the boats lowered. While in the act of being lowered one collapsible boat broke in pieces. Another was hanging over the ladder, and could not be got clear of that which was embarking the passengers. Six got alongside, and the women and children were told off to take their places first. In the meantime perfect order prevailed. The male passengers retained their seats, only one, who was called to by his wife, making an effort to get on board. He was, however, forced back by the surgeon, and all then sat quietly. About thirty women and children had taken their places in the first boat when the bulkhead between the compartments gave way with a sudden crash. The water rushed into the engine room, and instantly the ship went down by the head. One loud cry of surprise and terror broke from the passengers seated upon the deck, and then in an instant all was over. All the officers went down with the ship, together with four of the boats, including the port cutter and lifeboat, which were not fairly clear of the ship. Those of the passengers and crew who rose to the surface clung to the floating wreck till picked up by some of those who had righted the third boat. At daylight the boat made for Simon's Bay, all who were clinging to the spars having been taken on board. One of the boats was blown past Cape Point. The others reached the docks there at midnight. The *Teuton* had on board one hundred and fifty-six passengers and eighty-five officers and men, together with twenty coolies. Eleven passengers, three officers, two petty officers, and twenty of the crew were saved.

The following communication has been received from the secretary of the Union Steamship Company:—

Referring to the message received from Cape Town, dated 12.20 p.m., 1st inst., replying to an inquiry as to whether the Knysna passengers by the *Teuton* were on board at the time of her loss, and which was forwarded to you, I have to inform you that owing to some grave doubt having subsequently arisen as to the safety of these passengers, further inquiries were at once telegraphed to the Cape by this company, and it is with deep regret I now have to say that it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the passengers for the Knysna, who in the ordinary course would have landed at Cape Town, did not leave the ship at that port, but were all, 44 in number, on board the *Teuton* when she was lost. Three only have been saved., viz., William Barrett, Joseph Allen, and the girl Lizzie Ross.

The Union Steamship Company have received the following message from Cape Town, dated 2d September, 1.10 p.m.:—

Danube returned midnight Thursday, after cruising, but found nothing whatever. Now known boat supposed afloat was subsequently swamped. *Dido* still out.

The Company's Agent further telegraphs, in reply to instructions sent from London, that everything possible is being done to allay the sufferings of the survivors.

The Press Association says that up to ten o'clock on Friday evening no additional telegrams had been received by the Union Company from the Cape as to the ultimate fate of the passengers and crew, now estimated at about one hundred and eighty-five, who have not hitherto been accounted for. The officials of the Union Company in London have reluctantly come to the belief that no news more favourable than that already published will be received. But little—if any—hope is now entertained of the safety of the fourth boat. The authorities at the Admiralty have received no intimation as to the movements of her Majesty's ship *Dido*, which has proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

A Southampton correspondent wrote on Friday night:—The neighbourhood of the docks and the offices of the Union Company at Southampton have been thronged to-day by crowds of anxious inquirers for further information regarding the loss of the *Teuton*, the chief anxiety of course centring in the hope that one or more boats belonging to the ill-fated vessel may have been found with some of the missing members of the crew. The officials had, of course, but one answer to give. Captain Manning, it appears, was the youngest of three sons of Mr. Manning, a retired merchant, now living at Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill, of whom only one now remains, Dr. Manning, of Laverstock, near Salisbury. A telegram was yesterday received by Mr. Forder, father of the second officer of the *Teuton*, from another son resident at Pietermaritzburg, announcing the loss of the *Teuton* and the safety of his brother, "Charley." No other communication has been received here from any one on board the ill-fated vessel. The Mayor, telegraphing from Scarborough, has directed the Town Clerk to at once take steps to call a public meeting to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and children who have been rendered destitute by the disaster. Permanent funds were similarly raised in connection with the burning of the *Amazon*, and the losses of the Royal mail steamers *Rhone* and *Wye*, which were administered under local trustees, with the Town Clerk as executive officer. The message of sympathy from the Queen has given great satisfaction here.

Mr. P. T. Couch, iron merchant, Neath, writes to state that his son, Hubert F. Couch, sailed in the *Teuton* from Southampton, but that his name does not appear in any list in the daily papers. It is added that a letter was received from him, written on board and posted at Madeira.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The Colleen Bawn was produced last week at the Standard Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Dion Boucicault, whose impersonation of Myles-na-Coppaleen was almost as fresh and amusing as ever. He was well supported by Messrs. Shiel Barry (Danny Mann), Graham (Kyrle Daly), and T. Lord (Corrigan). Messrs. Shepherd (Father Tom) and Sass (Hardress) also assisted. Miss Lemore (Eily), Mrs. Carter (Sheelah), Miss Cicely Nott (Mrs. Cregan), exerted themselves zealously and successfully, and Mrs. Bernard-Beere, as Annie Chute, made one of the chief successes of the occasion. The play was preceded by the drama *Andy Blake*, in which Mr. Boucicault, jun., Miss Stoepel, and Mr. E. Shepherd distinguished themselves.

With the view of securing the English rights, a performance of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield's new drama *The Spider's Web*, written specially for Miss Geneviève Ward, took place on the 27th ult., at the Park Theatre.

The Royal Comedy Theatre, which is now being built by Mr. J. H. Addison in Panton-street, Haymarket, rapidly approaches completion, and will be opened by Mr. Henderson on October 1st. The works have been carried out by Mr. Thomas Verity, the well-known architect, and it is confidently believed that the Theatre will rank as one of the best ventilated and most artistically designed in London.

An accident happened to Mr. Henry Neville last week during the performance of *The Scuttled Ship*, at Leeds, and might have resulted in serious consequences. The substantially built boat, which should have rescued him at the end of the great ship scene, unfortunately capsized with its occupants, and fell heavily upon Mr. Neville's head just as he appeared above the water. Happily, he escaped with only a few grazes and contusions.

No novelties have to be recorded, but the theatrical record of the week may be considered not altogether unsatisfactory to the more enterprising London Managers. Large assemblages nightly proclaim at Drury-lane the increasing popularity of the new sensational drama of *Youth*. The Haymarket has repeated *East Lynne* in association with *The Little Treasure* and a brief ballet. The Adelphi has continued *Janet Pride* with *The Middy Ashore* as a lively prelude. The extravaganza of *The Forty Thieves* remains a fixture at the Gaiety. The new comic opera of *Claude Duval* is attracting attention at the Olympic. The last nights of *The Old Love and the New* are announced at the Princess's. No changes have been made at the Prince of Wales's, Folly, Opera Comique, Criterion and Alhambra. Miss Marriott has now ended her temporary occupation of Sadler's Wells. At the Park, the National Grand Opera Company have commenced a season of twelve nights. The Surrey is doing good business with *New Babylon*. Astley's has repeated *The Faithful Heart*. At the Marylebone *Sentenced to Death* has been followed by *The White Phantom*. The Grecian has prolonged the run of *The Sea of Ice* with *Don Cæsar de Bazan* as an afterpiece. The Britania has furnished a programme comprising *The Stolen Jewess* and Rowe's old tragedy of *Jane Shore*.

One evening last week, during the performance of *Oliver Twist*, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Chester, shortly after the Dodger (Mr. Sheridan) had grandiloquently installed Oliver (Miss Bessie Thompson) as a pupil of old Fagin's, he introduced the well-known comic song "He's a pal o' mine." Just at that moment a black cat, which haunts the house, and is a hanger on of the drama, made an unexpected appearance, and sauntered leisurely across the stage into the orchestra. Oliver seemed somewhat taken aback at the sight of this feline intruder, but the Artful Dodger coolly observed, "It's all right, *he's* a pal o' mine," a clever little bit of "gag," which saved the scene. It was received with much laughter and applause. We believe this is the identical cat which, some time ago, completely spoiled the celebrated combat scene in *Macbeth*, by inopportunely appearing between the combatants, the exhausted Thane of Cawdor receiving his death blow amidst roars of laughter.

MUSIC.

LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA.

Considerable interest has been awakened in musical society by the announcement that the Lyceum Theatre will be opened on October 1, for a season of Italian opera, to be given during the months of October and November, under the management of Mr. Samuel Hayes. We (*Observer*) are enabled to furnish some particulars of the arrangements already made, and it will be seen that they evince an enterprising spirit likely to command general sympathy. Mr. Henry Irving has placed at the disposal of Mr. Hayes all the scenic resources of the Lyceum Theatre. The repertory of the season will include twenty-four operas, and these will be interpreted by artists many of whom have acquired high celebrity in England, with others who have yet to make their first appearances in London. The list of soprano *prime donne* is headed by Mlle. Marimon, one of the most accomplished vocalists of modern times. Mlle. Léon Duval (who sang successfully at the Royal Italian Opera, a few years back), Mlle. Le Brun, Mlle. Rosina Isidor, late of Her Majesty's Opera, Mlle. Barri, from the Grand Opera, Madrid, and Mlle. Riego are also promised, and the list closes with the name of Madame Rose Hersee, who will make her first appearance in England after a brilliantly successful career of two years in Australia as prima donna in Italian and English opera. The tenors are Signori Frapolli, Vizzani, Barri, Bolli, and Perugini; the barytones and bases Signori Antonucci, Ponsard (from the Grand Opera, Paris), Zoboli, Dantoni, and Padilla. Other engagements are pending, but the company is already strong, considering that the prices of admission will not be increased, and that amateurs will be able to obtain admission to the pit for 2s. The conductor will be Signor Li Calsi, whose name is sufficient guarantee for efficiency in his important department. Mr. Josiah Pittman will be chorus master, and Mr. J. T. Carrodus will be leader and solo violinist. Looking at the quality of the artistic talent secured by Mr. Hayes for his new enterprise, there seems good reason to believe that he will not appeal in vain to the musical public for the support he so energetically strives to merit. The season will commence with Meyerbeer's *Dinorah*, in which Mlle. Marimon will play the heroine. On the following Monday Madame Rose Hersee will make her *rentrée* as Rosina in Rossini's *Barbiere di Siviglia*, and later in the season will appear as the heroine of Bizet's *Carmen*.

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.

The promenade concert given on Saturday night at Covent Garden attracted a very large audience, more than 6,000 persons having paid for admission. The Floral Hall accomodated a considerable number of the visitors, and was largely patronised throughout the evening. The programme presented many meritorious features, and it was again worthy of remark that the best music elicited the heartiest applause. The Larghetto from Beethoven's second symphony was listened to with profound attention, followed by abundant cheering. A similar reception was given to the Rondo from Mendelssohn's pianoforte certo in G minor, tastefully played by Miss Maggie O'Key; and an enthusiastic welcome was given to Mr. J. T. Carrodus, who played Ernst's difficult fantasia in Rossini's *Otello* with consummate mastery of execution, and with a vivacity of tone seldom equalled. The programme also included Herold's overture to *Zampa*, Schubert's *Rosamonde* overture, Mendelssohn's Wedding March from his *Midsummer Night's Dream* music; orchestral selections from *Tannhauser* and *Lucia di Lammamoor*, Jullien's *Grand Polonaise* for orchestra, in which Mr. Howard Reynolds played excellently the cornet obligato originally written for the famous Kœnig, Mr. A. G. Crowe's pretty *Hebe Waltz*, etc. The vocal selections were sung by Miss Minnie Webbe, a well trained young soprano—apparently too nervous to give full play to her vocal powers; Madame Cummings, who sang Pinsuti's "Dream of Two Worlds" with taste and expression; and Mr. Thurley Beale, by whom the same composer's song, "The Bugler," was remarkably well delivered. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. Crowe in his usual unpretentious but effective style, and the fact that some of his band had left for the Worcester Festival appeared in no way to prejudice the success of the concert.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

(FROM "VANITY FAIR.")

At the Edinburgh review last week Lady Bective wore another "English" costume. The main features of her dress were white serge trimmed with gold braid, and a ruby red bonnet.

Several of the patronesses of Lady Bective's Association have ordered costumes of English material, in order to show the intrinsic capabilities of our textures.

What has Lady Burdett-Coutts done that the enterprising proprietors of Mme. Tussaud's exhibition should assiduously impale her in their advertisements, during the past six weeks, between Mr. Charles Bradlaugh and Mr. Charles Parnell?

I believe there is no doubt that Dr. Bradley's appointment to the Deanery of Westminster was a compromise between Her Majesty and the Prime Minister, though that Dr. Bradley is a favourite of Mr. Gladstone may be gathered from the fact that he has been presented by him in one year, first to a University Commissionership, next to a stall at Worcester, and now to Westminster. Mr. Gladstone, I believe, would have preferred another Canon of Worcester or one of Manchester for the post; but both were too High Church for Royal favour, and the Queen's nominee was more decidedly Broad than Dr. Bradley, who, like many another ecclesiastic, owes his appointment to being an outsider.

I hear that a youthful heir to a Baronetcy has run off with a married lady considerably his senior in years, thereby hastening the gray hairs of an aged grandfather with sorrow to the grave. Judging from very recent experience, married ladies with similar juvenile proclivities, and possible preference for titles, might *en route* take warning that, even when they have secured the concurrence of a second party in their designs, it requiries also the acquiescence of a third to complete the arrangement. Should that third decline to seek the assistance of Mr. Justice Hannen, the fair schemers may find too late that they have lost all to gain nothing.

York is given over to dissipation (tempered by Sages). The President's address was delivered to an audience who came prepared for science-and-sugar, and got it in large quantities. Two thousand people were in the assembly rooms, and the more frivolous of the two thousand enjoyed themselves quite as much as the gentlemen who are "revolutionising thought" and performing other startling operations. The gay crowd flirted, and chattered, and stared at the lions, and went home, feeling highly instructed and a little self-righteous. They might have been at Cowes, they might have been hearing the waltz-music wailing at Kissingen, they might have been fronting fierce avalanches, or getting health by dodging across crevasses; but they scorned delights and heard the President's address. They heard that we are dwelling on an insignificant bullet which is nearly the least among seventy-five million worlds; they learned that the sun will not strike work for several millions of years, and they thereupon despised frivolous things. Perhaps if they managed to think that by-and-by the president with his vast information will be equal with the guardsman who only waltzes, it might have made them wonder who has the best fun, the guardsman or the president. Perhaps it might have been worth their while to inquire within themselves whether it matters how one small animal conducts itself on one small planet which is bowling about among seventy-five million other planets. But they didn't think. They made merry seriously, and went away very proud of themselves.

Mr. Savile is asserted to have been in possession of sixty thousand a-year, and the estates producing it are understood to be entailed on his younger brother, Mr. Augustus Savile Lumley, very well known in London Society as a popular member of its leading circles, and a painter of considerable merit. The history and succession of these estates has some interest in it. They were the property of Sir George Savile, many years M.P. for Yorkshire, the last male heir of the great family of Savile of Monteith, which, supposed to have come originally from Anjou, settled in Yorkshire A.D. 1200, and thence proceeded to provide Knights and Reeves of the Shire, Knights of the Bath, Baronets, the Earldom of Sussex, the Viscountcy of Savile in Ireland, and the Viscountcy, Earldom, and Marquisate of Halifax, besides intermarrying with nearly all the great families of the kingdom. At his death Sir George bequeathed the estates to his only surviving sister, Barbara, who had married Richard, fourth Earl of Scarbrough, but with the proviso that they should descend to the second son of her husband, and should be held by him so long as he should not succeed to the Earldom, when they should revert to the next brother of the reigning Earl, and so on, so that they might never merge into the Lumley estate. This led at last to a serious complication. John, seventh Earl, previously to his succession to the title, had taken the name and arms of Savile, and held the Savile estates. He had one son, John, Lord Lumley, afterwards eighth and late Earl. A question then arose whether the estates reverted to Lord Lumley, or to Frederick the son of Frederick, next brother to John, the seventh Earl. Proceedings at law took place to decide the succession, and the result of them was that John, eighth Earl, who by that time had become so, was adjudged the possessor of them in fee simple.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Only a few items of business were set down for Saturday, and these were not of a very attractive character. The meetings were only moderately attended, and broke up early. In the Economic section, over which Mr. James Heywood presided, Mr. W. Hoyle read a paper on the economic influence of the drinking customs of society upon the nation's well-being. He estimated that during the last ten years over 136 millions of money had been annually spent in the United Kingdom on intoxicating drinks, and that whilst the consumption in 1830 was £2 13s. per head, last year it amounted to £4 3s. In 1830 the consumption of tea was 1lb. 2oz. per head, and during the last ten years it had reached 4lb. 4oz. per head yearly. In 1830 beer was the national beverage; but tea, coffee, etc., had largely displaced it. The indirect loss he estimated at 138 millions, which, added to the direct loss, made a total loss of 274 millions a year, deducting the 54 millions paid to the revenue; and allowing for what some might consider necessary,

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4—5, 1881.

THE SIGNS OF CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

The Conservatives may fairly congratulate themselves upon the success with which they have opened the political campaign of the autumn. It is easy to explain away the significance of by-elections, but the fact that two county seats, reckoned among the most notable and important of Liberal victories in the great struggle of 1880, have been won back by the Opposition is more likely to impress politicians and constituencies than any explanation of it, however ingenious. Nevertheless, the defeat of the Liberal candidates in North Lincolnshire and North Durham and the flight of Lord Blandford from Cambridgeshire, where he had attacked the long-established supremacy of Conservatism with the ardour of a recent convert and with a "light heart," are not proof that the political temper of the country has gone through a complete change since the last general election. What has happened is what was foreseen by all cool observers of politics. The pendulum has swung backwards. The Liberal majority in 1880 represented the highest point of a reaction against the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield which had been slowly accumulated during six years. It was inevitable that many of the forces which contributed to this result should cease to act as soon as the Conservative party were driven from power and could no longer be blamed for what they did or left undone. It was not less certain that similar forces should immediately begin to work against the Liberals. Among the electors who voted in the majority seventeen months ago there are some who have been disappointed because Mr. Gladstone's Government has not moved quickly enough in the direction of their hopes, and others who have been aroused by what they deem excessive or precipitate activity. But most of all the Ministry have suffered because they have been held responsible, as every Ministry is held responsible, for evils which are either beyond the reach of policy altogether or are not to be removed at a single stroke. The persistence of Irish agitation in the face of conciliatory measures creates less discontent which it is possible to turn against the Government by adroit management than the inclement weather, which has well nigh accomplished the ruin of the British farmer. The perversity of French politicians, which has endangered the profitable commercial intercourse between France and England developed under the Treaty of Commerce, is another misfortune which assuredly Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would have paid a high price to avert, if that were possible, but for which, notwithstanding, they will have to pay the penalty. The unreasoning and almost inarticulate dissatisfaction which finds relief at ordinary times in mere grumbling is apt to take a more practical form when a seat in Parliament is vacated and the electors are summoned to the ballot-box. The signs of this reaction, however clearly it may have been forecasted, and however limited may be its scope, are cheering to a party which met with signal and unsuspected disaster in 1880. They convey a warning, also, to the victors that, either by incaution or by inactivity, they may easily fall from their high estate. But the elections decided at the close of last week do not mark the opening of a new chapter in English politics; they indicate rather that the issues which, as some sanguine persons have imagined, were finally disposed of by the return of an overwhelming Liberal majority last year still divide the minds of Englishmen. The successes of Liberalism in the counties at the general election were won partly by the infection of victory and partly by the illusions of hope. The farmers are no longer in a hopeful mood, and their ingrained Conservative instincts re-assert themselves. This is the obvious meaning of the return of Mr. Lowther in North Lincolnshire by a majority of 471, more than double that by which the late Liberal member, Mr. Laycock, was ahead of his Conservative colleague in 1880. We doubt very much whether Mr. Lowther really gained any support in North Lincolnshire by his half-promises of adherence to a "fair-trade" policy. If he had refused to pour the balm of this quackery upon the wounds of the farmers, he would probably have polled almost as many votes as were actually recorded for him, and he would certainly have sent over none to the side of Colonel Tomline. The North Durham election, in like manner, would, in all probability, have been carried by Sir George Elliot even if he had declined to bid ignominiously for the Irish vote by advocating the release of the "suspects" detained under the Protection Act. It is believed that there are no more than 250 Irish electors in the division, and we may be sure that, in spite of the ukase of Mr. Parnell, these did not vote to a man for the Conservative candidate. If they had all voted for the Liberal candidate, Sir George Elliot would still have been in a majority. The result of the polling, which was announced on Saturday afternoon, showed that Sir George Elliot had 5,548 votes, nearly 500 more than he obtained at the general election, and that Mr. Laing, his Liberal competitor, had only 4,869 votes, nearly 1,400 less than Colonel Joicey, the late Liberal member, obtained when he was returned at the head of the poll last year. The increase of the Conservative vote is much less remarkable than the decrease of the Liberal vote. Something may be due to the excess of confidence to which a party in power is always prone, though in North Durham no efforts were spared on the Liberal side to arouse enthusiasm and to enforce discipline; something, also, to the Irish alliance with the Conservatives and the dubious attitude of Mr. Cowen, whose personal influence is great on Tyneside. But the transformation of the Liberal majority into a minority cannot be interpreted except as showing dissatisfaction with Liberal policy — not so much the policy of the Government as the policy of its local champion. It was rash, to say the least, to put forward an avowed advocate of the Sunday closing of publichouses as a candidate in a populous constituency where prohibitionist principles are by no means generally accepted. The re-conquest of two seats, reckoning as four on a division, in North Lincolnshire and North Durham will not appreciably affect the balance of parties in the House of Commons, but, in conjunction with the probable Conservative "walk over" in Cambridgeshire, it will dash the hopes of those Liberals who were lately confident that the power of the landowners in the counties had become a thing of the past.—*Times.*

THE "TEUTON" DISASTER.

A vessel, even if water-logged and with a heavy list on her, can yet float and make the shore. But the *Teuton* seems to have sunk almost in a moment. She was making slowly for the coast; the boats had been partly filled; there was no reason to immediately apprehend anything more serious than the loss of the vessel and her cargo; when, suddenly, she went down head first in deep water. There was no chance or hope of rescue. There was no time to cling to spars or life-buoys or hencoops. The whole matter was the work of a few seconds; and, if in those few seconds something like a panic seized the passengers and crew, we must not be over-ready to apportion the blame. All that skilled seamanship could do had been done. The ship had been turned to shore; her boats were hanging ready with provisions, compasses, and every other appliance; a crew had been told off for each; the women and children had been actually seated. But, so long as a powerful vessel holds her own, there is no occasion to take to the boats. And all appearances seemed to suggest that the *Teuton*, if she did not succeed in making the nearest harbour, would at any rate beach in safety. There are, indeed, only two questions with regard to this melancholy disaster that can possibly form the subject of future inquiry. It may be asked whether the *Teuton* was properly constructed, and, more especially, whether her bulkheads were of adequate strength. It may also be asked whether she was keeping a proper course. It is said that the rock on which she struck is well known. Captains pride themselves upon a smart voyage. But it is an unpardonable offence to run upon the Goodwin Sands. So large a loss of life demands the most complete investigation, and the fullest inquiry must be instituted, not only into the seaworthiness of the *Teuton*, but also into the course she was pursuing. We are told that, shortly before she struck, her course had been altered a point off shore, and this looks very much as if she had been hugging the coast dangerously close. But, after all, the real moral of this sad calamity is to remind us how much the conditions of seafaring have been changed by the introduction of iron vessels. A wooden ship of the old-fashioned style, solidly built, and wooden from stem to stern, with large timbers and strong knees in her, would float even if water-logged. But an iron vessel, if once there is a leak in her, goes down bodily, and with the most terrible suddenness. There is no time even to give orders. The moment that the water has gained a certain depth, an iron ship sinks instantly. A wooden vessel founders slowly. But an iron ship is as frail as an eggshell. She has no natural buoyancy. And with the introduction of iron vessels we must expect that wrecks, when they occur, will be more sharp and sudden, and consequently more terrible. A wooden hull, solidly built, will stand a severe battering. It can be bumped upon rocks, or driven upon sands, or be otherwise buffeted by the chances of the ocean; but it will yet hold its own. A hull of iron is as weak as a china teacup. It is, unhappily, like the proverbial pitcher. A wooden bowl will stand wear and tear. It may be bruised, or dented, or chipped; but it will hold together. The pitcher, when it breaks, breaks hopelessly into pieces. Commerce has gained much by the use of iron in shipbuilding. But we must not shut our eyes to the corresponding danger. Something has been done by the use of bulkheads. Iron ships are now built in compartments, and are supposed to be so constructed that if a leak is made in any one compartment the others will keep the vessel afloat. But the present disaster shows us that we cannot place full confidence in precautions of this description. The *Doterel* had waterproof bulkheads; but they gave way before the force of the explosion, and she sank in a few seconds. We are, indeed, in the infancy of iron shipbuilding. The screw has superseded the paddle. But we build screw steamers of such a length that they break their back if they get chopped in a heavy sea, and with such economy of material that their ribs can be seen through the skin like the ribs of a well-trained race-horse. It is as certain that iron must supersede wood as that the railroad must ultimately displace the coach. The screw steamer is faster than the sailing barque, and the time she will take over a voyage can be calculated within a few hours. But we have not yet discovered how to build her safely; and naval engineers will do well to carefully consider such disasters as the wreck of the *Teuton*, and, in the modelling of future vessels, to reduce as far as possible the chances of so terrible a calamity.-*Observer*.

THE "DOTEREL" INQUIRY.

It would be altogether a mistake to suppose that the *Doterel* inquiry has been fruitless of results. It has been exceedingly fruitful in them, and though they are somewhat bitter fruit they may be productive of good in the future. Professor Abel, it may be remarked, says two things. The first is to the effect that neither the lifting of the lids of the bunkers nor the system of ventilation provided is sufficient to prevent an explosion. The lifting of the lids, which, according to regulations, is optional, might be done daily and yet leave a dangerous residuum of explosive gas. The ventilation, which is apparently of dubious efficiency at the best, is not efficient at all unless the vessel is actually steaming, since it depends on the draught through the funnel cases, and therefore is practically non-existent when the ship is at anchor and very feeble when she is under sail alone. Nor is this the only danger laid bare. Although the evidence is not quite conclusive on the subject it does appear that divided as the bunkers are by steel bulkheads of fair thickness, an ordinary explosion should be confined to the immediate locality. In other words it might do a good deal of damage, and even cause loss of life, but it would not sink the ship. But in the *Doterel*, and presumably in other vessels, there was exposed to the influence of such an explosion a copper tube leading to the magazine, and having to do with the arrangements for flooding that apartment. Now copper is notoriously a very weak metal, comparatively speaking, and in this weakness its great value partially consists. A copper boiler will rip and rend easily where an iron one tears itself and everything around it into ruinous smash. But this very weakness makes it defenceless in presence of an explosion of gas. It yields at once, and lets the ignited agent of destruction into the magazine with a positive certainty of utter destruction following. These facts may be said to have been as much established as anything can well be by the *Doterel* inquiry, and whether they do or do not supply the clue to this disaster they show where disaster is possible in the future. After this date it will not be excusable if any ship is sent to sea, especially in hot climates, with coal bunkers the ventilation of which is dependent either on the unscientific process of casually opening the lids or on intermittent agencies, such as the draught through the funnels. It will be still less satisfactory if any future plans of construction do not provide for bunkers being explosion-tight in the sense that the harm done by an explosion shall not be able under ordinary circumstances to penetrate to that part of the ship where it is certain to develop itself into far wider and more terrible damage. It is true that the principles illustrated in so frightful a way are sufficiently self-evident, and that the old proverb about the heavy school fees payable to experience recurs rather forcibly to the mind. But there is one worse variety of fool than the man who waits to be taught by experience, and that is the man who after he has paid his fees and received his lesson from the dear shoolmaster neglects or refuses to profit by it.—*Daily News.*

A NEW RAILWAY DANGER.

A novel form of danger to which railway passengers will be liable in future is disclosed by the lamentable, and unhappily fatal, accident which happened on Saturday morning at Bow. By this time experience at Blackburn and elsewhere has taught us that an automatic brake, fitted to every carriage, and worked by the engine-driver, is capable of failing to act just at the moment when its services are pre-eminently required:—

That discovery was bad enough, but now we must seemingly settle down to the existence of a new peril in railway travelling, which consists in this brake acting so deplorably well that it pulls up a train suddenly in the middle of the line, and thus allows another engine to come into collision with it from behind. This is what occurred early on Saturday morning at Bow. A train of empty carriages, it appears, was proceeding from Fenchurch-street to Bow, and when just past the Bow-road station the patent Westinghouse "automatic" brake with which it was fitted acted "automatically," and brought the string of coaches to a standstill. Before anything could be done to remedy the defect, a passenger train travelling on the same metals dashed in from behind, with the result that both engine-driver and stoker were killed on the spot, while several passengers were more or less injured. It seems perfectly inexplicable how, if the "block system" were in force, such an accident as this could possibly occur. Trains may, and sometimes do, break down in the middle of their journey; but that is no reason whatever why other trains should be allowed to follow so closely as to jeopardise the lives of every single passenger in case of such a misadventure occurring. The inquiry which will now be held respecting the deaths of the unfortunate men who have perished in this extraordinary collision will be awaited with interest. In ordinary circumstances there is no doubt that the so-called "Westinghouse" brake is an admirable mechanical appliance, and that it is calculated to mitigate the effects of blundering to an enormous extent. Yet the two accidents which have occurred, lately at Blackburn, and now more recently at Bow, ought to serve as a warning not to trust entirely and implicitly to the powers of this excellent contrivance, so as to leave no "margin of safety."—*Daily Telegraph.*

DEATH OF DR. BILLING.—Dr. Archibald Billing, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., the author of "The First Principles of Medicine," died in London on Friday last at the advanced age of 90. The deceased physician, who was a native of Ireland, was born in 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, graduating at the first named university. After studying for the medical profession, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and elected a fellow in 1818, and, passing through the offices of censor and member of the council, was for some years physician of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, having been from 1817 till 1836 professor of the medical school there. He resigned his appointment at the close of 1830 upon the establishment of the University of London with a chancellor and other offices, being then invited to become a fellow, being appointed a member of the senate and examiner for degrees in medicine, an office which he worthily filled for many years. During the whole period of his professional life he devoted himself with much ardour to the study of medicine, ever acquiring fresh stores of knowledge, and constantly giving to his professional brethren through the columns of the medical journals the results of his labours. Among his works may be specially singled out for mention his original discovery of "The Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," which was received very favourably upon its appearance; his work on "The First Principles of Medicine," a general text-book in the profession, which has gone through several editions, and has been translated into French and German, and published in France and Germany, and has also been republished in America; and his "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart," of which he had made a special study. Dr. Billing was a member of a large number of learned societies both in this country and upon the Continent.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE MAIL STEAMER "TEUTON."

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

It is feared (says the *Daily Telegraph*) that the total loss of life is greater than was originally believed. Passengers for the Knysna—forty in number—were on board the *Teuton* when she foundered, and some 25 coolies joined the *Teuton* at Cape Town, *en route* for East London. The passengers from England on board after the vessel landed those for Cape Town numbered 162. The crew was 85 strong, and, adding the 25 coolies, the total human freight for places east of Cape Town was 272. Of these 36 persons, including only 11 passengers, were saved. Therefore the total loss of life, so far as can be ascertained up to the present, is 236.

The following message, dated Cape Town, Sept. 3, 8.5 p.m., was received at the Union Company's office in London late on Saturday night:—

Teuton set south-east course by compass eight miles due south of Cape Point at 2.0 p.m. Tuesday. Second officer's watch. Compass error twenty-two degrees west. 4.50 p.m.—Captain altered course to south-east-half east. 5.0 p.m.—Chief officer took charge. 6.30.—Third officer relieved chief for dinner. Danger Point passed about 5.30 p.m., during chief's watch, apparently about five miles off. 6 45.—Captain altered course to south-east. 7.20 p.m.—Ship struck off Quoin Point; land apparently four miles distant; moonlight; fine, clear overhead, hazy over shore. Neither breakers nor beach observed. *Teuton* stood off, then returned towards Simon's Bay. 9.0 p.m.—Boats lowered to rail and provisioned. 10.0 p.m.—Water was over 'tween decks hatch, in No. 2 hold. Ship was stopped to lower boats. Seven boats lowered; only one loaded, women and children and two sailors. Second boat commencing to load when ship foundered at 10.50 p.m., sucking in everything. All compartments forward of engine-room filled. Engine-room free up to time of foundering, then supposed bulkhead burst, and ship foundered instantly. All those saved except Lizzie Ross, Hirst and Walkinshaw sank with ship and scrambled into boat afterwards. Two boats reached Simon's Bay; one Table Bay. No change was made in crew here except surgeon. Captain at dinner when ship struck; thereafter remained on bridge until ship foundered. Good discipline; no confusion. Passengers behaved splendidly.

The Union Steamship Company have received a further message from Cape Town, dated September 3, 8 a.m., stating that her Majesty's ship *Dido* returned on Friday evening from the scene of the *Teuton's* wreck, but found nothing after a careful search. Their agent fears that the number of persons already reported as saved must be considered as final, viz., eleven passengers and twenty-five crew. Total, thirty-six. The *Teuton* sank between Danger Point and Hangklip.

A telegram has been received at St. Ives by Mr. Francis Oliver stating that Mr. John Gyles Oliver is safe at Cape Town. The little village of Porthleven, near Helston, was thrown into much grief by the discovery that the family of Mr. James, five in number, in addition to the servant, perished in the *Teuton*. They were on their way to join some relatives. It is feared that Mr. Fox, a native of Penzance, who recently married in London, and who sailed in this vessel with his bride to join some friends at the Cape, is also among the lost. The friends of Mr. Matthews, of Exeter, who booked for Algoa Bay, also despair of his safety.

A correspondent states:—The excitement in the neighbourhood of the docks on Saturday in connection with the loss of the *Teuton* was not so great, the absence of any intelligence of the missing members of the crew, beyond the news that the *Danube* had returned to port after an unsuccessful search, confirming the worst fears of those who had husbands or relatives in the ill-fated ship that they had been drowned. There were, however, several anxious inquiries made at the office by sorrowful women, to whom but one answer could be given. The disaster was incidentally referred to in several of the churches and chapels on Sunday. In reference to the statement by a correspondent at Cape Town that one of the collapsible boats was smashed in the course of lowering it seems that Captain Manning, with a foresight which some persons would say amounted to a presentiment, went to Captain Dixon, the company's superintendent there, a day or two before he sailed, and remarked that he had so many passengers he should like to take a "Berthon," with him, and Captain Dixon sent one of the Berthon boats from the steamer *Durban* belonging to the same company. It is surmised here that having been so hurriedly supplied, the boat was not properly fitted for lowering, hence the smashing. Mr. Blenkinsop, the third engineer of the *Teuton*, who, with all his engine-room comrades has been drowned, was born at Vancouver Island, where it is believed his parents died. He has relatives at Penrhyn, near Falmouth; he has also an uncle in London, a master printer, and another uncle in Shanghai, the proprietor of a newspaper there. Mr. Blenkinsop had seen much service, and had recently passed for a chief engineer's certificate. He was unmarried, as were also Messrs. Walker and Jack, the second and fourth engineers.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The *Times* has received the following despatches:—

QUETTA, SEPT. 4.

We have authentic news from Candahar to the 31st of August. On the afternoon of that day Ayoub suddenly shifted his camp from a place a mile or two outside the city on the Cabul road to ground close under the walls, recalled his cavalry from Khel-i-Akhund, and issued a proclamation that he had abandoned his intention of fighting the Ameer and was about to turn his arms against the English. To this end he invited all persons having in their possession weapons belonging to them to consider them their own, on condition of joining his standard at once. It may be assumed that this is merely a somewhat clumsy plan to get hold of as many rifles as possible and send them to Herat, where he continues to despatch as much cash as he can lay hands on. When the Ameer gets within dangerous distance Ayoub may be expected to fall back on the Helmand, if not to march straight to Herat, which is not improbable, as he is now being menaced from the north. The fact is the Ameer is too strong for him, and he prefers keeping his small force, now supplied with new arms, tents, and artillery, intact to risking all on a battle in which odds would be against him.

No doubt he is right. With a little money in his exechequer and plenty of munitions of war, he may succeed in holding Herat almost indefinitely, and as long as he does so a revolution at Cabul may always place the throne at his feet. In the meantime he is trying to come to terms with the Ameer. About ten days ago Shams-ud-din Khan, ex-Deputy Governor, was, at his own suggestion, it is said, liberated from confinement and sent with a letter or message to meet Abdurrahman. It is not known where the latter is, but as he was at Ghazni on the 18th ult., he should have reached Kelat-i-Ghilzai some days ago. Reports of the numbers and good equipment of the troops and levies with him and of his generosity to the tribes along the road have preceded him, and, contrasted with the poverty of Ayoub and his feeble army, have given a death blow to his popularity. All is quiet along our border and on the road to Candahar, whence exports are freely coming, though merchants are wisely delaying to send goods there until affairs are more settled. Col. St. John has returned to Quetta and goes on furlough to England at the end of October. His successor is unknown.

LAHORE, SEPT. 4.

My telegraphic news from Simla and Quetta received up to 8 o'clock this evening shows conclusively that Ayoub's popularity in Southern Afghanistan has almost—if not wholly—disappeared, for the present at least. His system of forced loans and requisition of arms has borne its natural fruit, and the tales of the Ameer's fair dealing and even generosity which have already reached Candahar have, says one of my correspondents, still more embittered the popular feeling against Ayoub. Not only does the Ameer appear to be well supplied with money, but his forces are believed to be very fairly equipped. They must number at least 7,000 to 8,000 men, or nearly twice as many as Ayoub's followers. It is fully expected that as soon as this army reaches Kelat-i-Ghilzai, if it has not done so already, Ayoub will make preparations for a retreat towards Fara. Meanwhile he is drawing in his advanced posts at Khel-i-Akhund, a village about 35 miles from Candahar on the Cabul road, where they have been stationed for nearly a month past; he has also been despatching to Fara and Herat all the money and stores he has been able to lay his hands on—indeed, ever since the middle of last month Ayoub's energies have been more fully occupied in securing his path of retreat than in trying to insure success. The very fact that he has proclaimed a holy war against the English shows that he has little hope of being able to oppose the Ameer. The proclamation has had no effect, and the road all the way between Candahar and the British frontier is reported perfectly safe and quiet. His last expedient has been to despatch Shams-uddin with proposals of peace to the Ameer. Shams-ud-din was the Ameer's Deputy-Governor at Candahar; it was he who, in reply to similar proposals before the battle of Karez, replied that as the Ameer's servant he would treat for peace only at Herat.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Amy Lambart, to Glen Gilder Shiel. The Rev. Archibald Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen.

SUNDAY.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning. The Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen drove in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Edinburgh. Lord Carlingford arrived as the Minister in Attendance on her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge on Saturday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters visited the Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Sunday afternoon, and remained till late in the evening.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are paying a series of visits in Scotland.

The Countess of Yarborough and Mr. Richardson have arrived at Brocklesby Hall from the Continent.

The *Morning Post* has authority to state that the marriage between Lady Constance Conyngham and Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes will not take place.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald have laid up their yacht, the *Fair Geraldine*, owing to the inclemency of the weather. They have left Carlton-house-terrace for Scotland on a tour of visits.

The *Post* learns that the carriage accident sustained by Lady Harlech and her sister at Glyn, Merionethshire, was much exaggerated. Neither of the ladies nor the coachman was severely injured.

Mr. Dixon Hartland, M.P. for Evesham, has returned to London from Switzerland, where he met with a severe accident. The diligence in which he was travelling through one of the Alpine passes was upset, and Mr. Hartland narrowly escaped with his life. He has sustained a fracture of the left collarbone, and his arm is also injured.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The Colleen Bawn was produced last week at the Standard Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Dion Boucicault, whose impersonation of Myles-na-Coppaleen was almost as fresh and amusing as ever. He was well supported by Messrs. Shiel Barry (Danny Mann), Graham (Kyrle Daly), and T. Lord (Corrigan). Messrs. Shepherd (Father Tom) and Sass (Hardress) also assisted. Miss Lemore (Eily), Mrs. Carter (Sheelah), Miss Cicely Nott (Mrs. Cregan), exerted themselves zealously and successfully, and Mrs. Bernard-Beere, as Annie Chute, made one of the chief successes of the occasion. The play was preceded by the drama *Andy Blake*, in which Mr. Boucicault, jun., Miss Stoepel, and Mr. E. Shepherd distinguished themselves.

With the view of securing the English rights, a performance of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield's new drama *The Spider's Web*, written specially for Miss Geneviève Ward, took place on the 27th ult., at the Park Theatre.

The Royal Comedy Theatre, which is now being built by Mr. J. H. Addison in Pantonstreet, Haymarket, rapidly approaches completion, and will be opened by Mr. Henderson on October 1st. The works have been carried out by Mr. Thomas Verity, the well-known architect, and it is confidently believed that the Theatre will rank as one of the best ventilated and most artistically designed in London.

An accident happened to Mr. Henry Neville last week during the performance of *The Scuttled Ship*, at Leeds, and might have resulted in serious consequences. The substantially built boat, which should have rescued him at the end of the great ship scene, unfortunately capsized with its occupants, and fell heavily upon Mr. Neville's head just as he appeared above the water. Happily, he escaped with only a few grazes and contusions.

No novelties have to be recorded, but the theatrical record of the week may be considered not altogether unsatisfactory to the more enterprising London Managers. Large assemblages nightly proclaim at Drury-lane the increasing popularity of the new sensational drama of *Youth*. The Haymarket has repeated *East Lynne* in association with *The Little Treasure* and a brief ballet. The Adelphi has continued *Janet Pride* with *The Middy Ashore* as a lively prelude. The extravaganza of *The Forty Thieves* remains a fixture at the Gaiety. The new comic opera of *Claude Duval* is attracting attention at the Olympic. The last nights of *The Old Love and the New* are announced at the Princess's. No changes have been made at the Prince of Wales's, Folly, Opera Comique, Criterion and Alhambra. Miss Marriott has now ended her temporary occupation of Sadler's Wells. At the Park, the National Grand Opera Company have commenced a season of twelve nights. The Surrey is doing good business with *New Babylon*. Astley's has repeated *The Faithful Heart*. At the Marylebone *Sentenced to Death* has been followed by *The White Phantom*. The Grecian has prolonged the run of *The Sea of Ice* with *Don Cæsar de Bazan* as an afterpiece. The Britania has furnished a programme comprising *The Stolen Jewess* and Rowe's old tragedy of *Jane Shore*.

One evening last week, during the performance of *Oliver Twist*, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Chester, shortly after the Dodger (Mr. Sheridan) had grandiloquently installed Oliver (Miss Bessie Thompson) as a pupil of old Fagin's, he introduced the well-known comic song "He's a pal o' mine." Just at that moment a black cat, which haunts the house, and is a hanger on of the drama, made an unexpected appearance, and sauntered leisurely across the stage into the orchestra. Oliver seemed somewhat taken aback at the sight of this feline intruder, but the Artful Dodger coolly observed, "It's all right, *he's* a pal o' mine," a clever little bit of "gag," which saved the scene. It was received with much laughter and applause. We believe this is the identical cat which, some time ago, completely spoiled the celebrated combat scene in *Macbeth*, by inopportunely appearing between the combatants, the exhausted Thane of Cawdor receiving his death blow amidst roars of laughter.

An adaptation in four acts, by Mr. Mortimer, of Sardou's *Les Vieux Garçons* is in preparation at the Haymarket Theatre, where Mr. Hermann Vezin will play a leading part —presumptively that of Mortemer, the profligate old bachelor, whose final humiliation and exposure at the hands of his own illegitimate son furnishes the climax and moral of the play. *Les Vieux Garçons*, which was originally produced at the Gymnase in 1865, the same year in which the more famous *Famille Benoiton* was brought out at the Vaudeville, is a satire upon the extravagance and follies of society under the Third Empire, which are regarded by the dramatist from the point of view of their anti-matrimonial tendencies. The comedy comprises some elements which would probably be found to be not much to the taste of English audiences; but doubtless the adapter will have made some modifications which it is to be hoped will not detract from the dramatic force of the leading scenes.

The following is taken from the current number of "The Biograph." It is a hitherto unrecorded anecdote of Mr. Irving, furnished on the authority of Mr. Pinero, the well-known actor and dramatist: At theatres the "unexpected" very frequently happens. Mr. Pinero was once acting the part of Oliver to Mr. Irving's Louis the Eleventh, when he saw a large tree, whose topmost branches extended to the theatrical heavens, and which formed a prominent feature in the rustic scene in the third act, exhibit a decided inclination to betray the unfortunate rootlessness which stage conditions require, and to expose the insufficiency of its fastening to the iron rod at its back. He communicated the fact in a whisper to Louis the Eleventh, who, in no way disconcerted, replied, equally *sotto voce*, "Hold it up, then, my boy, hold it up," and went on with the scene. Now, Mr. Pinero, not being of the herculean strength and colossal proportions which such a labour demanded, after grappling with the tree for some moments, felt that the thing must come down, and cover the stage in its fall. He accordingly gave due warning that his strength was exhausted and the crisis had arrived. Down came the tree with a crash. Mr. Irving then bethought him of a happy idea. "Where is the Dauphin?" Louis the Eleventh asked. "I don't know," seemed the obvious answer of the disconcerted barber to this unexpected query; "Then let us go and find him," was the equally obvious rejoinder. Exeunt King and Minister accordingly, and the curtain is rung down for a few moments, during which everything is restored to its place. Arrived behind the scenes, Louis the Eleventh's only remark to his Minister was, "Why the deuce didn't you hold it up, my boy!"

Mr. Scott Siddons will commence a short engagement at the Haymarket Theatre in the latter part of October next.

The new theatre at Liverpool, which has been some time building on a grand scale upon the site of the well-known Amphitheatre, will be opened on Saturday next. Its name is to be the "Royal Court Theatre." Numerous managers, actors, and other persons interested in the stage, have received cards of invitation to be present at the inaugural performances.

MUSIC.

LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA.

Considerable interest has been awakened in musical society by the announcement that the Lyceum Theatre will be opened on October 1, for a season of Italian opera, to be given during the months of October and November, under the management of Mr. Samuel Hayes. We *(Observer)* are enabled to furnish some particulars of the arrangements already made, and it will be seen that they evince an enterprising spirit likely to command general sympathy. Mr. Henry Irving has placed at the disposal of Mr. Hayes all the scenic resources of the Lyceum Theatre. The repertory of the season will include twenty-four operas, and these will be interpreted by artists many of whom have acquired high celebrity in England, with others who have yet to make their first appearances in London. The list of soprano *prime donne* is headed by Mlle. Marimon, one of the most accomplished vocalists of modern times. Mlle. Léon Duval (who sang successfully at the Royal Italian Opera, a few years back), Mlle. Le Brun, Mlle. Rosina Isidor, late of Her Majesty's Opera, Mlle. Barri, from the Grand Opera, Madrid, and Mlle. Riego are also promised, and the list closes with the name of Madame Rose Hersee, who will make her first appearance in England after a brilliantly successful career of two years in Australia as prima donna in Italian and English opera. The tenors are Signori Frapolli, Vizzani, Barri, Bolli, and Perugini; the barytones and bases Signori Antonucci, Ponsard (from the Grand Opera, Paris), Zoboli, Dantoni, and Padilla. Other engagements are pending, but the company is already strong, considering that the prices of admission will not be increased, and that amateurs will be able to obtain admission to the pit for 2s. The conductor will be Signor Li Calsi, whose name is sufficient guarantee for efficiency in his important department. Mr. Josiah Pittman will be chorus master, and Mr. J. T. Carrodus will be leader and solo violinist. Looking at the quality of the artistic talent secured by Mr. Hayes for his new enterprise, there seems good reason to believe that he will not appeal in vain to the musical public for the support he so energetically strives to merit. The season will commence with Meyerbeer's *Dinorah*, in which Mlle. Marimon will play the heroine. On the following Monday Madame Rose Hersee will make her *rentrée* as Rosina in Rossini's *Barbiere di Siviglia*, and later in the season will appear as the heroine of Bizet's *Carmen*.

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.

The promenade concert given on Saturday night at Covent Garden attracted a very large audience, more than 6,000 persons having paid for admission. The Floral Hall accommodated a considerable number of the visitors, and was largely patronised throughout the evening. The programme presented many meritorious features, and it was again worthy of remark that the best music elicited the heartiest applause. The Larghetto from Beethoven's second symphony was listened to with profound attention, followed by abundant cheering. A similar reception was given to the Rondo from Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, tastefully played by Miss Maggie O'Key; and an enthusiastic welcome was given to Mr. J. T. Carrodus, who played Ernst's difficult fantasia in Rossini's *Otello* with consummate mastery of execution, and with a vivacity of tone seldom equalled. The programme also included Herold's overture to *Zampa*, Schubert's *Rosamonde* overture, Mendelssohn's Wedding March from his *Midsummer Night's Dream* music; orchestral selections from *Tannhauser* and *Lucia di Lammermoor*

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4—5, 1881.

THE SIGNS OF CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

The Conservatives may fairly congratulate themselves upon the success with which they have opened the political campaign of the autumn. It is easy to explain away the significance of by-elections, but the fact that two county seats, reckoned among the most notable and important of Liberal victories in the great struggle of 1880, have been won back by the Opposition is more likely to impress politicians and constituencies than any explanation of it, however ingenious. Nevertheless, the defeat of the Liberal candidates in North Lincolnshire and North Durham and the flight of Lord Blandford from Cambridgeshire, where he had attacked the long-established supremacy of Conservatism with the ardour of a recent convert and with a "light heart," are not proof that the political temper of the country has gone through a complete change since the last general election. What has happened is what was foreseen by all cool observers of politics. The pendulum has swung backwards. The Liberal majority in 1880 represented the highest point of a reaction against the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield which had been slowly accumulated during six years. It was inevitable that many of the forces which contributed to this result should cease to act as soon as the Conservative party were driven from power and could no longer be blamed for what they did or left undone. It was not less certain that similar forces should immediately begin to work against the Liberals. Among the electors who voted in the majority seventeen months ago there are some who have been disappointed because Mr. Gladstone's Government has not moved quickly enough in the direction of their hopes, and others who have been aroused by what they deem excessive or precipitate activity. But most of all the Ministry have suffered because they have been held responsible, as every Ministry is held responsible, for evils which are either beyond the reach of policy altogether or are not to be removed at a single stroke. The persistence of Irish agitation in the face of conciliatory measures creates less discontent which it is possible to turn against the Government by adroit management than the inclement weather, which has well nigh accomplished the ruin of the British farmer. The perversity of French politicians, which has endangered the profitable commercial intercourse between France and England developed under the Treaty of Commerce, is another misfortune which assuredly Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would have paid a high price to avert, if that were possible, but for which, notwithstanding, they will have to pay the penalty. The unreasoning and almost inarticulate dissatisfaction which finds relief at ordinary times in mere grumbling is apt to take a more practical form when a seat in Parliament is vacated and the electors are summoned to the ballot-box. The signs of this reaction, however clearly it may have been forecasted, and however limited may be its scope, are cheering to a party which met with signal and unsuspected disaster in 1880. They convey a warning, also, to the victors that, either by incaution or by inactivity, they may easily fall from their high estate. But the elections decided at the close of last week do not mark the opening of a new chapter in English politics; they indicate rather that the issues which, as some sanguine persons have imagined, were finally disposed of by the return of an overwhelming Liberal majority last year still divide the minds of Englishmen. The successes of Liberalism in the counties at the general election were won partly by the infection of victory and partly by the illusions of hope. The farmers are no longer in a hopeful mood, and their ingrained Conservative instincts re-assert themselves. This is the obvious meaning of the return of Mr. Lowther in North Lincolnshire by a majority of 471, more than double that by which the late Liberal member, Mr. Laycock, was ahead of his Conservative colleague in 1880. We doubt very much whether Mr. Lowther really gained any support in North Lincolnshire by his half-promises of adherence to a "fair-trade" policy. If he had refused to pour the balm of this quackery upon the wounds of the farmers, he would probably have polled almost as many votes as were actually recorded for him, and he would certainly have sent over none to the side of Colonel Tomline. The North Durham election, in like manner, would, in all probability, have been carried by Sir George Elliot even if he had declined to bid ignominiously for the Irish vote by advocating the release of the "suspects" detained under the Protection Act. It is believed that there are no more than 250 Irish electors in the division, and we may be sure that, in spite of the ukase of Mr. Parnell, these did not vote to a man for the Conservative candidate. If they had all voted for the Liberal candidate, Sir George Elliot would still have been in a majority. The result of the polling, which was announced on Saturday afternoon, showed that Sir George Elliot had 5,548 votes, nearly 500 more than he obtained at the general election, and that Mr. Laing, his Liberal competitor, had only 4,869 votes, nearly 1,400 less than Colonel Joicey, the late Liberal member, obtained when he was returned at the head of the poll last year. The increase of the Conservative vote is much less remarkable than the decrease of the Liberal vote. Something may be due to the excess of confidence to which a party in power is always prone, though in North Durham no efforts were spared on the Liberal side to arouse enthusiasm and to enforce discipline; something, also, to the Irish alliance with the Conservatives and the dubious attitude of Mr. Cowen, whose personal influence is great on Tyneside. But the transformation of the Liberal majority into a minority cannot be interpreted except as showing dissatisfaction with Liberal policy—not so much the policy of the Government as the policy of its local champion. It was rash, to say the least, to put forward an avowed advocate of the Sunday closing of publichouses as a candidate in a populous constituency where prohibitionist principles are by no means generally accepted. The re-conquest of two seats, reckoning as four on a division, in North Lincolnshire and North Durham will not appreciably affect the balance of parties in the House of Commons, but, in conjunction with the probable Conservative "walk over" in Cambridgeshire, it will dash the hopes of those Liberals who were lately confident that the power of the landowners in the counties had become a thing of the past.—*Times.*

THE "TEUTON" DISASTER.

A vessel, even if water-logged and with a heavy list on her, can yet float and make the shore. But the *Teuton* seems to have sunk almost in a moment. She was making slowly for the coast; the boats had been partly filled; there was no reason to immediately apprehend anything more serious than the loss of the vessel and her cargo; when, suddenly, she went down head first in deep water. There was no chance or hope of rescue. There was no time to cling to spars or life-buoys or hencoops. The whole matter was the work of a few seconds; and, if in those few seconds something like a panic seized the passengers and crew, we must not be over-ready to apportion the blame. All that skilled seamanship could do had been done. The ship had been turned to shore; her boats were hanging ready with provisions, compasses, and every other appliance; a crew had been told off for each; the women and children had been actually seated. But, so long as a powerful vessel holds her own, there is no occasion to take to the boats. And all appearances seemed to suggest that the *Teuton*, if she did not succeed in making the nearest harbour, would at any rate beach in safety. There are, indeed, only two questions with regard to this melancholy disaster that can possibly form the subject of future inquiry. It may be asked whether the *Teuton* was properly constructed, and, more especially, whether her bulkheads were of adequate strength. It may also be asked whether she was keeping a proper course. It is said that the rock on which she struck is well known. Captains pride themselves upon a smart voyage. But it is an unpardonable offence to run upon the Goodwin Sands. So large a loss of life demands the most complete investigation, and the fullest inquiry must be instituted, not only into the seaworthiness of the *Teuton*, but also into the course she was pursuing. We are told that, shortly before she struck, her course had been altered a point off shore, and this looks very much as if she had been hugging the coast dangerously close. But, after all, the real moral of this sad calamity is to remind us how much the conditions of seafaring have been changed by the introduction of iron vessels. A wooden ship of the old-fashioned style, solidly built, and wooden from stem to stern, with large timbers and strong knees in her, would float even if water-logged. But an iron vessel, if once there is a leak in her, goes down bodily, and with the most terrible suddenness. There is no time even to give orders. The moment that the water has gained a certain depth, an iron ship sinks instantly. A wooden vessel founders slowly. But an iron ship is as frail as an eggshell. She has no natural buoyancy. And with the introduction of iron vessels we must expect that wrecks, when they occur, will be more sharp and sudden, and consequently more terrible. A wooden hull, solidly built, will stand a severe battering. It can be bumped upon rocks, or driven upon sands, or be otherwise buffeted by the chances of the ocean; but it will yet hold its own. A hull of iron is as weak as a china teacup. It is, unhappily, like the proverbial pitcher. A wooden bowl will stand wear and tear. It may be bruised, or dented, or chipped; but it will hold together. The pitcher, when it breaks, breaks hopelessly into pieces. Commerce has gained much by the use of iron in shipbuilding. But we must not shut our eyes to the corresponding danger. Something has been done by the use of bulkheads. Iron ships are now built in compartments, and are supposed to be so constructed that if a leak is made in any one compartment the others will keep the vessel afloat. But the present disaster shows us that we cannot place full confidence in precautions of this description. The *Doterel* had water-proof bulkheads; but they gave way before the force of the explosion, and she sank in a few seconds. We are, indeed, in the infancy of iron shipbuilding. The screw has superseded the paddle. But we build screw steamers of such a length that they break their back if they get chopped in a heavy sea, and with such economy of material that their ribs can be seen through the skin like the ribs of a well-trained race-horse. It is as certain that iron must supersede wood as that the railroad must ultimately displace the coach. The screw steamer is faster than the sailing barque, and the time she will take over a voyage can be calculated within a few hours. But we have not yet discovered how to build her safely; and naval engineers will do well to carefully consider such disasters as the wreck of the *Teuton*, and, in the modelling of future vessels, to reduce as far as possible the chances of so terrible a calamity.—*Observer.*

THE "DOTEREL" INQUIRY.

It would be altogether a mistake to suppose that the *Doterel* inquiry has been fruitless of results. It has been exceedingly fruitful in them, and though they are somewhat bitter fruit they may be productive of good in the future. Professor Abel, it may be remarked, says two things. The first is to the effect that neither the lifting of the lids of the bunkers nor the system of ventilation provided is sufficient to prevent an explosion. The lifting of the lids, which, according to regulations, is optional, might be done daily and yet leave a dangerous residuum of explosive gas. The ventilation, which is apparently of dubious efficiency at the best, is not efficient at all unless the vessel is actually steaming, since it depends on the draught through the funnel cases, and therefore is practically non-existent when the ship is at anchor and very feeble when she is under sail alone. Nor is this the only danger laid bare. Although the evidence is not quite conclusive on the subject it does appear that divided as the bunkers are by steel bulkheads of fair thickness, an ordinary explosion should be confined to the immediate locality. In other words it might do a good deal of damage, and even cause loss of life, but it would not sink the ship. But in the *Doterel*, and presumably in other vessels, there was exposed to the influence of such an explosion a copper tube leading to the magazine, and having to do with the arrangements for flooding that apartment. Now copper is notoriously a very weak metal, comparatively speaking, and in this weakness its great value partially consists. A copper boiler will rip and rend easily where an iron one tears itself and everything around it into ruinous smash. But this very weakness makes it defenceless in presence of an explosion of gas. It yields at once, and lets the ignited agent of destruction into the magazine with a positive certainty of utter destruction following. These facts may be said to have been as much established as anything can well be by the *Doterel* inquiry, and whether they do or do not supply the clue to this disaster they show where disaster is possible in the future. After this date it will not be excusable if any ship is sent to sea, especially in hot climates, with coal bunkers the ventilation of which is dependent either on the unscientific process of casually opening the lids or on intermittent agencies, such as the draught through the funnels. It will be still less satisfactory if any future plans of construction do not provide for bunkers being explosion-tight in the sense that the harm done by an explosion shall not be able under ordinary circumstances to penetrate to that part of the ship where it is certain to develop itself into far wider and more terrible damage. It is true that the principles illustrated in so frightful a way are sufficiently self-evident, and that the old proverb about the heavy school fees payable to experience recurs rather forcibly to the mind. But there is one worse variety of fool than the man who waits to be taught by experience, and that is the man who after he has paid his fees and received his lesson from the dear shoolmaster neglects or refuses to profit by it.—*Daily News.*

A NEW RAILWAY DANGER.

A novel form of danger to which railway passengers will be liable in future is disclosed by the lamentable, and unhappily fatal, accident which happened on Saturday morning at Bow. By this time experience at Blackburn and elsewhere has taught us that an automatic brake, fitted to every carriage, and worked by the engine-driver, is capable of failing to act just at the moment when its services are pre-eminently required:—

That discovery was bad enough, but now we must seemingly settle down to the existence of a new peril in railway travelling, which consists in this brake acting so deplorably well that it pulls up a train suddenly in the middle of the line, and thus allows another engine to come into collision with it from behind. This is what occurred early on Saturday morning at Bow. A train of empty carriages, it appears, was proceeding from Fenchurch-street to Bow, and when just past the Bow-road station the patent Westinghouse "automatic" brake with which it was fitted acted "automatically," and brought the string of coaches to a standstill. Before anything could be done to remedy the defect, a passenger train travelling on the same metals dashed in from behind, with the result that both engine-driver and stoker were killed on the spot, while several passengers were more or less injured. It seems perfectly inexplicable how, if the "block system" were in force, such an accident as this could possibly occur. Trains may, and sometimes do, break down in the middle of their journey; but that is no reason whatever why other trains should be allowed to follow so closely as to jeopardise the lives of every single passenger in case of such a misadventure occurring. The inquiry which will now be held respecting the deaths of the unfortunate men who have perished in this extraordinary collision will be awaited with interest. In ordinary circumstances there is no doubt that the so-called "Westinghouse" brake is an admirable mechanical appliance, and that it is calculated to mitigate the effects of blundering to an enormous extent. Yet the two accidents which have occurred, lately at Blackburn, and now more recently at Bow, ought to serve as a warning not to trust entirely and implicitly to the powers of this excellent contrivance, so as to leave no "margin of safety."—*Daily Telegraph.*

DEATH OF DR. BILLING.—Dr. Archibald Billing, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., the author of "The First Principles of Medicine," died in London on Friday last at the advanced age of 90. The deceased physician, who was a native of Ireland, was born in 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, graduating at the first named university. After studying for the medical profession, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and elected a fellow in 1818, and, passing through the offices of censor and member of the council, was for some years physician of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, having been from 1817 till 1836 professor of the medical school there. He resigned his appointment at the close of 1830 upon the establishment of the University of London with a chancellor and other offices, being then invited to become a fellow, being appointed a member of the senate and examiner for degrees in medicine, an office which he worthily filled for many years. During the whole period of his professional life he devoted himself with much ardour to the study of medicine, ever acquiring fresh stores of knowledge, and constantly giving to his professional brethren through the columns of the medical journals the results of his labours. Among his works may be specially singled out for mention his original discovery of "The Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," which was received very favourably upon its appearance; his work on "The First Principles of Medicine," a general text-book in the profession, which has gone through several editions, and has been translated into French and German, and published in France and Germany, and has also been republished in America; and his "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart," of which he had made a special study. Dr. Billing was a member of a large number of learned societies both in this country and upon the Continent.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE MAIL STEAMER "TEUTON."

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

It is feared (says the *Daily Telegraph*) that the total loss of life is greater than was originally believed. Passengers for the Knysna—forty in number—were on board the *Teuton* when she foundered, and some 25 coolies joined the *Teuton* at Cape Town, *en route* for East London. The passengers from England on board after the vessel landed those for Cape Town numbered 162. The crew was 85 strong, and, adding the 25 coolies, the total human freight for places east of Cape Town was 272. Of these 36 persons, including only 11 passengers, were saved. Therefore the total loss of life, so far as can be ascertained up to the present, is 236.

The following message, dated Cape Town, Sept. 3, 8.5 p.m., was received at the Union Company's office in London late on Saturday night:—

Teuton set south-east course by compass eight miles due south of Cape Point at 2.0 p.m. Tuesday. Second officer's watch. Compass error twenty-two degrees west. 4.50 p.m.—Captain altered course to south-east-half east. 5.0 p.m.—Chief officer took charge. 6.30.—Third officer relieved chief for dinner. Danger Point passed about 5.30 p.m., during chief's watch, apparently about five miles off. 6.45.—Captain altered course to south-east. 7.20 p.m.—Ship struck off Quoin Point; land apparently four miles distant; moonlight; fine, clear overhead, hazy over shore. Neither breakers nor beach observed. *Teuton* stood off, then returned towards Simon's Bay. 9.0 p.m.—Boats lowered to rail and provisioned. 10.0 p.m.—Water was over 'tween decks hatch, in No. 2 hold. Ship was stopped to lower boats. Seven boats lowered; only one loaded, women and children and two sailors. Second boat commencing to load when ship foundered at 10.50 p.m., sucking in everything. All compartments forward of engine-room filled. Engine-room free up to time of foundering, then supposed bulkhead burst, and ship foundered instantly. All those saved except Lizzie Ross, Hirst and Walkinshaw sank with ship and scrambled into boat afterwards. Two boats reached Simon's Bay; one Table Bay. No change was made in crew here except surgeon. Captain at dinner when ship struck; thereafter remained on bridge until ship foundered. Good discipline; no confusion. Passengers behaved splendidly.

The Union Steamship Company have received a further message from Cape Town, dated September 3, 8 a.m., stating that her Majesty's ship *Dido* returned on Friday evening from the scene of the *Teuton's* wreck, but found nothing after a careful search. Their agent fears that the number of persons already reported as saved must be considered as final, viz., eleven passengers and twenty-five crew. Total, thirty-six. The *Teuton* sank between Danger Point and Hangklip.

A telegram has been received at St. Ives by Mr. Francis Oliver stating that Mr. John Gyles Oliver is safe at Cape Town. The little village of Porthleven, near Helston, was thrown into much grief by the discovery that the family of Mr. James, five in number, in addition to the servant, perished in the *Teuton*. They were on their way to join some relatives. It is feared that Mr. Fox, a native of Penzance, who recently married in London, and who sailed in this vessel with his bride to join some friends at the Cape, is also among the lost. The friends of Mr. Matthews, of Exeter, who booked for Algoa Bay, also despair of his safety.

A correspondent states:—The excitement in the neighbourhood of the docks on Saturday in connection with the loss of the *Teuton* was not so great, the absence of any intelligence of the missing members of the crew, beyond the news that the *Danube* had returned to port after an unsuccessful search, confirming the worst fears of those who had husbands or relatives in the ill-fated ship that they had been drowned. There were, however, several anxious inquiries made at the office by sorrowful women, to whom but one answer could be given. The disaster was incidentally referred to in several of the churches and chapels on Sunday. In reference to the statement by a correspondent at Cape Town that one of the collapsible boats was smashed in the course of lowering it seems that Captain Manning, with a foresight which some persons would say amounted to a presentiment, went to Captain Dixon, the company's superintendent there, a day or two before he sailed, and remarked that he had so many passengers he should like to take a "Berthon," with him, and Captain Dixon sent one of the Berthon boats from the steamer *Durban* belonging to the same company. It is surmised here that having been so hurriedly supplied, the boat was not properly fitted for lowering, hence the smashing. Mr. Blenkinsop, the third engineer of the *Teuton*, who, with all his engine-room comrades, has been drowned, was born at Vancouver Island, where it is believed his parents died. He has relatives at Penrhyn, near Falmouth; he has also an uncle in London, a master printer, and another uncle in Shanghai, the proprietor of a newspaper there. Mr. Blenkinsop had seen much service, and had recently passed for a chief engineer's certificate. He was unmarried, as were also Messrs. Walker and Jack, the second and fourth engineers.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The *Times* has received the following despatches:—

QUETTA, SEPT. 4.

We have authentic news from Candahar to the 31st of August. On the afternoon of that day Ayoub suddenly shifted his camp from a place a mile or two outside the city on the Cabul road to ground close under the walls, recalled his cavalry from Khel-i-Akhund, and issued a proclamation that he had abandoned his intention of fighting the Ameer and was about to turn his arms against the English. To this end he invited all persons having in their possession weapons belonging to them to consider them their own, on condition of joining his standard at once. It may be assumed that this is merely a somewhat clumsy plan to get hold of as many rifles as possible and send them to Herat, where he continues to despatch as much cash as he can lay hands on. When the Ameer gets within dangerous distance Ayoub may be expected to fall back on the Helmand, if not to march straight to Herat, which is not improbable, as he is now being menaced from the north. The fact is the Ameer is too strong for him, and he prefers keeping his small force, now supplied with new arms, tents, and artillery, intact to risking all on a battle in which odds would be against him.

No doubt he is right. With a little money in his exchequer and plenty of munitions of war, he may succeed in holding Herat almost indefinitely, and as long as he does so a revolution at Cabul may always place the throne at his feet. In the meantime he is trying to come to terms with the Ameer. About ten days ago Shams-ud-din Khan, ex-Deputy Governor, was, at his own suggestion, it is said, liberated from confinement and sent with a letter or message to meet Abdurrahman. It is not known what the latter is, but as he was at Ghazni on the 18th ult., he should have reached Kelat-i-Ghilzai some days ago. Reports of the numbers and good equipment of the troops and levies with him and of his generosity to the tribes along the road have preceded him, and, contrasted with the poverty of Ayoub and his feeble army, have given a death blow to his popularity. All is quiet along our border and on the road to Candahar, whence exports are freely coming, though merchants are wisely delaying to send goods there until affairs are more settled. Col. St. John has returned to Quetta and goes on furlough to England at the end of October. His successor is unknown.

LAHORE, SEPT. 4.

My telegraphic news from Simla and Quetta received up to 8 o'clock this evening shows conclusively that Ayoub's popularity in Southern Afghanistan has almost—if not wholly—disappeared, for the present at least. His system of forced loans and requisition of arms has borne its natural fruit, and the tales of the Ameer's fair dealing and even generosity which have already reached Candahar have, says one of my correspondents, still more embittered the popular feeling against Ayoub. Not only does the Ameer appear to be well supplied with money, but his forces are believed to be very fairly equipped. They must number at least 7,000 to 8,000 men, or nearly twice as many as Ayoub's followers. It is fully expected that as soon as this army reaches Kelat-i-Ghilzai, if it has not done so already, Ayoub will make preparations for a retreat towards Fara. Meanwhile he is drawing in his advanced posts at Khel-i-Akhund, a village about 35 miles from Candahar on the Cabul road, where they have been stationed for nearly a month past; he has also been despatching to Fara and Herat all the money and stores he has been able to lay his hands on—indeed, ever since the middle of last month Ayoub's energies have been more fully occupied in securing his path of retreat than in trying to insure success. The very fact that he has proclaimed a holy war against the English shows that he has little hope of being able to oppose the Ameer. The proclamation has had no effect, and the road all the way between Candahar and the British frontier is reported perfectly safe and quiet. His last expedient has been to despatch Shams-ud-din with proposals of peace to the Ameer. Shams-ud-din was the Ameer's Deputy-Governor at Candahar: it was he who, in reply to similar proposals before the battle of Karez, replied that as the Ameer's servant he would treat for peace only at Herat.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Princess, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Amy Lambart, to Glen Gilder Shiel. The Rev. Archibald Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen.

SUNDAY.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning. The Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen drove in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Edinburgh. Lord Carlingford arrived as the Minister in Attendance on her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge on Saturday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters visited the Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Sunday afternoon, and remained till late in the evening.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are paying a series of visits in Scotland.

The Countess of Yarborough and Mr. Richardson have arrived at Brocklesby Hall from the Continent.

The *Morning Post* has authority to state that the marriage between Lady Constance Conyngham and Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes will not take place.

Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald have laid up their yacht, the *Fair Geraldine*, owing to the inclemency of the weather. They have left Carlton-house-terrace for Scotland on a tour of visits.

The *Post* learns that the carriage accident sustained by Lady Harlech and her sister at Glyn, Merionethshire, was much exaggerated. Neither of the ladies nor the coachman was severely injured.

Mr. Dixon Hartland, M.P. for Evesham, has returned to London from Switzerland, where he met with a severe accident. The diligence in which he was travelling through one of the Alpine passes was upset, and Mr. Hartland narrowly escaped with his life. He has sustained a fracture of the left collarbone, and his arm is also injured.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The *Academy* understands that a new map of the north-western region of Canada is in course of preparation by the Survey Department of the Dominion Government.

Some notes on the authorship of recent novels may be of interest. "The Private Secretary," which is included in this month's number of *Blackwood*, and is now republished, is by the author of "The Battle of Dorking," the "True Reformer," and "The Dilemma." "Mehalah, a Tale of the Salt Marshes," a novel that we noticed favourably last November, and which has met with general acceptance, is said to be written by Mr. Baring-Gould. A clergyman of the Scotch Church is credited with writing "Stronbuy," a sporting novel, of which the scene is laid in the Highlands.—*Athenæum.*

The article on Landor in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is by Mr. Swinburne.

Among the earliest additions to Mr. Morley's "English Men of Letters" series will be "*Bentley*" by Prof. R. C. Jebb, and "*Gray*," by Mr. E. W. Gosse.

Messrs. Cassel and Co. will shortly publish an *édition de luxe* of "Evangeline," with 23 original illustrations by Mr. Frank Dicksee.

Another revision of the Bible is in progress. The cheap edition of the Scriptures which seven years ago was printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society for the Malagasy is now about exhausted, and communications have been entered upon for a reprint which shall have been revised. The revision is slowly taking place in Madagascar, the Protestant missionaries of the Church of England, the London, Quaker, and Norwegian Societies joining in the work, which will yet take some years. In the new edition of the Malagasy Bible it is intended to adopt the new translation as far as it has been accomplished.

It is said that the Spanish teachership at the Taylorian Institution, Oxford, which has just become vacant by the death of Senor Lucena, will not be filled up by another Spanish teacher. It will become either a readership for Scandinavian languages, the nominee of which will no doubt be Dr. Gutbrand Vigfusson, or a Slavonic readership, in which case we hope that the services of the well-known Slavonic scholar, Mr. Morfill, of Oriel College, will be secured.

Dr. Palmieri, of the Vatican Secret Archives, writes, says the *Athenæum*, from Perugia:—"I have just a few days ago discovered here in Perugia some letters of the seventeenth century which have reference to the oath that was enforced on the Catholics by James and Charles, and some other letters relating to the paintings collected by Lord Arundel for the king. They are written by English Benedictine monks, partly in Italian and partly in English."

Dr. R. Angus Smith addressed a letter last year to the President of the Chemical Section of the British Association urging the importance of "obtaining for chemists a better knowledge of the first attempts to learn something of the qualities at present called chemical, as differing from those usually called physical." The Chemical Section did not entertain the idea. Dr. Angus Smith revives it, by publishing in the *Chemical News* for August 26th the original letter and some further remarks on the subject.

A successful portrait of Mr. Darwin has just been finished by Mr. John Collier.

Preparations are being made for widening Fleet-street from Chancery-lane to the corner of Bell-yard, and in the demolition of the block of houses two places of interest will be "improved" from this thoroughfare. One of these is the old Cock Tavern, long associated with the names of Johnson, Boswell, Goldsmith, Steele, and Addison. The other is the house of Isaac Walton, author of "The Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation, being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers."

The fifth annual fine-art exhibition at Dundee will be opened by the Earl of Dalhousie on October 1st. In addition to paintings and sculpture, etchings and drawings in black and white are to be included, and made a special feature.

Part IV. of *English Etchings* contains an etching by S. H. Baker, of "Kibberford Church," on the banks of the Severn, as it stood in 1873, before its restoration and the destruction of many of its interesting features in spite of the protest of Mr. Ruskin. "The Sacristy Door," "The Lonely Pool," and "Loch Lubnaig," a pleasing and well-defined etching by R. Currie, make up the contents of the number.

The *Art Journal* for the current month contains some admirable illustrations:—"Fishing Boats off Whitby," drawn by David Law; "Hagar and Ishmael," by Carl Bauerlé; and "St. Margaret and the Dragon," from a statue by Miss Grant. In addition to this there are several interesting articles, including, among others, one by Mr. W. M. Rosetti on Mr. Madox Brown's frescoes in Manchester; and another by H. W. Brewer, on "The Dwarf Cities of Germany."

Apropos of the forthcoming erection of a monument to Sauvage at Boulogne-sur-Mer, *Nature* mentions that a rival claim to the invention of the screw propeller has been set up on behalf of a person named Dallery, who took out a patent as long ago as 1813 for certain contrivances, including a screw propeller and a tubular boiler. M. de Lesseps is of opinion that although Dallery might have conceived the idea of the screw, yet it is to Sauvage that the credit is due of having been the first to apply it to practical purposes.

Some activity is being shown on both sides of Australia in regard to the exploration of new country. The Queensland papers state that two expeditions are being organised to explore the regions in which the McIvor, Normanby, and Bloomfield Rivers have their sources. From Western Australia we learn that a party has been equipped with the assistance of the Government, and has already started to examine the country in the neighbourhood of the Darling Range.

While digging the foundations for a house about to be erected at Chesfield, Lower Teddington-road, Hampton Wick, the workmen have brought to light some interesting remains, consisting of several earthen vessels or urns, rudely fashioned, and which have apparently been dried in the sun. They were filled with animal charcoal and calcined bones, but whether of human beings or animals is at present uncertain. Most of the vessels crumbled to pieces on being exposed to the air, but two are preserved almost entire. They are about 12 inches in height, have evidently been formed by the hand—not by the lathe—and are ornamented with a border and rude handles. They were found at a depth of about ten feet from the surface, and as no implements, either of flint or metal, have been discovered, it is probable that these relics date from a very early period, even before the Roman occupation of this island. Urns of unbaked clay of a similar form and character have been discovered in the barrows on Salisbury Plain, but in their immediate neighbourhood were found beads of glass and amber, heads of spears, swords, and brass articles; in some of those barrows were also discovered the burnt bones of dogs, fowls, horses, and other animals. As no metal or even flint implements have been discovered at Hampton Wick, it seems probable that these remains belong to a period more remote than those which were found in the barrows on Salisbury Plain.

North Devon, says a writer in *Notes and Queries*, has a curious custom at harvest time of "calling the neck." When the reapers have completed the reaping of the last field of wheat, a bundle of the best wheat is selected and arranged neat and trim. The reapers then crowd round it, take off their hats, and bow to the "neck," *i.e.*, the said bundle of wheat, and then begins a long harmonious shout, "The neck!" three times, the men bowing and raising themselves at the same time. They then change their cry to "Wee yen!" "Way yen!" ("yen" means end). After this has been done three times, they break out into a loud, joyous laugh, flinging up their caps and capering about. One of them seizes "the neck," and runs to the farm with it as fast as he can, trying to get into the house unobserved. If he is successful in getting in without being seen, he may demand tribute from the dairymaid, who stands at the door with a bucket in her hand; but if she sees him while he is trying to get into the house, she holds the right to souse him with the contents of her bucket.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

The fine weather of Saturday proved highly beneficial to agriculturists in the Valley of the Upper Thames, most of whom finished carrying such of the corn crops as were cut before the advent of the recent rainy season. Upon the lowlands inundated during the winter flood time, and where some of the fields are late, reaping was commenced, and the produce in these districts has yet to be saved. On Sunday, the weather, though agreeable throughout the forenoon, was somewhat overcast, with a slow and steady declension of the barometer.

The harvest in Oxford and Berkshire is now rapidly progressing. The damage to the wheat crop is not so serious as was at first anticipated. The reports from all parts are of a more cheering nature, and there is no doubt that with a continuance of the present genial weather, the later crops will be successfully gathered in. The weather, although fine for several days, has been exceedingly changeable. On Saturday night a thick mist set in.

The continued wet weather is causing the greatest anxiety to farmers in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. Reports from both counties show that a most disheartening state of affairs exists with regard to the crops. A moderate portion of wheat was got in early in fair condition, but still larger quantities remain in the fields, to which the rain is working irreparable damage. Barley is being gradually spoiled, and soon will, to a great extent, be only fit for feeding purposes. Oats are a bad crop altogether. The root crop is expected to be up to the average.

The bad weather which prevails at Hartlepool has dispelled the hopes which were raised in the agricultural mind by the three or four days of cold, gloomy, but, happily, dry weather which characterised the close of last week, and did so much to retrieve the losses inflicted by the deluge of the closing days of August. Now the prospect is as gloomy as ever, a driving rain and a leaden sky giving little promise of a safe ingathering. Sunshine is sadly wanted, not only for the unripened and uncut wheat crops, but to bring to maturity the turnips, for which the copious rainfall has done so much. Potatoes are also in a critical condition, and can only be saved by bright, dry weather.

In West Berks and North Hants up to Sunday evening the weather continued dry, and the sun shone brightly. On Thursday and Friday the weather was dull, and the temperature low—a fortunate circumstance,

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5–6, 1881.

FRANCE AND THE ELECTIONS.

The new French Chamber, then, will probably be moderate, using the term in its relative sense. It will be anti-clerical, and it will clip the wings of the Senate; but it will not aim at a reconstruction of society, or at a transference of the system of Utopia to the communes of France. In this it will but reflect the temper and the view at which, not in France alone, but throughout Western Europe, mankind has now arrived. For the time, at least, purely speculative ideas have no chance in politics. Practical progress has discredited theories of society. The gradual diffusion of wealth, though it has not yet gone very far, has gone far enough to make mere envy a far less dangerous political factor than it was even one generation ago. The populations of nearly the whole of Europe are beginning to shake themselves free of illusions. When their liberty is seriously attacked, as it was in France in 1877, or when an attempt is made against the unity of the State, as it was in Paris in 1871, the country unites and the attempt is defeated. But, for the most part, there is little political enthusiasm of a very deep-seated kind to be found just now. The masses are realising the fact that "the part which kings or laws can cause or cure" is, if not a small part of their ills, at least not so large as it has sometimes been thought to be. They want peace; they want equal laws; they want flagrant inequalities to be remedied; they want to be allowed a fair chance of existence, and freedom from spiritual or political tyranny. For the rest they are looking elsewhere than to the ballot-box. They see that forms of government and political agencies in general are but means to an end; and that their chance of obtaining a better share of the good things of the world will for the future depend more on education than on periodical revolutions, and more on trade combinations than on political clubs.—*Times.*

The *Daily News* says: It must then be the fault of the Republic, or the Republican leaders, if the stability of the present form of government in France should not prove to be assured. M. Gambetta, speaking at Neubourg, gave utterance to a piece of advice which recalled the memory of the time when, although the acknowledged Tribune of the people, he still had to confront a hostile Parliamentary majority. He declared that if France wishes now to accomplish her destiny she must not again commit herself to the hands of any one man. We confess to having lately had some fear that this was precisely what France was about to do. The results of the recent elections seem to prove that such a danger does not exist, at least to the degree that many persons believed. M. Gambetta cannot help seeing that he is not recognised by the French constituencies as infallible or omnipotent, and the instruction he thus derives from the late elections ought to be salutary. He said a good deal that was prudent and practical at Neubourg. Among other things he declared that he did not think it would be well to reopen the question of electoral reform immediately on the meeting of the new Chamber. *Scrutin de liste* is not to be abandoned, he said, but it ought to be postponed, a new appeal to the constituencies being obviously undesirable. The country, we should think, will be sure to receive this announcement with satisfaction. Not a few persons feared that M. Gambetta would persist in "wielding his idea like a flail," in whirling *scrutin de liste* remorselessly over the heads of the constituencies. If the result of the late elections had anything to do with the greater moderation of M. Gambetta's present tone, then the fact is only another proof of M. Gambetta's statesmanlike capacity. The man who will not learn to modify his ideas and his purposes according to the teaching of facts may be a great orator and a noble fanatic, but he cannot long lead a powerful party, and he certainly cannot manage the affairs of a State. He must accept sooner or later the responsibilities of his personal influence, his genius, and his position. He will not be any the less likely to accomplish satisfactorily the inevitable task if he takes frankly to heart some of the lessons taught by the late elections.

THE PANAMA CANAL WORKS.

It was to be expected that the progress of the Panama Canal works would meet with a good deal of unfavourable criticism in New York, for the Americans looked on the project at first with suspicion, and can hardly be said to like it even yet, in spite of the pronounced "spreadeagleism" in the declarations of their public men on the subject, and the pains taken to make United States' influence predominant on the isthmus:—

Hence allowance may have to be made for the tone of published statements adverse to the probabilities of success in excavating this latest of big ditches. A German physician, who has reached New York from Panama, gives, it appears, a very gloomy account of what is going on at the canal. Only two hundred and fifty persons were employed when he was there, two hundred of whom were negroes, and one-half of them were "sick, haggard, and starving." The death-rate had been alarming, and not more than a hundred able-bodied labourers were at work at one time. The wages are seventeen dollars—about seventy shillings—a month, and these unfortunates receive "the worst board imaginable;" they are "crowded into shanties, and fed on the cheapest food." In such a condition of things, it is natural to find that operations are "advancing very slowly on the canal," that there was nothing to show for the money expended, and that, in the judgment of New York, it would never be finished. There is no difficulty in detecting a tone of exaggeration running through all these remarks, and they bear a strong resemblance to many which used to be made when the Suez Canal was in progress, with a result which we all know. Of course negroes will not work like English navvies, and their food will be proportionately inferior to the four good meals, the ample rations of butcher meat, and the copious draughts of powerful beer with which the English wielder of the pick and shovel fortifies himself against gigantic tasks. The German physician, therefore, might easily be disappointed, and, without meaning it, draw altogether useless comparisons. But, allowing for this, there is no doubt that, as we long since pointed out, the labour question will be the great and almost insuperable difficulty in making the Panama Canal. The case of Suez affords no precedent, but, on the contrary, a contrast. That undertaking was carried out by forced labour, aided by an enormous supplemental outlay, which was only possible because of the huge mulct levied from the unfortunate Viceroy by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon. Neither of these adjuncts will help the Panama Canal. M. de Lesseps must take what labourers he can get to stand the climate, and good or bad he must pay for them, and he certainly will never get a contribution of four millions sterling in hard cash from the Republic of Colombia. If, under these circumstances, he accomplish his task, the more conspicuous will be his merit.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.

Every one must be glad to hear that the Inner Circle Railway has at last had its beginning made. The scheme, which really means the completion of the Underground Railway system in the metropolis, was delayed for many years. It would probably have been abandoned had not Parliament kept the railways to their bargain:—

The railway is to be made simultaneously with great street improvements, and there has been a long dispute as to the contribution to be made by public bodies on account of these. Happily the difficulty has been got over by the liberality of the Metropolitan and City authorities, and the scheme is fairly launched at last. The Lord Mayor on Monday went through the time-honoured ceremonial which symbolises the turning of the first sod, and it is expected that Aldgate and Tower-hill and Tower-hill and Cannon-street will be joined by the iron bands of the railway within a year and a half. The public advantages to come from the completion of the railway, from the filling up of the awkward gap in the communication, must for the most part be obvious. But the work now undertaken is especially necessary, inasmuch as the district which the railway has to traverse is inhabited by a hardworking population, to whom rapid and easy transit is like a necessity of life. Among the indirect results of the work will be the making of some fine new streets. We own that we especially rejoice in the prospect of a new street from the Monument to Tower-hill. The Tower, the Hill, and the history of both make the spot one of the most interesting in the world; and it is now inaccessible to all who have not the courage to grope their way through some of the narrowest, dirtiest, and most disagreeable thoroughfares left in existence since Frankfort set about improving its Jewish quarter.—*Daily News.*

SCIENTIFIC WRANGLING.

In the section of the British Association devoted to Economic Science and Statistics, the question of the drinking customs of society was under discussion on Saturday. Mr. W. Hoyle opened the debate with an elaborate paper, in which he piled up mountainous and alarming figures, and relentlessly pursued the demon of alcohol from Dan to Beersheba:—

No doubt his paper was marked by considerable ability, but it had the conspicuous demerit which is to be found so often in the oratory of Sir William Harcourt—it disconcerted his friends almost as much as it annoyed his opponents. Of course, every moderate man was in arms at once against him; and, indeed, the truth that in matters where opinion is divided the people to be won are those who sit in the hedge, never seems to have occurred to him. So a speaker, who had seen eighty-one summers, and had never been a total abstainer, paired himself off against a teetotaller who, two years ago, put his seventy-nine years to the credit of his abstinence. The same speaker went on, amid cheers and laughter, to tell pleasant stories of how Dr. Richardson was not always an abstainer, but "used to take his glass tolerably freely." Thus the wrangle went on, not very scientifically, until a speaker grappled with what he called the popular error, that "alcohol had been sent us by God." Perhaps it was best that it should stop there; though upon the point of alcohol being a natural product, it will be fresh within the recollection of our readers that a late discovery of science is that natural alcohol is diffused through earth, air, and water. Besides, it is now known that alcohol is the product of a chemical decomposition brought about by the agency of living organisms. Is it contended that man was the creator of these living organisms? Hardly; and yet without their presence fermentation is as impossible as small-pox without infection. Of course, the point is one which has no bearing whatever on the temperance question. With regard to that question, the scientific man must begin by looking upon the almost universal use of alcohol and its congeners for other than what can be fairly called medicinal purposes, as a fact, and inferring from it the existence of some feeling of need to which alcohol supplies a feeling of satisfaction. How can that need be done away with or more harmlessly satisfied? That is the line of scientific inquiry; and not to slay the slain by showing that drunkenness is disastrous.—*Evening Standard.*

AMERICAN DEGREES.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting on August 20, entered its protest against the indiscriminate manner in which degrees are granted by American "universities" *honoris causâ*. A memorial is to be presented by the association, in conjunction with the American Philological Association, to all the universities concerned, its immediate purpose being to protest against granting the degree of Ph.D. without examination:—

It would seem that this has been frequently done of late by several of these institutions, and from the speeches made in connection with the memorial it is evident that the educated public of the United States is quite alive to the scandal connected with American degrees. It was stated that there are 360 institutions in the States chartered and authorized to grant degrees. The speaker stated that a president of a college not far from Cincinnati told him, with a beaming face, that his college was entitled to grant seventeen degrees, one of them being M.P.—not, however, standing for Member of Parliament, but Master of Penmanship. The American degree of D.D. has sunk so low in the estimation of Americans themselves that many colleges have substituted for it S.T.D. Every one admits that there are two or three universities in America that will hold their own with any in the old country, and whose degrees are quite as honourable as those of Oxford or Edinburgh; and it is a pity that they should be classed, as they are by the European public, with the ruck of degree-selling shops. We trust the action of the American association will lead to radical reform in this matter.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHAOS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The frame of mind described by the noble author of "Beppo," who declares that when all things are damned "one feels at ease," is not altogether the mental condition of the officers and men of the British Army of to-day. His lordship perhaps intended to inculcate the moral that it is of no use to quarrel with the Fates, and it is a wise philosophy which accepts the inevitable with composure. No doubt it is; and the advice to do so has been freely tendered by prosperous people in all ages to those who are in distress. At the present time it is being given specially to those officers who have not accepted with grace and gratitude the changes which have been brought about by the reformers who have taken the British Army in hand in order to remodel it, and make it a new thing altogether. It has been urged against such officers that they are displaying a spirit of insubordination, or something very like it, because they have in some cases protested in newspapers against certain measures which have threatened to do the greatest injustice to them. It has long been held at headquarters that an officer who writes to or for a newspaper, except in praise of the "authorities," is an evil-minded individual, of dangerous tendencies, and one to be credited with a black mark if discovered. None of the plums of promotion fall to such an individual, if found out. But what are men, who, having joined a profession years ago, under certain implied, if not written, conditions, to do when they find, for no fault of their own, professional ruin staring them in the face? In the case of many of what are called the "purchase" officers, the new order of things has brought only injustice and cruel breach of faith. Let it be granted—although it has not yet been altogether proven—that the purchase system was an evil, that it hampered the Government, impaired military efficiency, and stood in the way of poor but deserving officers—charges which were strongly urged against it, but to which as strong replies could have been given—the determination of Parliament to do away with the system should not have affected the rights and interests of officers who held their commissions under that system. They were not responsible for the evils, real or imagined, that were said to exist. To compulsorily retire officers thoroughly efficient and willing to serve on was an act the legality of which might at one time have been very fairly tested in the law courts; but, although an Act of Parliament has now sanctioned the illegality, the injustice to individuals in many cases still remains. No officer who joined the army under the old purchase system ought to find himself in a worse position—pecuniary or otherwise—to-day, than he would have done had none of these radical changes been dreamt of. In advocating this, it is not to be understood that the retention of effete and incompetent officers is advocated. Let the unworthy suffer, if proved to be unworthy, but let justice to the fullest extent be done to those who were known to be worthy. There should have been some effort made to have learnt and met the wishes of each individual officer whose position and prospects were affected by the intended changes. This was not done, and hence discontent is great amongst several men who have done the State good service. But those who hold the purse-strings of John Bull hold that any injury which an Englishman can receive—even the blighting of a life's career—can be compensated by a *solatium* of coin. These are days in which honour and conscience are supposed to be marketable commodities which a British Government can always command at a certain but economical price from those who serve it. Therefore, with hasty action and imperfect knowledge, the purchase system was abolished—the old order of things was swept away, and the result has been "Confusion worse confounded"—"Chaos come again." There was a time in the history of England when army organisation was a chaotic jumble—when the soldiers paid by the State were in doubt and perplexity not only as regards their rights but as regards their duties. We have emerged from the changeful times of the Stuart kings, but the evil spirit of inconsiderate change still lingers so far as military matters are concerned. There has ever been a certain jealousy in the civil element of the Government of the military authorities, and hence perpetual Parliamentary interference and "tinkering" of army matters by men ignorant of them. The time has passed, surely, when it would be possible for an English army to be a danger to the English people—the fact of the Volunteer movement refutes such an idea—yet the great question of army administration and efficiency are not permitted to be solved by military officers of experience, but civil "departments." The result has been continual clashing and now chaotic confusion. The regimental system, which was the glory of the British nation and the envy of other nations from the days of Sir John Moore, has been swept away by a stroke of the pen—the numbers, names, and proud traditions of regiments have been hurried into the official limbo where *esprit de corps* lies buried—and what remains? The old army of England is a thing of the past; but what is the army which is to take its place? With war clouds gathering in north, south, west, and east, need it be a matter of surprise that this question is being asked with some anxiety by more than one officer and soldier who served under colours that were once carried upon battle-fields? Othello declared that if he did not love Desdemona "Chaos had come again;" but he killed her nevertheless. The love of military reform amongst our civil *doctrinaires* may yet be of fatal consequences to the army to which they are now so unfortunately but devotedly attentive.—*United Service Gazette.*

A WINDFALL.—A coachman in receipt of £1 a week has just been left £2,000 a year. His parents were very miserly, and he ran away from home some years ago. His mother had since amassed a fortune, and has left it all to her son. The most curious part of the affair is that, although he now finds himself a wealthy man, he has grown so fond of his avocation or his home that he is quite distressed lest he should have to give them up. When he heard of the windfall he went to his master and begged of him not to discharge him from his service. The man is considerably advanced in years.

PROFESSOR DARWIN ON MOSQUITOS.—A scientific gentleman of South Kensington, who is a student of the Darwinian theory, observing the numerous reports of the appearance of mosquitoes in England during the late summer, wrote last week to Mr. Darwin, asking him if he thought these insects were all imported, and if the professor thought that an exceptionally hot month might not have developed the English gnat into the mosquito. The following is Professor Darwin's reply:—"Down, Beckenham, Kent, September 1, 1881. Dear Sir,—I am sorry I cannot answer your question. The tipulidæ, or gnat family, is a very difficult one and not well known. No trustworthy evidence has been advanced of the introduction or appearance in this country of a new species, but it seems to me probable that some English species have lately increased in number.—Dear sir, yours faithfully, CHARLES DARWIN."

THE LOSS OF THE "TEUTON."

The subjoined telegram has been received at the Admiralty from the Captain of H.M.S. *Dido*, dated Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 4:—

Returned evening, Sept. 2. Searched coast carefully to Dyer's Island. Found no trace of boats or wreckage. Three boats arrived; thirty-six saved. Fear little chance for others:—

An impression having gained ground that fifty-three passengers left Plymouth on board the *Teuton* for Knysna, and only forty-four being accounted for, it was believed or hoped that some of the fifty-three might have landed at Cape Town, instead of proceeding to Knysna. On inquiry, however, at the Union Steamship Company's offices on Monday night, it was stated that there was no ground for entertaining any such hope. It appears that intending passengers frequently withdraw at the last moment, and that though fifty-three may have proposed to embark, only forty-four actually went on board. This, it appears, has been confirmed in a singular way. The Company telegraphed: "Were Knysna passengers on board?" By a telegraphic error it was received as, "Wire passengers on board," and consequently the list of forty-four was transmitted to London. On being checked, it was found exactly to correspond with the list of forty-four in the Company's books. On Monday the brothers of Mr. Ferguson, whose party consisted of nine, and who are reported as among the forty-four Knysna passengers who have perished, came from Bolton to the metropolis, and waited upon the secretary of the Union Steamship Company. They had received private intelligence that Mr. Ferguson and his family had landed at Cape Town to transact business, and they trusted that he had not proceeded to Knysna. They were afforded every information, but the officials could not give them any encouraging assurance. He explained that the *Teuton* would stay at Cape Town twenty-four hours, and in that time Mr. Ferguson might have plenty of time to do all his business, and return on board There is the chance that he did not, and the Company have undertaken to telegraph to their agents in order to ascertain definitely whether or not Mr. Ferguson and his party did proceed to Knysna on board the *Teuton.*

THE FRENCH FESTIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, MONDAY.

Before to-day is over, more than 2,000 French and Belgian singers will have arrived at Brighton to take part in the great competition and musical festival to-morrow and on Wednesday. They come from distant parts—one society hails from Mentone; they have to travel many a weary mile by road and rail; they even brave the terrors of the Channel—and all this merely for the sake of possibly taking home with them a gold wreath or a medal, or at best a watch or an ornamental inkstand, offered by some Brighton patron of the movement. No pecuniary reward awaits them; they do not even recover the travelling expenses which, in spite of reduced fares, must to many of them be a serious item. Such unselfish enthusiasm in the cause of art deserves *a priori* every credit whatever the absolute standard of that art may ultimately turn out to be. For the same reason, English people cannot afford to ignore a movement so fully in accord with the popular tendency which of late has made itself felt in the art of this country. The refining influence of music on the lower strata of society is at present universally, and even officially, recognised among us; and in London, as well as in the large provincial towns, associations and committees for the purpose of providing "music for the people" may be counted by the dozen. But the French societies—*orphéons* and *fanfares* and *harmonies*—go further than this. They represent not only music for the people, but music by the people as well. They are, indeed, a social, no less than an artistic phenomenon, and we may justly be glad at the opportunity of watching that phenomenon afforded by the selection of Brighton for one of their annual summer *concours*. The reason why such a selection should have been made is not so difficult to discover as might appear at first sight. Apart from the attractions of this pleasant seaside resort, it had the advantage of being neutral ground for the French and Belgian singers who are to meet here in international competition, and before a public and a jury unbiassed in favour of either. Originally, by the way, it had been intended to include Swiss societies also; but it appears that these have declined the invitation on account of the distance. This strict organization of the French Orphéon is by the promoters of the Brighton Festival alleged to be the reason why English choral societies have not been asked to take part in the competition. British pride disdains centralization, and our amateur clubs and unions accordingly present an amount of variety in their aims, their laws, and their standard of execution at which the French mind stands aghast. To fit these heterogeneous bodies into the complicated system of pigeon-holes into which these competitions are subdivided would, indeed, have been a task of considerable difficulty. The question, however, remains whether it would not have been better to overcome these and other obstacles by relaxing somewhat the official strictness of the established code. By such a compromise the Brighton Festival would have gained in international interest what, perhaps, it might have lost in peculiarly French character. In the meantime everything augurs well for the success of the festival. The list of the jury includes some foreign names of good repute, although little known in this country, such as M. Emile Durand, Professor of the Paris Conservatoire, M. Toronet, *père*, the Inspector-General of Orphéons, and M. Révillon; and these will be joined in their deliberations by some of the most eminent London musicians, including Sir Julius Benedict, Sir George Elvey, Mr F. H. Cowen, Signori Randegger, Tito Mattei, Visetti, and others. To these should be added the names of some local professors, such as Mr. F. Corder, Mr. Kuhe, and M. E. de Paris, who acts as secretary to the jury. M. C. de la Grave, with whom the entire scheme of the Brighton gathering is believed to have originated, acts as *Directeur du Concours* or general manager.—*Times.*

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

Prince Leopold has written to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland declining his invitation to Dublin during the Social Science Congress next month. His Royal Highness is at present in Germany. He states that he will return about the middle of the month, and must then, by command of her Majesty, go to Balmoral.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the Canonry of Worcester, vacant through the appointment of Dr. Bradley to the Deanery of Westminster, on the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, rector of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, Manchester. Mr. Knox-Little, who is well known as one of the most eloquent preachers connected with the High Church party, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1863 he was ordained deacon, and priest in the following year, by Dr. Lee, the late Bishop of Manchester. He was appointed to the rectory he now holds at St. Alban's, Manchester, by the Dean of Manchester, in 1875. He was formerly Assistant-Master of Christ Church, Lancaster, which he held in 1863 and 1864; he was Assistant-Master at Sherborne School from 1865 to 1870, and was in charge of Turweston, Bucks, from 1870 to 1874, and curate of St. Thomas, Regent-street, London, from 1874 until he was appointed to his present rectorship.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. George C. M. Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., of the Indian Museum. Dr. Birdwood is the second son of General Christopher Birdwood, of the Bombay Army, and was born in 1832. After serving for many years on the Bombay Medical Staff, he was appointed Special Assistant in the Revenue, Statistics, and Commercial Department of the India Office, where he has had special charge of the Indian Museum, and he has examined and reported upon the stores of Indian curiosities and works of art contained therein. He has also written a handbook on Indian industries, and has commented largely upon Indian literature and philology.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Carr Glyn has been directed to proceed to Liverpool in his flagship *Agincourt*, from Devonport, to be present at the opening ceremony at the New North Docks.

The Lord Mayor has convened a special meeting of the Court of Common Council for Thursday next to consider the report of the Committee relative to the fish supply of the metropolis and the destruction of fish at Billingsgate, in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at the market there.

Arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Princesses to Liverpool on Thursday next, when his Royal Highness is to open the new Mersey docks. Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, and other noblemen have accepted invitations to Croxteth Hall, the residence of the Earl of Sefton, with whom the Prince and Princess are to stay. The decorations in the city will be on a scale of great grandeur.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., will address a Conservative demonstration to be held in Hull on Monday, October 3.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

The Trinity yacht *Galatea*, having on board the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, arrived off Penzance about noon yesterday.

It is stated to be in contemplation to increase the age, under certain conditions, at which regimental purchase officers become liable to compulsory retirement from the army.

Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, who recently arrived in London from Paris, paid a visit on Sunday to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., at Bangor, where the latter is staying. Mr. Egan returned to London yesterday, and left last evening for Paris.

Mr. John George Macarthy has, it is announced, been appointed one of the Commissioners under the new Land Act.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY.

Divine service was performed yesterday morning at the Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and the Royal Household. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn and Colonel Teesdale, visited the King of the Sandwich Islands at Claridge's Hotel on Monday. Colonel Teesdale has succeeded the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson as Equerry-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

The Crown Princess of Germany and the Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia left Norris Castle on Monday on their return to Germany. Her Imperial Highnesses and the Princesses embarked on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain F. Thomson, and sailed for Havre and Flushing at 10.30 a.m. Major-General Du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, attends her Imperial Highness.

The Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen arrived on Monday evening at Port Elliot on a visit to the Earl of St. Germans.

The Duke of Abercorn has arrived at Baron's Court from Scotland.

The Earl of Dartrey arrived in town on Monday from his seat in Ireland for a few days.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of St. Germains and the Hon. Emily Labouchere, youngest daughter of the late Lord Taunton.

Countess Batthyany has arrived at Brown's Hotel from Vienna.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts have left town for Yorkshire and Scotland. The *Post* is requested to state that the reports which have been circulated with reference to the Baroness going to America are entirely without foundation.

Sir Francis and Lady Winnington have arrived at Stanford Court, Worcester, from Norway, where they have enjoyed excellent sport.

The death is announced of the Hon. Mrs. Harriet Wilson, mother of Baroness Berners, which occurred suddenly on Saturday at Abbenhall Lodge, Micheldean, Gloucester. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Colonel George Crump, and married April 13, 1832, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, youngest son of Henry, fifth Lord Berners, who died in December, 1850, when his widow married June, 23, 1859, the late Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Dean of Waterford, who died in February, 1877. By her first marriage she had a son, Henry William Pigott, born in February, 1833, and who died in April, 1853; and Emma Harriet, Baroness Berners.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., the Conservative candidate for Cambridgeshire, spoke at Newmarket on Monday. Alluding to the Marquis of Blandford's retirement, he said the Liberals had "gone to the Tory stable and fetched out a Radical horse, but he had bolted." Speaking of free-trade, he said its principles were in the abstract unanswerable, but the question how far we were in the right path now should at least be considered by intelligent men not bound to foregone conclusions. He was in favour of reducing the burdens of agricultural taxation; he considered the malt-tax repeal a financial juggle, and said Mr. Gladstone in five prosperous years took nearly £1,200,000 more out of the pockets of income-tax payers than Lord Beaconsfield did in six unfavourable years. He criticised the present Government's general policy, and charged them with fostering agitation in Ireland so that they might have the support of the Liberals in passing the Coercion Act. In conclusion, he said he would go to Parliament to oppose Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. James Lowther, M.P., who followed, spoke of Mr. John Bright as the great enemy of his country. He also said he considered free trade a monstrous imposture.

BERWICK.—Mr. Trotter, Bishop Auckland, was adopted as the Conservative candidate on Monday. He stated that he was an independent and moderate Conservative, and condemned the home and foreign policy of the Government. Mr. Thornhill, M.P. for West Suffolk, and Conservative Junior Whip, also spoke, and described the members of the Government as misguided and reckless men.

MONAGHAN.—Mr. Andrew J. Kettle, one of the suspects at present in the prison of Kilmainham, is to be put in nomination by the Land League for the county of Monaghan. He will be supported in the contest by the full strength of the League. Mr. Kettle is an extensive tenant farmer, and for many years previous to the formation of the Land League was one of the prominent promoters of the Tenants' Defence Association. Mr. Monroe, Q.C., is mentioned as the Conservative candidate for co. Monaghan in opposition to the Land League candidate.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The Irish Land Commissioners have issued a statement of the benefits conferred by the Land Act (Ireland), 1881, upon the Irish tenant-farmers. These benefits are thus briefly described:—

Fair Rent.—Every existing tenant from year to year in Ireland of an ordinary agricultural or pastoral holding is entitled to have a fair rent fixed for his holding either by the county court judge or by the Land Commission, or it may be settled by agreement with the landlord, or by arbitration.

Security of Tenure.—Whenever a fair rent is fixed, either by the court or Commission, or by agreement, or by arbitration, the rent cannot be raised or altered for fifteen years, nor can the tenant be disturbed during that period. In the last year of the fifteen years the tenant can again get the rent settled and a new term of fifteen years granted, and so on. It is not, therefore, merely a term of fifteen years which the tenant gets, but practically a term renewable every fifteen years. It amounts to this, that the tenant paying a fair rent and treating the land in a proper tenable way, and not subdividing or subletting his farm, will be safe from eviction or arbitrary increase of rent, and his rent cannot be increased by reason of his own improvements.

Sale of Tenancies.—Every tenant may sell his tenancy to one person at the best price he can get, but the landlord is to have first the right of buying, at a price either agreed on between the parties or to be fixed by the court.

Acquisition of the Holding Out-and-Out by the Tenant.—There are provisions in the Act authorising the Land Commission to advance money to tenants to enable them to purchase their holdings and become absolute owners of them.

Fixed Leases.—There are also provisions enabling tenants for life and other limited owners to give leases in perpetuity to tenants.

The privileges conferred are then described in detail, under the headings, "Fair rent and security of tenure," "Arrears of rent," "Pending ejectments," "Leaseholders," "Unfair leases," "Judicial leases," "Fixed tenancies," "Labourers," "Acquisition of land—peasant proprietors," "Emigration." Upon all these points the clauses of the Bill are explained in language easily understood. The summary concludes:—The above are some of the great advantages conferred on Irish tenant-farmers by the Land Act (Ireland), 1881, which provides for all security in their holdings, the fixing of fair rents, and the right of free sale; and affords the opportunity to occupiers to become the owners in fee of their holdings. It is not intended by the foregoing statement to set forth or include all the provisions of the Act, but only to afford a general view of its more important provisions. Any person requiring information can apply (by letter) to the Secretary, Land Commission, 24, Upper Mernion-street, Dublin.

RESULTS OF CLASSICAL CULTURE.

"Oxoniensis" writes to the *Globe*:—In a notice contained in your recent columns respecting certain details furnished by the *Journal of Education* as to the time and subjects of study in our principal public schools, it will be a source of considerable satisfaction to many, who look back on school-days over a somewhat broad gulf of years, and have always steadily resisted the new-fangled ideas of modern sciolism, to find that classics are still the staple of our education, the lower-form boys giving about half their time to this special work. Eton, having resolutely determined to "stand in the old ways," still enjoins that "the Sixth" shall have nothing but classics, mathematics, and divinity. In maintaining, against all specious objections in favour of natural science and living languages, the old culture, we are simply adhering firmly to a well-tried and long successful course of training, which has given us statesmen and lawyers of broad and comprehensive intellect; prelates of piety, learning, and refinement; and professors of profound and original thought. Having carefully examined the Oxford first-class list from 1830-50, a period of twenty-one years, I find the following roll of names distinguished in the Senate, the Law, the Church, and the Professoriate:—Messrs. Gladstone, J. Dodson, Sir Stafford Northcote; Lords Cardwell, Carlingford, Selborne, Sherbrooke; Archbishops Tait and Manning; Bishops Hamilten, Wordsworth (Charles), T. L. Claughton, Jackson, P. Claughton, Utterton, Ryle, Fraser, Waldegrave, Trower, Temple, Parry; Deans Liddell, Church, Stanley, Lake, Goulburn, Mansel, Bradley; Professors Jelf, Rawlinson, Jowett, Bernard, Plumtre, Goldwin Smith, Rogers, Bright, Conington, Stubbs, Rolleston; Doctors Kynaston, Hornby, and Balston; Queen's Counsel Karslake (E. K.) and T. Phinn; in addition, Sir Thomas Acland, Henry Wilberforce, and Sir R. Lingen. It is devoutly to be hoped that no pressure from without, or treason within, on the part of some morbidly affected *rerum novarum studio*, who, under that sinister influence, are led "to foul their own nest," will ever succeed in undermining the sound and solid foundation which the study of the *literæ humaniores* has successfully laid in the minds of so many generations of illustrious and cultured, learned and laborious Englishmen. An examination of the Cambridge calendar for the same period will doubtless give similar, perhaps more striking, results.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The selection of Oxford for the meeting of the British Association in 1883 seems to have given general satisfaction to the members, as also has the election of Dr. Siemens to fill the presidential chair at Southampton next year. In every sense the present meeting is regarded as a great success, and so far as attendance is concerned will rank amongst the highest held under the auspices of the Association, there having been close upon two thousand five hundred tickets sold. All the sections met again on Tuesday with a long programme of business, and in the afternoon the Committee of Recommendation will sit and decide what sums shall be granted for continuing scientific research during the year. In the Economic Section to-day, Mr. E. J. Watherston, of London, read a paper on the progress of British commerce, which attracted a good audience. The author maintained that a great mistake was made by the majority of writers on commercial depression by simply comparing year with year in successive periods on the basis of the annual Board of Trade returns, whereas they ought to take decades or generations into account. In the last thirty-two years the expansion of our foreign trade was enormous, and stood unparalleled in the history of any nation, except, perhaps, the United States. He admitted that there was a large increase in our imports, and argued that this had been entirely for the benefit of the consumer—in other words, the nation. For the future, he argued that our best remedy for industrial rivalry was to enlarge the field of industrial activity. We might produce a great deal of the nineteen and a half million pounds worth of butter, cheese, and eggs now sent from abroad. In order to continue progressing we must extend the markets for our trade into new regions. Mr. James Heywood contributed a paper on the success attending free public libraries in Manchester and Notting-hill, London. He said the ratepayers in Manchester were convinced that the money for their free libraries was well and wisely laid out. In London, however, the difficulties were greater, but they were not insurmountable. Several speakers warmly advocated the free library movement. In the Geographical Section, Colonel Grant reviewed the results of African exploration during the last fifty years, and said that within that

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7–8, 1881.

FREE TRADE AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There can be no doubt that the whole system of our commercial policy is being now called up, as it were, for examination, and that its principles will during the period that is coming on be eagerly canvassed on all sides. The date of the expiration of the French Treaty happens to coincide with a time when public attention is being strongly drawn to the whole matter, and as a consequence the treaty has to undergo the most miscellaneous criticism, to bear all kinds of incongruous advocacy and indiscriminate opposition from every quarter. Our manufacturers are unanimous in protesting against such a change of principle as implied by the threatened substitution in the French tariff of specific for *ad valorem* duties. Some attack the bounty system as being incompatible with any equitable treaty arrangement. Others who come into competition with French manufacturers are anxious that the treaty should be renewed, lest the protectionist instincts of France should, when the treaty barrier is removed, lead the French Government to impose ruinous duties on English woollens and cotton goods. But more important than the view of any single class is the view which has, during these last months, been steadily gaining ground among the reflecting portion of the public generally, and which we have consistently advocated. This was the view which was put in its strongest and barest form by Lord Grey in the letters which he recently addressed to us; but Lord Grey, though he is their ablest exponent, only expresses ideas which have been simmering in the public mind for a long time, and which lately have begun to take coherent shape. The whole policy of commercial treaties has been reconsidered, and the extent to which they contradict the established and the true commercial principles on which this country has acted for more than thirty years has become more and more apparent. It only required a little consideration to see that a commercial treaty is of itself in contradiction to free trade and to the liberty of control in taxation according to the needs of its revenue which a country ought to maintain as an indefeasible right. It may, of course, be necessary at times to sacrifice principle to a grave political expediency. When revolution or bankruptcy is impending, a statesman may well leave theoretical consistency on one side. But the burden of showing the necessity must lie on those who demand a departure from principle. Such a necessity has not been shown in the case of the proposed renewal of the French Treaty. It is well that the French should clearly realise this; and that if the treaty is even to be entertained as a question of practical politics their views and their demands must be very greatly modified. It will never do for England to sue *in formâ pauperis* for a renewal of this or that trading concession. In the first place, we are not paupers at all; for, as Lord Derby showed, in his excellent speech at Southport, in spite of all the depression of trade and agriculture, there has been not only no decline in our commerce during the last ten years, but a great advance. In the next place, this is not at all the time for us to tamper with the principles of free trade. Those principles are as clear, as demonstrable, as the simplest propositions in geometry; but persons devoid of political principle may persuade sections of society that they, at least, have an interest in not accepting the demonstration. The reciprocity craze, the fair trade craze, is just plausible enough to delude a good many people, and to give statesmen, economists, and journalists a good deal of trouble. It will die out with the next succession of good harvests; but meanwhile it may do harm. To conclude an unfair treaty with France—perhaps to conclude any treaty—will not lighten the task of those who have to maintain the sound economical traditions of the country.—*Times*.

LORD DERBY AND BRITISH PROSPERITY.

An event of merely local significance furnished the opportunity on Wednesday for a speech from Lord Derby of national interest. Recognising in Southport a microcosm of contemporary England, he took advantage of the occasion to offer some remarks, fortified by a variety of statistics, which are well calculated to reassure the hearts of many who are inclined to despair of the commercial and material future of Great Britain. It may perhaps be urged against Lord Derby's sanguine survey of the situation that he has endeavoured to prove too much. He has not, it may be said, dealt with the particular causes, commercial, economical, and international, from which English agriculture and other English industries are now suffering. We shall possibly be told that he has built too much and too boldly on the hypothesis of the continuance of the existing order, and has assumed that because British prosperity was steadily progressive during a particular period, therefore the retrospect between 1880 and 1890 will yield the same satisfactory results. Of course, Lord Derby's speech can have no demonstrable application in the future. It is just possible that we have during the last six months entered upon a new cycle, and that the conditions with which we now have to contend present themselves for the first time. It is even natural for every person to believe that this is the case, for nothing is so gratifying to human vanity as to think that one's own epoch is beyond all others critical and perilous. It is not enough for many people to say, "after us the deluge;" they wish to feel that they are living in the midst of the deluge itself. This is one of the commonplaces of history. Lord Derby's statistics may not carry consolatory conviction to all who would fain look at matters from his hopeful standpoint. But they may well suggest the consideration whether we are in so evil a plight as the pessimists affect to deplore. No one doubts that the farmers and landlords of the country have been subject of late years, and are now subject, to grievous losses and hardships. Does it, therefore, follow that we should precipately have recourse to desperate remedies? To do that is really to give up the game, and this is a policy neither fundamentally wise nor traditionally English. It is time enough to cast about for desperate remedies when the evil is proved to be curable by no ordinary means. Employers and labourers alike should be quite certain that this is the case before they resort to specifics whose efficacy is at least problematical. The secret of success in every department of national enterprise lies in the economy of force. Is it quite certain that this fact is always remembered by those whom it most concerns? England has played the part of the industrial educator of the whole world. The pupils have profited so well by these lessons that they threaten in some cases to surpass their instructors. What has been accomplished by patience and skill, skill and patience can alone defeat. The interests of English labour and capital are in the long run identical, and whenever any great national industry is threatened there are sure to be faults on both sides. Hard cases make bad law, and the demand for the desperate remedies which Lord Derby deprecated yesterday may, perhaps, be a confession of shortcomings for which employers and employed alike cannot divest themselves of all responsibility.—*Standard*.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

In the stormy whirl of Irish politics one movement has come to the surface which recommends itself not only to angry agitators but to men of sense. It is rational, shrewd, practical, and genuinely patriotic. The Land Leaguer can approve it, although there is no moonlight attack with blackened face implied under its ostensible programme:—

The landlord can wish it success, for its ultimate object is not to dispossess him, but to enrich his property without detriment to his neighbours. Even the hated Englishman can honestly wish it every prosperity, as it aims at the rehabilitation of decayed native manufactures; and Ireland, after all, is of this Empire, whether it wishes it or not, and Irish manufactures should be more popular with Englishmen than French or any other, and their prosperity means Imperial prosperity as far as their influence extends. Each producer in the Sister Island has to contribute his share of taxes towards the aggregate which keeps the State going; and it is better, and more hopeful for us in every way, that a Cork trader should be affluent out of English patronage than that a Lyons silk merchant should be amassing money from the expenditure of our people, not one penny of which will ever be laid out in England. The movement to which we refer is that for the revival of Irish industry. It has already received the approval of eminent Irishmen of every creed and class, and a proposal to get up an exhibition of Irish manufactures in Dublin next year has been enthusiastically greeted. Amongst those who have come forward with the practical test—leaves from their cheque-books — that they have faith in this new departure, there are many men who have already shown their confidence in what they profess to be profitable, by making profit out of it themselves. The names of Conservatives and Liberals, of the Earl of Portarlington, Sir John Barrington, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Messrs. Arnott and Co., and Marquess of Waterford, are in themselves proof sufficient that this is no project undertaken with sectional or sectarian views. One passage from the Earl of Portarlington's letter deserves to be quoted. His lordship says:—"Instead of land meetings to listen to windy and turgid speeches denouncing one of the classes of which our civilised society is composed, and virtually beating the air since the Land Act has given everything that every honest tenant farmer can possibly wish or desire, it would be a refreshing sight to see meetings held all over the country for the purpose of developing Irish industries, and to give every encouragement and aid possible to ensure the success of an exhibition of the kind proposed. Nothing, I am convinced, would sooner open the prison doors; and I can imagine our kind-hearted Chief Secretary, on witnessing such a state of things, in a wild transport of delight throwing all the keys of Kilmainham into the Liffey, and dancing a jig with the Governor." The realisation of this burlesque *pas de deux* may be left to the poets; but in the meanwhile it would be well if wealthy English customers would extend some of their patronage to Belleek pottery, Balbriggan hosiery, Limerick lace, Dublin poplin, bog-oak jewellery, the linens of Ulster, and the chromo-lithographs of Dublin and Belfast.—*Evening Standard*.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1882.—A proposal has been started for the holding of an exhibition of all nations at Manchester next year. It is suggested that the interval of twenty years since the last great exhibition of arts and industry in London is long enough for such changes and progress to have been made as must justify an exposition of them in England, and that Manchester might fairly be the place for it, as being the centre of a more populous district than any other—a district with greater variety of productions and manufactures than any other, and easy of access by way of Liverpool to the most distant parts of the world. The experience of previous exhibitions is said to warrant the belief that Manchester and the northern manufacturing district would gain greatly in immediate and permanent prosperity from an exhibition attracting millions of visitors, and that the profits of the exhibition itself could be well applied in the establishment of a museum of arts similar to the South Kensington institution, but adapted to local requirements. The proposal has not yet been communicated to any general meeting of persons likely to take part in carrying it out, but of course a large guarantee fund and a strong co-operative effort would be indispensable preliminaries.

LADY BECTIVE'S MOVEMENT.—It is all very well for Lady Bective to recommend everybody to wear alpaca. She looks well in everything, with her tall, perfectly-proportioned figure and handsome face. How can she feel for those less fortunate ones who need all the appliances of art to make them look anything but dowdy? Lady Bective is certainly consistent, and carries her theories into practice. At Mrs. Harris's garden party at Kirkby Lonsdale, which rainy Westmoreland favoured with a fine day, she wore an ivory-white alpaca skirt, made walking length and trimmed with closely-set box-pleats, with numerous rows of gold braid run round the edge. The tunic, also of ivory-white alpaca, was edged with many rows of gold braid, and was ingeniously and gracefully draped. Closely-set stripes of gold braid formed the collar and cuffs on the tightly-fitting bodice, and a wide sash of ivory-white watered ribbon, the edges trimmed with rows of gold braid, was arranged in loops and long ends at the back. A white and gold parasol was worn with this costume, to which the only touch of real colour was contributed by a small capote made of ruby velvet, trimmed with a bunch of real carnations of the same tint. The Countess looked so charming in this dress that many people will probably invest in white alpaca who would never have done so for patriotic reasons. They will buy it expecting to look as lovely in it as she did. Not many, however, will succeed.—*Liverpool Mail*.

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S PROSPECTS.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at a banquet at Southport on Wednesday night, on the occasion of opening the new markets and an extension of the Marine Promenade, said the future of Southport seemed to be secured, inasmuch as it provided all those requirements which were desirable in a watering place, and more especially owing to its contiguity to those vast populations which were crowded into the busy smoky inland towns of Lancashire. It was a downright service to the public to establish such a welcome provision for their requirements, and it was one which was not likely to be lost upon them. It was impossible to talk about the future of any place in England without opening the general question of the prosperity of the country. It was not one town alone. Each and every town formed a part of a whole. There were many people of all parties and all classes who were inclined to take a despondent view of the future of this country. They were beginning to think that our agriculture would be destroyed by the importations of foreign and American produce, that our own home trade, and especially our foreign trade, would be equally destroyed by the protective duties imposed by foreign nations. He did not agree with those who took that view. (Cheers.) He thought there was always a tendency in a country like this to overrate our apprehensions. We were naturally prone to give a certain intenseness to our views in our public speeches and writings which savoured so strongly of a tendency to overrate everything, whether good or bad. But after all to impress the public properly it was necessary to lay the colours strongly. This tendency to overcolour had become a matter of public taste. But there was something more than that. He supposed there was no more invidious a position than that of a man in business who maintained that he was doing well when all his neighbours were complaining that he was losing money. If he was a man of sense he would simply hold his tongue, but if he was exceptionally weak he would cry out rather louder than the rest. They might take it for granted under all circumstances, if things were bad, that they should hear both of the loss and of the losers; but he was not equally sure when things were well that they would hear of those who were the gainers. When things were good and prosperous, we consequently did not hear so much rejoicing, but when things were bad we ran into the opposite extreme and took a very dark view of things indeed, and much darker than we need. He would not for one moment deny that the material prosperity of this country had of late received a very severe check, and in some departments of industry it had been especially severe, indeed, they were fortunate who did not know it from their own private experience. (Hear, hear.) The question, however, still remained, Was it a check of a character likely to be permanent, or was it only one of those casual temporary afflictions of fortune which both nations and individuals could not escape in the most fortunate of lives? This was a great question. Now take first the agriculture of this country. In the first place, there had been great cheapness in the market. Indeed, food of all kinds had been cheap. In fact, but for this circumstance we should have had a very great deal more of discontent amongst the working classes than we had had. He did not think, if we took agricultural produce all round, that the cheapness had been very extraordinary or even exceptional. The complaint of the farmers had not been that they did not get a reasonable price for their productions, but that they had been able to produce only a very little. Now, they not only knew the fact but they knew the cause. It was simply that nature had been against them. (Hear, hear.) He did not suppose that such a variety of season had before occurred in the memory of any middle-aged person living, but for all that there was no reason to suppose that our climate was permanently changed, or that the ordinary run of bad luck which had marked the last few years would not come to an end. They must remember that it might have been much worse. If we had unfavourable seasons it certainly might be a cause for despondency, but there was this satisfaction about it. They knew it was simply of a temporary character. He would not go into any controverted matter. He would simply give them facts. They had thirty-five to forty millions of people in this country, the majority of whom lived in large towns, and considering how many articles of food they required the farmer must come in for his share and should not have much to fear with a market so near at hand; and such was the insatiable character of that market that they must be immediately supplied. Things were never so bad that something good could not be picked out of it, and after all farming was not perhaps such a very bad business as people supposed. He believed that for one thing there never was such a time to invest in landed estates as at the present moment. Unless this country was to collapse altogether, and he did not think the time had come for that yet, they might depend upon it that with our limited land and unlimited capital English acres were not likely to depreciate. As to trade, especially our foreign trade—which, of course, consisted of imports and exports—he was prepared with statistics which would show that our position was not so bad after all. Our imports, everybody knew, were increasing; in fact, the complaint was not that they did not increase, but that they increased too much. In 1870 the imports were £303,000,000, in 1880 they were £411,000,000. The exports in 1870 were £244,000,000, and in 1880 they were 286,000,000. It was quite true that for three years they had reached a higher figure, but taking the gain for the last ten years, there was an increase of 42,000,000, which was more than £4,000,000 a year. If they took quantity instead of value, he believed the statistics would be even more favourable. Notwithstanding this, there were people who believed that the country was living upon its capital. His answer to this was that not only the figures of excess on our imports and exports showed that our foreign trade and shipping business was enormously profitable, but that there were certain simple tests which would prove whether we were living on our capital or not, and show whether we were being impoverished or not. The Post-Office and trustees' investments in 1870 were 53,000,000; in 1878 they were 78,000,000. A very important test, and a very fair one, inasmuch as it showed the general condition of the people, was to be derived from the proceeds of general articles of consumption. Taking tea, for example, in 1870, we consumed 117,000,000 pounds weight of it; in 1880 we had increased to 158,000,000. In sugar he could not lay the exact figures before them, but he understood that the increase of proportion was 75 per head. The returns of amounts on which income tax was levied, which they might feel certain were not overstated, showed corresponding progress. In 1870 they were given as £445,000,000, in 1880 as £578,000,000, being an increase of £133,000,000 in ten years, or £13,000,000 a year on the average. After giving certain facts and figures regarding the increase of population in England and Scotland, the noble earl concluded by saying all these figures pointed in the same direction. Pauperism was decreasing, population was increasing and income increasing, and there was a steady progress; so that we were not in such a bad way as was thought. (Cheers.) They might depend upon it, 35,000,000 of industrious and ingenious people, with no end of capital and with business relations in every part of the world, would not easily be dislodged from their industrial position, and, under all the circumstances, he considered the present panic unnecessary, and the despondency baseless.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

Lord and Lady Cowper, with a Viceregal party, were present each day at the Dublin Horse Show, and witnessed the jumping contests from the Grand Stand. On Wednesday, which was more especially the ladies' day, the display of beauty and of toilettes was considerable. Lady Cowper's costume was of striped grey satin, with bonnet to match. Lady Drogheda wore black. Lady Lonsdale's and Lady R. Churchill's dresses of Scotch tweed, with straw hats, contrasted strongly with Lady Ardilaun's effective costume of black Spanish lace, and Lady Bandon's elaborate gold and bronze dress.

Lord Lonsdale has changed his plans, and instead of going to Norway in the *Northumbria*, he has sent the yacht round to Newcastle to be lengthened amidships. She was originally built on the Tyne.

Diphtheria has claimed another victim, and this time it has laid its merciless hands upon one who could ill be spared by all who knew him. Richard Baillie Hamilton, well known as a good fellow at Eton, and as a good officer and friend in the Rifle Brigade, died from this fatal disease at Poona on the 12th of last month. He was the second son of Lord Haddington, to whom his death is a most severe blow. He was heir to the Countess's estate, Arderne Hall, Cheshire, which was inherited from her grandfather.

I see that there is to be a lawn-tennis tournament next week at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, open to all gentlemen amateurs. I should think it would prove attractive to lawn-tennis players, as the first prize, a silver cup valued at 50 gs., is to become the absolute property of the winner. I would certainly sooner win a 50 gs. cup on these terms than a 200 gs. prize as a challenge cup.

Lord Ebrington has been showing plenty of capital sport with the Devon and Somerset, although the weather has been as bad as possible. Mr. Bissett got a rattling fall the second time he was out, but was able to hunt again last week. A stag was lost in the Channel the other day; it took to the water just below Culbone Church.

A new melodrama by Mr. H. J. Byron has been read and accepted at the Adelphi Theatre.

I hear that Sir Henry Tufton's title will not be taken from Appleby, as stated, but from Thanet. He is descended from the old Earls of Thanet, who used to represent the Whig interest in the North against the Lowthers.

The voters in one of the municipal wards in Cork have petitioned Mr. Parnell to stand as their candidate for Town Councillor at the next election. If elected, they will endeavour to have him made Mayor of Cork.

Sir Roger the Third and the alleged valet (Jules Berrat) of Sir Roger the First are said to be in New York, with the intention of invading this country. Would it not—in anticipation of so dire a calamity—be a good idea for the authorities to release Sir Roger the Second? According to homœopathists, "like cures like," and I think it is not at all improbable something of that kind would happen were Roger the Third and his valet, Jules Berrat, permitted to meet Roger the Second and his henchman, Jean Luie. At all events it would be amusing during the dull season to hear the four denouncing each other as rank impostors.

The company which provides sleeping cars for Continental traffic has performed a public service, but it has yet much to learn. That its charges are too high is to a great extent the fault of the Railroad Companies, for they insist on taking 25 per cent. of receipts for allowing the cars to run on their lines, in addition to which a Government tax is deducted. Why the companies should be paid anything in addition to the first-class fares is not very clear. They benefit by rolling stock being provided for them. In America, the Pullman Company not only pays nothing for the right to run cars, but the railway company over whose lines they run is bound to return the cars after a term of years in good repair. But the Sleeping Car Company should realise the fact that, whilst many are glad to rest in comfort when travelling by night, few care to undress and go to bed. Instead of—or in addition to, if they please—the present sleeping cars, either the company or the railroad company should provide cars with similar arm-chairs to those that are in use in barbers' shops in America. These, when tilted back, and with the foot-rest raised, enable the occupant to sleep exceedingly well. As it is, a sleeping-car accommodates twelve persons. A barber's-chair car would easily accommodate double this number. The charge for a place in the latter might, therefore, be one-half that for one in the former.

No one can want to go to bed at Calais on his way to Paris, and few are ready to pay fifteen francs for this privilege; but were a barber's chair to be obtained for eight francs, I venture to say that there would be very few night passengers who would not gladly pay that amount.

Might I suggest to Mr. Freidrich Englbrecht, who furnishes the dinners in the express trains between Vienna and Paris, that he would do well to engage the services of an experienced linguist before publishing his circulars. "An elegantly furnished *alpaca* tray," containing "porringers, meal pots, plates, bottles, a tumbler, pepper and salt box, knife, fork, spoon, and napkin," does not convey to the English mind the height of comfort, although "it is constructed so as to be easily placed upon the knees."

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Home Government, we understand, has consented, on the representation of the Government of India, to reduce the contribution paid by India to meet the expenses of the Persian Embassy from £12,000 to £10,000 per annum.

The Government of India has it in contemplation to re-establish the office of Naval Adviser, lately held by Admiral Bythesea, V.C. The new official would hold the rank of Director-General of Marine, and the appointment, if sanctioned, will, it is believed, be offered in the first instance to Captain J. F. G. Grant, H.M.S. *Malabar*.

The Secretary of State for War has given instructions for the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds to be placed to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be expended in meeting the claims of the non-commissioned officers and men of those corps now serving in India who did duty during the recent campaign in Zululand, and who are entitled, in accordance with the recent decision of the War Office, to an allowance of one pound per man as compensation for extra wear and tear of uniform on service.

We understand that the Admiralty has decided to abandon any further diving operations at the scene of the wreck of the *Doterel*, and no attempt will be made to bring to the surface her heavy machinery or guns, owing to the expense that would be incurred in sending the requisite staff and material to Sandy Point.

We learn that, in answer to a memorial from those engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, it has been decided to send a British vessel of war to protect these fisheries between the months of October and April.

Mr. Chitty, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed a Judge in the Chancery Division in place of the Master of the Rolls, who, under the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Act, has become a permanent member of the Court of Appeal. This appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of the City of Oxford, which, owing to the unseating of Mr. Hall, is now left without a member. Mr. Chitty is the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1851 (first class in the Honour School in Classics), was afterwards elected a Fellow of Exeter College and Vinerian Scholar, and subsequently proceeded to his M.A. degree, and was also known as one of the best boating men of his time. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in Easter Term, 1856, appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1874, and elected a Bencher of his Inn the same year, and was from 1869 till 1877 Major of the Inns of Court Volunteers. Mr. Chitty was returned for Oxford at the last General Election.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Lord Justice Lush, who has been spending the vacation in Wales, has now completely recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on the 24th of November next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about the 17th March next.

Information has reached the Colonial Office of the arrival at Antigua of Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., and of his assumption of his duties as Governor of the Leeward Islands.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen walked with Princess Beatrice yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove to Hopewell, and honoured Dr. Robertson, the Queen's former commissioner, who has been alarmingly ill, by a visit. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Amy Lambart, drove in the afternoon. The Duke of Edinburgh went deer stalking. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by General Sir Dighton Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and Miss Knollys, left Marlborough House early on Wednesday afternoon for Liverpool, where their Royal Highnesses proceeded in order to open the new North End Docks. The Prince and Princess and their daughters drove to the Euston terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, where a special train had been prepared for their conveyance to Liverpool. At the platform they were received by Lord Colville of Culross and others. The Prince and Princess of Wales entered the saloon immediately after their arrival at the terminus, their carriage being the fifth from the engine, while the adjoining saloons were reserved for Lord Colville, Colonel Teesdale, the private secretary, ladies in waiting, and governess. Starting from the east departure platform at 2.30, the Royal train proceeded rapidly on its journey northward, Crewe being reached at 5.25 p.m., and Liverpool at 6.15 p.m., whence their Royal Highnesses drove to the Earl of Sefton's residence at Croxteth Park.

Prince and Princess Matthias Radziwill have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely have arrived in town from Loftus Hall, Wexford.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, with Lord Porchester and Lady Winifred Herbert, left Highclere Castle on Wednesday for London.

An enthusiastic welcome was accorded on Wednesday to the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey, on the occasion of their first visit since their marriage to Newry and Rostrevor. Addresses were presented to his lordship, and at night bonfires were lighted on the neighbouring hills and burning tar barrels were carried through the streets of Newry.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone returned to his official residence in Downing-street on Wednesday afternoon from Walmer Castle, where the right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone have been staying with Earl and Countess Granville since they left Deal Castle on Friday last.

The marriage of Captain Benjamin Lee Guinness, late of the Royal Horse Guards, second son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, with Lady Henrietta E. St. Lawrence, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Howth, was solemnised in Howth Church, a short distance from Howth Castle, county Dublin, on Tuesday last. The church was tastefully decorated by the ladies of Howth, and was thronged on the occasion. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench), assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, rector of the parish. The bride arrived at the church leaning on the arm of her half-brother, the Earl of Howth, and accompanied by eight bridesmaids, namely, her sister, Lady Geraldine St. Lawrence; her cousins, Lady Emily Boyle and Miss Emily Wheble; Hon. Miss Plunkett, niece to the bridegroom; Miss Campbell, of Garscube; Miss Knox, Miss Egerton Lee, and Miss Pack Beresford. The bride's dress was of ivory white satin duchesse, trimmed with the finest Brussels point de gaze and garlands of orange flowers, and her veil was of the same lace. She wore diamond ornaments, the gifts of Lord and Lady Ardilaun and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cecil Guinness. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white satin merveilleux, and they wore hats trimmed with ivory ostrich feathers and crimson roses, and carried bouquets of crimson roses and fans, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by the Earl of Howth, and the Hon. Mr. Lawless was best man. From the church the bridal party proceeded in carriages to the Castle. A company of about 100 were entertained at the wedding breakfast. These included the Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Trench, the Earl and Countess of Cork and Lady Emily Boyle, the Countess of Bantry, the Countess of Bandon, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, Hon. Norah Gough, Lady Athlumney, the Hon. Mary and the Hon. Georgina Somerville, Mr. Lambart, Lady Fanny and the Misses Lambart, Lord and Lady Ardilaun and Miss Egerton Leigh, the Countess of Howth, and Lady Margaret Domvile.

STATE OF IRELAND.

A message from Castlebar on Wednesday night says: "Early this (Wednesday) morning an attempt was made to blow up the magazine in the infantry barracks of this town. A canister containing a quantity of powder was thrown over the wall, which is 9ft. high, but fortunately the fuse, which was observed to be lit, dropped out, otherwise loss of life and great damage would have been done. The affair was kept quite secret all day. No arrests have been made.

None of the cases in the Barrington Hospital, Limerick, consequent on Sunday night's affray between the police and the people, have had, as yet, a fatal termination. Five of the patients, however, continue in a very dangerous state. The railway porter, John O'Keeffe, who was stabbed in the right lung, still holds out in a very precarious state, and on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Felix M'Carthy, R.M., attended at the Barrington Hospital, and took his dying depositions. The injured man did not identify any one of the number of the constabulary who were trooped into his room fully armed. It now seems beyond doubt that O'Keeffe had taken no part whatever in the attack on the police. Some of the constables who it is stated fired on the people were not brought before O'Keeffe for identification. The reason given by the authorities is that they are confined to hospital. Threats were fiercely uttered against the police as they marched to and from the hospital, and large crowds of people congregated on the thoroughfares discussing the latest phase of the riot. The city is patrolled nightly by armed parties of military and constabulary, and the feeling of bitterness is increasing against the latter to an extraordinary degree. No one seems to be certain as to how the matter will eventually terminate.

THE FRENCH FESTIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

The French musical festival at Brighton was resumed on Wednesday with much spirit. The brilliant weather which prevailed during the forenoon helped to give the re-opening of the competitions an additional element of success; and when the societies, headed by their much-prized banners, marched through the streets to their various rendezvous, their reception was a most cordial one. The French visitors, in fact, have made a most favourable impression. As the competitions proceeded simultaneously at various points, the audiences at each were not large, the public not being able to decide where to go or which society was likely to furnish the best entertainment. But the Orphéonistes did not trouble themselves about the general audience, although gratified and encouraged by the applause lavished upon them. Their chief concern was with the jury of skilled musicians, upon whose verdict the question depended whether new medals or wreaths were to be carried away. One special favourite with the public was, however, the fine orchestra of Chalons-sur-Marne, of between fifty and sixty performers, under the conductorship of M. Boisson, whose vigorous lead in more than one piece evoked much admiration. This band performed before a jury presided over by Sir Julius Benedict, and composed of Signor Randegger, M. Cressonnois (Chef de Musique de la Gendarmerie), M. Durand (Professor at the Paris Conservatoire), Mr. Taylor (a Brighton musical professor), and two other musicians; and the spirit and judgment with which each selection was "attacked" won warm applause. The playing of nearly every orchestra was, in short, wonderfully good, more especially when it was remembered that the performers were all amateurs, and some of them men whose social position was such as to prevent them from devoting much time to musical exercises. It would have been a pleasant thing to have seen English workmen present at some of the competitions. The example might have proved most beneficial; for they would have seen men no better off in the world than themselves engaged in performances which delighted themselves as well as others. The most popular feature of the festival took place last night, when the societies organized a procession along the King's-road, marching with their banners displayed and the bands playing the English, French, and Belgian national airs. The greatest interest was shown by the townspeople, the route being lined by a concourse of upwards of 20,000 spectators who frequently cheered as the procession passed along. Among the banners which attracted special notice was one designed by the Société de Fontenay-sous-Bois, the device showing two hands clasped with the inscription:—"The salutation of Fontenay-sous-Bois to England and Brighton." An open-air concert was afterwards given under the direction of M. Cressonnois, at the conclusion of which the English National Anthem was sung by the choirs, followed at the suggestion of the conductor by three cheers, M. Cressonnois asking those present to follow the custom of the country. The enthusiasm was general and pronounced. Later in the evening the societies reassembled at the Dome to hear the awards of the juries. A pleasant incident formed a prelude to the proceedings, the Mayor, who was greeted with much cheering, being presented with a commemorative medal by the committee. Then followed the National Anthen and the Marseillaise, sung twice in response to enthusiastic cheers, which were acknowledged by the French visitors responding with hearty cries of "Vive Brighton." The Mayor before distributing the awards thanked the societies for the splendid manner in which they had conducted themselves in the town, whereby they had set an example that the English might well follow. The compliment was returned by M. Touchet, President of the Seine-et-Marne Association, proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the warm welcome given by the town, which evoked rounds of cheering. These were renewed when the Society of Fontenay-sous-Bois presented to the Mayor the tricolour and banner. The prizes, which consisted of silver-gilt wreaths, gold medals, and other articles of value presented by the townspeople, were taken by the following societies:—Chartres, Mantes, Fontenay-sous-Bois, St. Cyr-sur-Marne, Outarville, Montlhéry, l'Ile Adam, Muids, Les Aydes, Asnières-sur-Oise, Jouarre, Chevreuse, Carrières et Denis, Chambourcy, Crouy-sur-Ourcq, Bougival, Ixelles, Chartres (second society), Jouy-sur-Eure, Abbeville, St. Just en Chaussée, Colombes, Coulomb, Cherbourg, Le Mans, Clermontoise, and Châlons-sur-Marne. Several of the societies took three or more prizes, and much enthusiasm, which in one case took the form of an embrace, was evoked when the conductors of the Fontenay and Chalons Societies carried off as many as five awards each, including two wreaths. At the conclusion of the distribution, an hour before midnight, a conversazione was held at the Pavilion, the grounds being illuminated. During the afternoon a concert was given at the Dome with great success, the building being filled to excess. The artists were the same as those who appeared on Tuesday. Great satisfaction has been given by the opening by the Mayor, as already announced, of a subscription in aid of the relatives of the members of Société de La Ferte d'Alais, who were killed or injured in the distressing railway accident at Charenton on Monday.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Grindelwald, Sept. 5, says:—A very sad accident occurred on Sunday last at this place, which is situated in the Bernese Oberland. Mr. Henry Latham, a young solicitor, of London, who had been staying here, being weary of a long continuance of bad weather, availed himself of the first fine day which had been vouchsafed to Swiss travellers for the past week, to make a partial ascent of the Faulhorn by a somewhat unusual route leading past the Burg, a rocky eminence on the western spur of the Faulhorn. Being an expert mountaineer he took no guide, and playfully expressed his intention to take a "breather" by way of preparation for an intended ascent of the higher and better-known mountains in the vicinity. He left his hotel at eleven o'clock, announcing his intention to some acquaintances of returning in time for five o'clock church. Evening came, bringing with it thick masses of cloud up the valley and over the passes which concentrate at Grindelwald, culminating in heavy rain towards seven o'clock; and some anxiety was expressed at the evening table d'hôte at his non appearance. The proprietor of the hotel, however, had such confidence in his guest's physical endurance and knowledge of the mountains that he felt satisfied his absence could be explained by his having pushed on towards the hotel on the top of the Faulhorn. This, however, did not deter him from taking the precaution of sending two experienced guides in the direction Mr. Latham was known to have taken. Their search at such a late hour, although the weather had somewhat cleared, was fruitless, and they spent the night in the mountain. They renewed their labours at three a.m., and break of day revealed to them the body of the unfortunate gentleman at the foot of a precipitous face of the Burg, over 1,000 feet high, he having fallen face downwards into the snow. Life was quite extinct,

Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7—8, 1881.

FREE TRADE AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There can be no doubt that the whole system of our commercial policy is being now called up, as it were, for examination, and that its principles will during the period that is coming on be eagerly canvassed on all sides. The date of the expiration of the French Treaty happens to coincide with a time when public attention is being strongly drawn to the whole matter, and as a consequence the treaty has to undergo the most miscellaneous criticism, to bear all kinds of incongruous advocacy and indiscriminate opposition from every quarter. Our manufacturers are unanimous in protesting against such a change of principle as implied by the threatened substitution in the French tariff of specific for *ad valorem* duties. Some attack the bounty system as being incompatible with any equitable treaty arrangement. Others who come into competition with French manufacturers are anxious that the treaty should be renewed, lest the protectionist instincts of France should, when the treaty barrier is removed, lead the French Government to impose ruinous duties on English woollens and cotton goods. But more important than the view of any single class is the view which has, during these last months, been steadily gaining ground among the reflecting portion of the public generally, and which we have consistently advocated. This was the view which was put in its strongest and barest form by Lord Grey in the letters which he recently addressed to us; but Lord Grey, though he is their ablest exponent, only expresses ideas which have been simmering in the public mind for a long time, and which lately have begun to take coherent shape. The whole policy of commercial treaties has been reconsidered, and the extent to which they contradict the established and the true commercial principles on which this country has acted for more than thirty years has become more and more apparent. It only required a little consideration to see that a commercial treaty is of itself in contradiction to free trade and to the liberty of control in taxation according to the needs of its revenue which a country ought to maintain as an indefeasible right. It may, of course, be necessary at times to sacrifice principle to a grave political expediency. When revolution or bankruptcy is impending, a statesman may well leave theoretical consistency on one side. But the burden of showing the necessity must lie on those who demand a departure from principle. Such a necessity has not been shown in the case of the proposed renewal of the French Treaty. It is well that the French should clearly realise this; and that if the treaty is even to be entertained as a question of practical politics their views and their demands must be very greatly modified. It will never do for England to sue *in formâ pauperis* for a renewal of this or that trading concession. In the first place, we are not paupers at all; for, as Lord Derby showed, in his excellent speech at Southport, in spite of all the depression of trade and agriculture, there has been not only no decline in our commerce during the last ten years, but a great advance. In the next place, this is not at all the time for us to tamper with the principles of free trade. Those principles are as clear, as demonstrable, as the simplest propositions in geometry; but persons devoid of political principle may persuade sections of society that they, at least, have an interest in not accepting the demonstration. The reciprocity craze, the fair trade craze, is just plausible enough to delude a good many people, and to give statesmen, economists, and journalists a good deal of trouble. It will die out with the next succession of good harvests; but meanwhile it may do harm. To conclude an unfair treaty with France—perhaps to conclude any treaty—will not lighten the task of those who have to maintain the sound economical traditions of the country.—*Times.*

LORD DERBY AND BRITISH PROSPERITY.

An event of merely local significance furnished the opportunity on Wednesday for a speech from Lord Derby of national interest. Recognising in Southport a microcosm of contemporary England, he took advantage of the occasion to offer some remarks, fortified by a variety of statistics, which are well calculated to reassure the hearts of many who are inclined to despair of the commercial and material future of Great Britain. It may perhaps be urged against Lord Derby's sanguine survey of the situation that he has endeavoured to prove too much. He has not, it may be said, dealt with the particular causes, commercial, economical, and international, from which English agriculture and other English industries are now suffering. We shall possibly be told that he has built too much and too boldly on the hypothesis of the continuance of the existing order, and has assumed that because British prosperity was steadily progressive during a particular period, therefore the retrospect between 1880 and 1890 will yield the same satisfactory results. Of course, Lord Derby's speech can have no demonstrable application in the future. It is just possible that we have during the last six months entered upon a new cycle, and that the conditions with which we now have to contend present themselves for the first time. It is even natural for every person to believe that this is the case, for nothing is so gratifying to human vanity as to think that one's own epoch is beyond all others critical and perilous. It is not enough for many people to say, "after us the deluge;" they wish to feel that they are living in the midst of the deluge itself. This is one of the commonplaces of history. Lord Derby's statistics may not carry consolatory conviction to all who would fain look at matters from his hopeful standpoint. But they may well suggest the consideration whether we are in so evil a plight as the pessimists affect to deplore. No one doubts that the farmers and landlords of the country have been subject of late years, and are now subject, to grievous losses and hardships. Does it, therefore, follow that we should precipately have recourse to desperate remedies? To do that is really to give up the game, and this is a policy neither fundamentally wise nor traditionally English. It is time enough to cast about for desperate remedies when the evil is proved to be curable by no ordinary means. Employers and labourers alike should be quite certain that this is the case before they resort to specifics whose efficacy is at least problematical. The secret of success in every department of national enterprise lies in the economy of force. Is it quite certain that this fact is always remembered by those whom it most concerns? England has played the part of the industrial educator of the whole world. The pupils have profited so well by these lessons that they threaten in some cases to surpass their instructors. What has been accomplished by patience and skill, skill and patience can alone defeat. The interests of English labour and capital are in the long run identical, and whenever any great national industry is threatened there are sure to be faults on both sides. Hard cases make bad law, and the demand for the desperate remedies which Lord Derby deprecated yesterday may, perhaps, be a confession of shortcomings for which employers and employed alike cannot divest themselves of all responsibility.—*Standard.*

A NEW MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

In the stormy whirl of Irish politics one movement has come to the surface which recommends itself not only to angry agitators but to men of sense. It is rational, shrewd, practical, and genuinely patriotic. The Land Leaguer can approve it, although there is no moonlight attack with blackened face implied under its ostensible programme:—

The landlord can wish it success, for its ultimate object is not to dispossess him, but to enrich his property without detriment to his neighbours. Even the hated Englishman can honestly wish it every prosperity, as it aims at the rehabilitation of decayed native manufactures; and Ireland, after all, is of this Empire, whether it wishes it or not, and Irish manufactures should be more popular with Englishmen than French or any other, and their prosperity means Imperial prosperity as far as their influence extends. Each producer in the Sister Island has to contribute his share of taxes towards the aggregate which keeps the State going; and it is better, and more hopeful for us in every way, that a Cork trader should be affluent out of English patronage than that a Lyons silk merchant should be amassing money from the expenditure of our people, not one penny of which will ever be laid out in England. The movement to which we refer is that for the revival of Irish industry. It has already received the approval of eminent Irishmen of every creed and class, and a proposal to get up an exhibition of Irish manufactures in Dublin next year has been enthusiastically greeted. Amongst those who have come forward with the practical test—leaves from their cheque-books — that they have faith in this new departure, there are many men who have already shown their confidence in what they profess to be profitable, by making profit out of it themselves. The names of Conservatives and Liberals, of the Earl of Portarlington, Sir John Barrington, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Messrs. Arnott and Co., and Marquess of Waterford, are in themselves proof sufficient that this is no project undertaken with sectional or sectarian views. One passage from the Earl of Portarlington's letter deserves to be quoted. His lordship says:—"Instead of land meetings to listen to windy and turgid speeches denouncing one of the classes of which our civilised society is composed, and virtually beating the air since the Land Act has given everything that every honest tenant farmer can possibly wish or desire, it would be a refreshing sight to see meetings held all over the country for the purpose of developing Irish industries, and to give every encouragement and aid possible to ensure the success of an exhibition of the kind proposed. Nothing, I am convinced, would sooner open the prison doors; and I can imagine our kind-hearted Chief Secretary, on witnessing such a state of things, in a wild transport of delight throwing all the keys of Kilmainham into the Liffey, and dancing a jig with the Governor." The realisation of this burlesque *pas de deux* may be left to the poets; but in the meanwhile it would be well if wealthy English customers would extend some of their patronage to Belleek pottery, Balbriggan hosiery, Limerick lace, Dublin poplin, bog-oak jewellery, the linens of Ulster, and the chromo-lithographs of Dublin and Belfast.—*Evening Standard.*

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1882.—A proposal has been started for the holding of an exhibition of all nations at Manchester next year. It is suggested that the interval of twenty years since the last great exhibition of arts and industry in London is long enough for such changes and progress to have been made as must justify an exposition of them in England, and that Manchester might fairly be the place for it, as being the centre of a more populous district than any other—a district with greater variety of productions and manufactures than any other, and easy of access by way of Liverpool to the most distant parts of the world. The experience of previous exhibitions is said to warrant the belief that Manchester and the northern manufacturing district would gain greatly in immediate and permanent prosperity from an exhibition attracting millions of visitors, and that the profits of the exhibition itself could be well applied in the establishment of a museum of arts similar to the South Kensington institution, but adapted to local requirements. The proposal has not yet been communicated to any general meeting of persons likely to take part in carrying it out, but of course a large guarantee fund and a strong co-operative effort would be indispensable preliminaries.

LADY BECTIVE'S MOVEMENT.—It is all very well for Lady Bective to recommend everybody to wear alpaca. She looks well in everything, with her tall, perfectly-proportioned figure and handsome face. How can she feel for those less fortunate ones who need all the appliances of art to make them look anything but dowdy? Lady Bective is certainly consistent, and carries her theories into practice. At Mrs. Harris's garden party at Kirkby Lonsdale, which rainy Westmoreland favoured with a fine day, she wore an ivory-white alpaca skirt, made walking length and trimmed with closely-set box-pleats, with numerous rows of gold braid run round the edge. The tunic, also of ivory-white alpaca, was edged with many rows of gold braid, and was ingeniously and gracefully draped. Closely-set stripes of gold braid formed the collar and cuffs on the tightly-fitting bodice, and a wide sash of ivory-white watered ribbon, the edges trimmed with rows of gold braid, was arranged in loops and long ends at the back. A white and gold parasol was worn with this costume, to which the only touch of real colour was contributed by a small capote made of ruby velvet, trimmed with a bunch of real carnations of the same tint. The Countess looked so charming in this dress that many people will probably invest in white alpaca who would never have done so for patriotic reasons. They will buy it expecting to look as lovely in it as she did. Not many, however, will succeed.—*Liverpool Mail.*

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S PROSPECTS.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at a banquet at Southport on Wednesday night, on the occasion of opening the new markets and an extension of the Marine Promenade, said the future of Southport seemed to be secured, inasmuch as it provided all those requirements which were desirable in a watering place, and more especially owing to its contiguity to those vast populations which were crowded into the busy smoky inland towns of Lancashire. It was a downright service to the public to establish such a welcome provision for their requirements, and it was one which was not likely to be lost upon them. It was impossible to talk about the future of any place in England without opening the general question of the prosperity of the country. It was not one town alone. Each and every town formed a part of a whole. There were many people of all parties and all classes who were inclined to take a despondent view of the future of this country. They were beginning to think that our agriculture would be destroyed by the importations of foreign and American produce, that our own home trade, and especially our foreign trade, would be equally destroyed by the protective duties imposed by foreign nations. He did not agree with those who took that view. (Cheers.) He thought there was always a tendency in a country like this to overrate our apprehensions. We were naturally prone to give a certain intenseness to our views in our public speeches and writings which savoured so strongly of a tendency to overrate everything, whether good or bad. But after all to impress the public properly it was necessary to lay the colours strongly. This tendency to overcolour had become a matter of public taste. But there was something more than that. He supposed there was no more invidious a position than that of a man in business who maintained that he was doing well when all his neighbours were complaining that he was losing money. If he was a man of sense he would simply hold his tongue, but if he was exceptionally weak he would cry out rather louder than the rest. They might take it for granted under all circumstances, if things were bad, that they should hear both of the loss and of the losers; but he was not equally sure when things were well that they would hear of those who were the gainers. When things were good and prosperous, we consequently did not hear so much rejoicing, but when things were bad we ran into the opposite extreme and took a very dark view of things indeed, and much darker than we need. He would not for one moment deny that the material prosperity of this country had of late received a very severe check, and in some departments of industry it had been especially severe, indeed, they were fortunate who did not know it from their own private experience. (Hear, hear.) The question, however, still remained, Was it a check of a character likely to be permanent, or was it only one of those casual temporary afflictions of fortune which both nations and individuals could not escape in the most fortunate of lives? This was a great question. Now take first the agriculture of this country. In the first place, there had been great cheapness in the market. Indeed, food of all kinds had been cheap. In fact, but for this circumstance we should have had a very great deal more of discontent amongst the working classes than we had had. He did not think, if we took agricultural produce all round, that the cheapness had been very extraordinary or even exceptional. The complaint of the farmers had not been that they did not get a reasonable price for their productions, but that they had been able to produce only a very little. Now, they not only knew the fact but they knew the cause. It was simply that nature had been against them. (Hear, hear.) He did not suppose that such a variety of season had before occurred in the memory of any middle-aged person living, but for all that there was no reason to suppose that our climate was permanently changed, or that the ordinary run of bad luck which had marked the last few years would not come to an end. They must remember that it might have been much worse. If we had unfavourable seasons it certainly might be a cause for despondency, but there was this satisfaction about it. They knew it was simply of a temporary character. He would not go into any controverted matter. He would simply give them facts. They had thirty-five to forty millions of people in this country, the majority of whom lived in large towns, and considering how many articles of food they required the farmer must come in for his share and should not have much to fear with a market so near at hand; and such was the insatiable character of that market that they must be immediately supplied. Things were never so bad that something good could not be picked out of it, and after all farming was not perhaps such a very bad business as people supposed. He believed that for one thing there never was such a time to invest in landed estates as at the present moment. Unless this country was to collapse altogether, and he did not think the time had come for that yet, they might depend upon it that with our limited land and unlimited capital English acres were not likely to depreciate. As to trade, especially our foreign trade—which, of course, consisted of imports and exports—he was prepared with statistics which would show that our position was not so bad after all. Our imports, everybody knew, were increasing; in fact, the complaint was not that they did not increase, but that they increased too much. In 1870 the imports were £303,000,000, in 1880 they were £411,000,000. The exports in 1870 were £244,000,000, and in 1880 they were 286,000,000. It was quite true that for three years they had reached a higher figure, but taking the gain for the last ten years, there was an increase of 42,000,000, which was more than £4,000,000 a year. If they took quantity instead of value, he believed the statistics would be even more favourable. Notwithstanding this, there were people who believed that the country was living upon its capital. His answer to this was that not only the figures of excess on our imports and exports showed that our foreign trade and shipping business was enormously profitable, but that there were certain simple tests which would prove whether we were living on our capital or not, and show whether we were being impoverished or not. The Post-Office and trustees' investments in 1870 were 53,000,000; in 1878 they were 78,000,000. A very important test, and a very fair one, inasmuch as it showed the general condition of the people, was to be derived from the proceeds of general articles of consumption. Taking tea, for example, in 1870, we consumed 117,000,000 pounds weight of it; in 1880 we had increased to 158,000,000. In sugar he could not lay the exact figures before them, but he understood that the increase of proportion was 75 per head. The returns of amounts on which income tax was levied, which they might feel certain were not overstated, showed corresponding progress. In 1870 they were given as £445,000,000, in 1880 as £578,000,000, being an increase of £133,000,000 in ten years, or £13,000,000 a year on the average. After giving certain facts and figures regarding the increase of population in England and Scotland, the noble earl concluded by saying all those figures pointed in the same direction. Pauperism was decreasing, population was increasing and income increasing, and there was a steady progress; so that we were not in such a bad way as was thought. (Cheers.) They might depend upon it, 35,000,000 of industrious and ingenious people, with no end of capital and with business relations in every part of the world, would not easily be dislodged from their industrial position, and, under all the circumstances, he considered the present panic unnecessary, and the despondency baseless.

FAIR TRADE CONFERENCE.

A conference of trades union and other delegates, convened by the National League for the Unification and Consolidation of the Empire, was opened on Wednesday afternoon, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, for the purpose of discussing the subject of "the preservation of our home industries, and the assurance to our national labour of fair competition in the markets of the world." Mr. Maddox, Birmingham, was voted to the chair, and Mr. Hunt, of Bristol, vice chairman. There were also present trades delegates from Bristol, Glasgow, Birmingham, London, Aberdeen, Lanarkshire, Clyde, Leith, Paisley, Dundee, Preston, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Midlothian, South of Scotland, and Manchester.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said that they had an important and serious duty to perform, as they were involved in one of the most serious crises that had ever occurred in England. He represented a large number of working men of Birmingham, and although he belonged to the Liberal party, he thought on this occasion they should sink party in the performance of a great public duty. It had been said that fair trade was nothing but a reinstitution of the ugly monster "protection" in disguise. but he gave his fellow-countrymen credit for better sense than to believe, as was said, that it was simply an effort to get in the thin edge of the wedge by the Tories. He was present for the purpose of taking a course which he believed to be for the future welfare of the men whom he represented. It had been urged that Free Trade had brought cheap food to the doors of the working people; but what was the use of cheap food if the people could not earn the money to buy it? At the present time the French Government was about to negotiate a new treaty, and it was said that the Government would, unless some powerful influence were brought to bear, make further concessions to France. France had had the best of the bargain hitherto, and rather than they should have any further advantage he would have no treaty at all. Free trade had proved a failure as it had been carried out. Free trade all over the world would be a grand thing, but free trade in England and protection over the rest of the world was a very different thing. If they could bring to bear upon the Government the power which they undoubtedly possessed, they might succeed in the future in making free trade universal, and they would then have accomplished a glorious purpose. (Cheers.) While protection was resorted to elsewhere it should prevail here. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smalman Smith then read the "Preamble of Resolutions" to be dealt with by the Conference as follows:—"Whereas peace, industry, and freedom of commerce encourage trade and increase the wealth of a nation, the wisest policy, as well as the most advantageous, is that which tends most to encourage the practice of these enduring principles. Unfortunately, a policy the very reverse of this has been adopted, and is acted upon by all countries except Great Britain, not excepting even the principal colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, each Government excluding foreign productions, with the avowed object of using for their own benefit their own productive forces. The reasoning upon which this policy is founded, if carried into practical effect, would result in excluding the products of British labour from all foreign markets. And, whereas the commercial policy pursued by England during the last 60 years has not, as it was predicted, tended to counteract the commercial hostility either of Foreign Powers or of our own Colonies and Dependencies, it follows that England should not allow it to be taken for granted that she will recklessly maintain her conciliatory policy, but hold out the threat of retaliatory measures, and, if necessary, strictly enforce them, in order to secure fair competition for her national labour in the Markets of the World."

Mr. T. Wyman (London) maintained that the amount of pauperism existing in this country was sufficient evidence that there was something wrong in the state of affairs, and that wrong came originally from the employment of British capital abroad, from which trade competition had sprung up. He suggested that the endeavour should be made to get the English capitalists to withdraw their money from foreign States. On the question of free trade he said that the Government had been carrying out a one-sided free trade, and in order to protect our own industries we must, where protection exists abroad, put on corresponding duties upon articles imported into this country.

Mr. Hodge (Bristol) moved the first resolution, which ran as follows:—"That the distress at present existing among the working classes of this country calls for immediate redress; and that the Government should forthwith take into consideration the restrictions placed upon trade by foreign Powers, and adopt measures calculated to give greater freedom to British commerce, and thus increase and develop the resources of the Empire."

Mr. C. Williams (Birmingham), Secretary to the Plasterers' Association, seconded the motion. It was no use to preach free trade, he said, whilst thousands of their fellow labourers were starving in the streets. He was therefore glad to know that there was a movement on foot to cause inquiry to be made.

Mr. Pittifor (of the London silversmiths), and Mr. A. Clarke (Liverpool), supported the motion, which was carried, and the Conference was adjourned.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Home Government, we understand, has consented, on the representation of the Government of India, to reduce the contribution paid by India to meet the expenses of the Persian Embassy from £12,000 to £10,000 per annum.

The Government of India has it in contemplation to re-establish the office of Naval Adviser, lately held by Admiral Bythesea, V.C. The new official would hold the rank of Director-General of Marine, and the appointment, if sanctioned, will, it is believed, be offered in the first instance to Captain J. F. G. Grant, H.M.S. *Malabar*.

The Secretary of State for War has given instructions for the sum of four thousand five hundred pounds to be placed to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be expended in meeting the claims of the non-commissioned officers and men of those corps now serving in India who did duty during the recent campaign in Zululand, and who are entitled, in accordance with the recent decision of the War Office, to an allowance of one pound per man as compensation for extra wear and tear of uniform on service.

We understand that the Admiralty has decided to abandon any further diving operations at the scene of the wreck of the *Doterel*, and no attempt will be made to bring to the surface her heavy machinery or guns, owing to the expense that would be incurred in sending the requisite staff and material to Sandy Point.

We learn that, in answer to a memorial from those engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, it has been decided to send a British vessel of war to protect these fisheries between the months of October and April.

Mr. Chitty, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed a Judge in the Chancery Division in place of the Master of the Rolls, who, under the Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Act, has become a permanent member of the Court of Appeal. This appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of the City of Oxford, which, owing to the unseating of Mr. Hall, is now left without a member. Mr. Chitty is the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1851 (first class in the Honour School in Classics), was afterwards elected a Fellow of Exeter College and Vinerian Scholar, and subsequently proceeded to his M.A. degree, and was also known as one of the best boating men of his time. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in Easter Term, 1856, appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1874, and elected a Bencher of his Inn the same year, and was from 1869 till 1877 Major of the Inns of Court Volunteers. Mr. Chitty was returned for Oxford at the last General Election.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Lord Justice Lush, who has been spending the vacation in Wales, has now completely recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on the 24th of November next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about the 17th March next.

Information has reached the Colonial Office of the arrival at Antigua of Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., and of his assumption of his duties as Governor of the Leeward Islands.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen walked with Princess Beatrice yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove to Hopewell, and honoured Dr. Robertson, the Queen's former commissioner, who has been alarmingly ill, by a visit. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Amy Lambart, drove in the afternoon. The Duke of Edinburgh went deer stalking. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by General Sir Dighton Probyn, Colonel Teesdale, and Miss Knollys, left Marlborough House early on Wednesday afternoon for Liverpool, where their Royal Highnesses proceeded in order to open the new North End Docks. The Prince and Princess and their daughters drove to the Euston terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, where a special train had been prepared for their conveyance to Liverpool. At the platform they were received by Lord Colville of Culross and others. The Prince and Princess of Wales entered the saloon immediately after their arrival at the terminus, their carriage being the fifth from the engine, while the adjoining saloons were reserved for Lord Colville, Colonel Teesdale, the private secretary, ladies in waiting, and governess. Starting from the east departure platform at 2.30, the Royal train proceeded rapidly on its journey northward, Crewe being reached at 5.25 p.m., and Liverpool at 6.15 p.m., whence their Royal Highnesses drove to the Earl of Sefton's residence at Croxteth Park.

Prince and Princess Matthias Radziwill have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely have arrived in town from Loftus Hall, Wexford.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, with Lord Porchester and Lady Winifred Herbert, left Highclere Castle on Wednesday for London.

An enthusiastic welcome was accorded on Wednesday to the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey, on the occasion of their first visit since their marriage to Newry and Rostrevor. Addresses were presented to his lordship, and at night bonfires were lighted on the neighbouring hills and burning tar barrels were carried through the streets of Newry.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone returned to his official residence in Downing-street on Wednesday afternoon from Walmer Castle, where the right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone have been staying with Earl and Countess Granville since they left Deal Castle on Friday last.

The marriage of Captain Benjamin Lee Guinness, late of the Royal Horse Guards, second son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, with Lady Henrietta E. St. Lawrence, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Howth, was solemnised in Howth Church, a short distance from Howth Castle, county Dublin, on Tuesday last. The church was tastefully decorated by the ladies of Howth, and was thronged on the occasion. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench), assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, rector of the parish. The bride arrived at the church leaning on the arm of her half-brother, the Earl of Howth, and accompanied by eight bridesmaids, namely, her sister, Lady Geraldine St. Lawrence; her cousins, Lady Emily Boyle and Miss Emily Wheble; Hon. Miss Plunkett, niece to the bridegroom; Miss Campbell, of Garscube; Miss Knox, Miss Egerton Lee, and Miss Pack Beresford. The bride's dress was of ivory white satin duchesse, trimmed with the finest Brussels point de gaze and garlands of orange flowers, and her veil was of the same lace. She wore diamond ornaments, the gifts of Lord and Lady Ardilaun and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cecil Guinness. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white satin merveilleux, and they wore hats trimmed with ivory ostrich feathers and crimson roses, and carried bouquets of crimson roses and fans, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by the Earl of Howth, and the Hon. Mr. Lawless was best man. From the church the bridal party proceeded in carriages to the Castle. A company of about 100 were entertained at the wedding breakfast. These included the Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Trench, the Earl and Countess of Cork and Lady Emily Boyle, the Countess of Bantry, the Countess of Bandon, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, Hon. Norah Gough, Lady Athlumney, the Hon. Mary and the Hon. Georgina Somerville, Mr. Lambart, Lady Fanny and the Misses Lambart, Lord and Lady Ardilaun and Miss Egerton Leigh, the Countess of Howth, and Lady Margaret Domvile.

THE FRENCH FESTIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

The French musical festival at Brighton was resumed on Wednesday with much spirit. The brilliant weather which prevailed during the forenoon helped to give the re-opening of the competitions an additional element of success; and when the societies, headed by their much-prized banners, marched through the streets to their various rendezvous, their reception was a most cordial one. The French visitors, in fact, have made a most favourable impression. As the competitions proceeded simultaneously at various points, the audiences at each were not large, the public not being able to decide where to go or which society was likely to furnish the best entertainment. But the Orphéonistes did not trouble themselves about the general audience, although gratified and encouraged by the applause lavished upon them. Their chief concern was with the jury of skilled musicians, upon whose verdict the question depended whether new medals or wreaths were to be carried away. One special favourite with the public was, however, the fine orchestra of Châlons-sur-Marne, of between fifty and sixty performers, under the conductorship of M. Boisson, whose vigorous lead in more than one piece evoked much admiration. This band performed before a jury presided over by Sir Julius Benedict, and composed of Signor Randegger, M. Cressonnois (Chef de Musique de la Gendarmerie), M. Durand (Professor at the Paris Conservatoire), Mr. Taylor (a Brighton musical professor), and two other musicians; and the spirit and judgment with which each selection was "attacked" won warm applause. The playing of nearly every orchestra was, in short, wonderfully good, more especially when it was remembered that the performers were all amateurs, and some of them men whose social position was such as to prevent them from devoting much time to musical exercises. It would have been a pleasant thing to have seen English workmen present at some of the competitions. The example might have proved most beneficial; for they would have seen men no better off in the world than themselves engaged in performances which delighted themselves as well as others. The most popular feature of the festival took place last night, when the societies organized a procession along the King's-road, marching with their banners displayed and the bands playing the English, French, and Belgian national airs. The greatest interest was shown by the townspeople, the route being lined by a concourse of npwards of 20,000 spectators who frequently cheered as the procession passed along. Among the banners which attracted special notice was one designed by the Société de Fontenay-sous-Bois, the device showing two hands clasped with the inscription:—"The salutation of Fontenay-sous-Bois to England and Brighton." An open-air concert was afterwards given under the direction of M. Cressonnois, at the conclusion of which the English National Anthem was sung by the choirs, followed at the suggestion of the conductor by three cheers, M. Cressonnois asking those present to follow the custom of the country. The enthusiasm was general and pronounced. Later in the evening the societies reassembled at the Dome to hear the awards of the juries. A pleasant incident formed a prelude to the proceedings, the Mayor, who was greeted with much cheering, being presented with a commemorative medal by the committee. Then followed the National Anthem and the Marseillaise, sung twice in response to enthusiastic cheers, which were acknowledged by the French visitors responding with hearty cries of "Vive Brighton." The Mayor before distributing the awards thanked the societies for the splendid manner in which they had conducted themselves in the town, whereby they had set an example that the English might well follow. The compliment was returned by M. Touchet, President of the Seine-et-Marne Association, proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the warm welcome given by the town, which evoked rounds of cheering. These were renewed when the Society of Fontenay-sous-Bois presented to the Mayor the tricolour and banner. The prizes, which consisted of silver-gilt wreaths, gold medals, and other articles of value presented by the townspeople, were taken by the following societies:—Chartres, Mantes, Fontenay-sous-Bois, St. Cyr-sur-Marne, Outarville, Montlhéry, l'Ile Adam, Muids, Les Aydes, Asnières-sur-Oise, Jouarre, Chevreuse, Carrières et Denis, Chambourcy, Crouy-sur-Ourcq, Bougival, Ixelles, Chartres (second society), Jouy-sur-Eure, Abbeville, St. Just en Chaussée, Colombes, Coulomb, Cherbourg, Le Mans, Clermontoise, and Châlons-sur-Marne. Several of the societies took three or more prizes, and much enthusiasm, which in one case took the form of an embrace, was evoked when the conductors of the Fontenay and Châlons Societies carried off as many as five awards each, including two wreaths. At the conclusion of the distribution, an hour before midnight, a conversazione was held at the Pavilion, the grounds being illuminated. During the afternoon a concert was given at the Dome with great success, the building being filled to excess. The artists were the same as those who appeared on Tuesday. Great satisfaction has been given by the opening by the Mayor, as already announced, of a subscription in aid of the relatives of the members of Société de La Ferté d'Alais, who were killed or injured in the distressing railway accident at Charenton on Monday.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Grindelwald, Sept. 5, says:—A very sad accident occurred on Sunday last at this place, which is situated in the Bernese Oberland. Mr. Henry Latham, a young solicitor, of London, who had been staying here, being weary of a long continuance of bad weather, availed himself of the first fine day which had been vouchsafed to Swiss travellers for the past week, to make a partial ascent of the Faulhorn by a somewhat unusual route leading past the Burg, a rocky eminence on the western spur of the Faulhorn. Being an expert mountaineer he took no guide, and playfully expressed his intention to take a "breather" by way of preparation for an intended ascent of the higher and better-known mountains in the vicinity. He left his hotel at eleven o'clock, announcing his intention to some acquaintances of returning in time for five o'clock church. Evening came, bringing with it thick masses of cloud up the valley and over the passes which concentrate at Grindelwald, culminating in heavy rain towards seven o'clock; and some anxiety was expressed at the evening table d'hôte at his non appearance. The proprietor of the hotel, however, had such confidence in his guest's physical endurance and knowledge of the mountains that he felt satisfied his absence could be explained by his having pushed on towards the hotel on the top of the Faulhorn. This, however, did not deter him from taking the precaution of sending two experienced guides in the direction Mr. Latham was known to have taken. Their search at such a late hour, although the weather had somewhat cleared, was fruitless, and they spent the night in the mountain. They renewed their labours at three a.m., and break of day revealed to them the body of the unfortunate gentleman at the foot of a precipitous face of the Burg, over 1,000 feet high, he having fallen face downwards into the snow. Life was quite extinct, terrible injuries having been inflicted by the fall. The two guides reached Grindelwald with the sad news at 5.30 a.m., and a party was immediately formed to bring down the body and to investigate, as far as possible, the circumstances attending the fatality. The nature of the accident then became evident. A quantity of new snow was seen lying, as elsewhere in Switzerland, at an unusually low level, and Mr. Latham must either have lost his way in attempting to return from the Faulhorn, or he must have made an experimental ascent of the Burg, and in passing along the ridge have missed his footing on the treacherous surface. His finger-marks were plainly to be seen where he had clutched the ground as he fell, and within a few feet from the edge of the precipice were found his cap and alpenstock, the latter held by a tuft of grass. After due investigation the body was brought down to Grindelwald, in charge of the Pasteur, whose kind and reverent care of the dead was very gratifying to the English colony here.

It may be interesting to recall the fact that, in the churchyard adjoining the house to which Mr. Latham's body was taken, is the grave of another young English mountaineer, the Rev. Julius Elliot, of Brighton, who fell from the summit of the Shreckhorn a few years ago.

THE RIOT AT LIMERICK.—None of the cases in the Barrington Hospital, Limerick, consequent on Sunday night's affray between the police and the people, have had, as yet, a fatal termination. Five of the patients, however, continue in a very dangerous state. The railway porter, John O'Keeffe, who was stabbed in the right lung, still holds out in a very precarious

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8—9, 1881.

THE TYRONE ELECTION.

The result of the election for Tyrone will be generally regarded as a double surprise. There was every reason to expect that the Conservative candidate, Col. Knox, would be returned by a substantial majority, while few persons can have been prepared for the overwhelming character of the defeat sustained by Mr. Parnell in his capacity of President of the Land League. The Rev. Harold Rylett was personally a nonentity. Any favour which he might have had in the eyes of the electors of Tyrone came exclusively from the recommendation of Mr. Parnell, whose nominee he was, and who has been working for him with a zeal that showed the desperate nature of the struggle. The Leader of the Irish Nationalists has of late experienced several rebuffs; he is now met by an absolute and unprecedented discomfiture. It is not merely that the candidate of his choice was more than two thousand two hundred votes behind Mr. Dickson. Mr. Parnell has endeavoured to keep throughout the contest two strings to his bow. If he could not secure the success of Mr. Rylett, he at least thought he might be able to prevent Mr. Dickson from winning the seat. The great thing he has impressed upon the minds of all the audiences whom he has addressed during the last fortnight was to keep out the Ministerial candidate, though we rejoice to say that in this instance there has been no suspicion of an alliance between the Conservative candidate and the Land Leaguers. It might have been reasonably expected that Mr. Parnell would succeed in ensuring the defeat of a supporter of a Liberal Government. The political traditions of Tyrone are those of a *régime* of almost uninterrupted Conservatism. From 1832 to 1880 no genuine Liberal ever found favour with the constituency. Mr. Corry, indeed, ranked as a Liberal in 1841, but he subsequently appeared as the staunchest of Tories. In the same way Mr. Macartney was known as a Liberal-Conservative in 1873 and 1874, but was placed last year at the head of the poll as a Conservative. The Government, indeed, have not won a seat, for Mr. Litton was, of course, a strong Liberal. But in a fair stand-up fight between the Land League on the one hand, and the Opposition on the other, they have held their own. The discomfiture of the Rev. Harold Rylett is, so far as the Land League is concerned, sufficiently overwhelming; there is only one thing which would have qualified its effect, and that is the victory of the Conservative candidate. Colonel Knox has, indeed, missed victory by so small a numerical difference between himself and his successful rival, that it might almost be said to be accidental. But in elections accidents of this character do not count, and the fact remains that while the issue of the Tyrone Election is in a sense a double surprise, it is also a double defeat for the leaders of the Irish Land League.—*Standard.*

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

Although Spain is deeply interested in the fate of Algeria, which in some parts is so largely peopled with Spanish colonists, she is much more deeply interested in anything which touches Morocco. Here indeed is Spain's sensitive point. In spite of her external weakness and her internal disunion, of her miserably furnished exchequer, and of the lessons taught by the barren campaign of 1859, large numbers of Spaniards look forward to the colonisation of Morocco as Spain's great outlet in the future. This is the note of a series of articles on Morocco which have lately been coming out in the *Revista Contemporanea,* and it recurs, more or less distinctly, in a great number of military books and official reports on the country which have appeared in Spain during recent years. Not that it is any new fact in Spanish history, this outlook across the Mediterranean. It is at least as old as the West Gothic attempts on Septum, and only the rapid decay of Spanish power in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries prevented its being realised long ago. Under these circumstances it need surprise nobody that the Spanish press find it difficult to watch a French campaign on the borders of Morocco with calmness. They have been much alarmed by the whole Tunis adventure. "Let this be a lesson to us to keep our eye on Morocco," has been the cry, "if we do not wish to be supplanted there by some other European Power. Once shut out from the coast across the Straits we should become the Turkey of the West, a decaying nationality without future and without outlet." Since the move on Tunis, the Saida massacres and the disputes about the indemnity to the victims have somewhat strained the relations between France and Spain, and now the mere hint of French encroachments on Morocco is enough to set all but the official papers aflame. "We have, from the very beginning," says the *Imparcial,* writing on the 28th of August, more than a week ago, "given the minutest attention to these supposed French negotiations with Morocco, in the fear lest they should turn out to be the beginning of, or rather the pretext for, such another campaign on Morocco territory as was undertaken last spring to the mountains of the Kroumirs. And with every fresh piece of information our suspicions have been strengthened rather than diminished." According to information furnished them on good authority, the *Imparcial* goes on to declare that the negotiations between France and Morocco are much more advanced than is commonly supposed. The French have asked for modifications of the treaty of 1845 in order to enable them to act with freedom against the rebels in country more or less plainly reserved to Morocco by that treaty. The Sultan has replied by offering to send his own troops against the revolted Algerian tribes which have taken refuge on his territory. The French, instead of being satisfied with his proposal, as the *Imparcial* thinks they ought to have been, have protested in answer that, excellent as the Sultan's promises may be, they cannot take any account of them, as he has practically no power of carrying them into action. Their real object the *Imparcial* believes to be the overthrow of the treaty of 1845, so far as the division of the important tribe of the Oulid-sidi-Cheikh between France and Morocco is concerned. So long as one branch of this tribe can back up the other branch in rebellion against the French, itself meanwhile safely sheltered behind the Morocco frontier, the French believe themselves to be permanently unsafe on their south-west border. The treaty of 1845, instead of tracing a geographical boundary, assigned the Cheraga, or eastern half of the Oulid-sidi-Cheikh, to France, and the Charuba, or western half, to Morocco. France wants to reach and chastise both branches of this dangerous and disaffected tribe. The *Imparcial* may be going a good deal too far when it winds up its description of the position of affairs by the remark, "As far as we are concerned, we regard it as scarcely doubtful that the French mean to go to Morocco before long." It is hardly to be believed that now, just when the country is for the first time waking up to the cost of the Tunis adventure, France should run any fresh risks in Africa. But it can do her politicians no harm to remember that to tamper with Morocco is not only to bring her face to face with another and a more populous hive of Arab fanatics, but to confront her with another indignant European Power. This may suit Prince Bismarck, but it is hardly a safe policy for France.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CLOSE OF THE YORK MEETING.

The meeting of the British Association closed on Wednesday with the reading of a paper by Mr. Galloway, of Cardiff, on the cause of colliery explosions. Although the lecture was necessarily of a technical character and was read on the last day of the Congress, the Chemical Science Department was filled with an audience as interested as that which the day before crowded to hear Sir John Lubbock take up his parable on bees:—

And Mr. Galloway had a message worth listening to. It was an announcement that the most fertile cause of colliery explosions is a finely-suspended coal dust, which, with pure air, forms a most inflammable mixture. If Mr. Galloway is right, and it will be remembered that independent experiments recently made near Wigan by Professor Abel confirm the result, we learn at once the cause of, and the remedy for, the most terrible disasters to which human labour is liable. How an explosion in one district of a dry and dusty mine can penetrate to the most distant parts of every other district of the workings is now explicable. The mischievous agent is finely-suspended coal dust. What, then, is the remedy? It is obvious. The floor of the mine, at present dry owing to the high subterranean temperature, should be kept moist. Only let water be kept sprinkled on the floor of every dry mine, and a disastrous colliery explosion will seldom be heard of. The general public will probably be content with the conclusions. How they were arrived at may be found in the account of his experiments given by Mr. Galloway in his paper. From a careful consideration of these it seems that the question how to prevent a large class of accidents in mines has now really been settled. Were it only because it was the occasion of giving the world assurance of this, the late meeting of the British Association has been beneficial. The other day there was a discussion whether the Association had not done its work, and should celebrate its jubilee year by dissolving itself. The meeting at York has, we suspect, dissipated any such notion for the future. No startling scientific theory was broached; but the work done was as valuable as that accomplished at any previous meeting.—*Globe.*

A TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH HOSPITALITY

There has been a good deal of pleasant reading for Englishmen lately in the Continental Press. More particularly is this the case with the numerous descriptions that have appeared of the International Medical Congress:—

Dr. Duremberg concluded his glowing account in the *Débats* of English hospitality and English magnificence with an expression of hope for a similarly successful Congress in another European capital another year, but also with a warning that it was hopeless to rival, and would be a mistake to imitate, the magnificence of the London reception. Dr. Schnitzler, of Vienna, takes much the same tone in a lengthy *feuilleton* just published by the *Neue Freie Presse.* "Never, perhaps," writes Dr. Schnitzler, "was such a number of distinguished men of science assembled together in one place, and certainly never were the representatives of the profession so feasted and honoured as was the case at the recent Congress in London." The dinner given by Sir Willian Gull seems to have made a special impression upon the worthy doctor, who describes with becoming emphasis how the host had on his right the Crown Prince of Germany, on his left the Prince of Wales, and then the Archbishop of York, Prince Henry, the Bishop of London, no less than 120 of the most distinguished members of the Congress from every country of the world. "Truly a doctor has never had such a society at his table before as had Sir William Gull that day." The Crown Prince was naturally an object of special interest to the Austrian, and it is duly and significantly noted how he conversed with Dr. Virchow—a sign, perhaps, of "the Prince's inclinations to the 'Fortschritt' party." The accounts of the conversazione at South Kensington and the dinner at the Mansion House—where the institution of the "loving cup" seems to have particularly struck our guest—are equally agreeable to English readers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER.—A correspondent states that the police, after a long search, have found Lefroy's pocket-book about three-quarters of a mile from Balcombe Tunnel. The book bears the name of M. Lefroy on the fly-leaf of the cover, and on two of the pages are long marks of blood. The writing in the body of the book has been compared with Lefroy's, and found to correspond exactly. Lefroy still adheres to his statement that the murder was committed by a third person, who travelled in the same carriage with Mr. Gold and himself. The prisoner behaves himself well.

SNOWED UP IN THE ENGADINE.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writing from Pontresina, Hôtel Roseg, September 2, says:—During the present season the Engadine has been crammed to excess, the hotels and their dependencies having been full and every available space, even rooms over the stables, have been utilised for the accommodation of travellers. To ensure enjoyment here fine weather is indispensable, and great was the chagrin and disappointment of the early riser when he awoke and found not only the mountains and valleys covered with snow, but snow accumulated to the depth of half a foot outside his hotel. Such was the state of affairs on Sunday morning (August 28th). Many excursions had been planned for the day, and some energetic travellers had even started the night previous to sleep in some mountain hut, intending to rise at three or four o'clock on the following morning to ascend one or more of the precipitous peaks over Pontresina, and traverse the snow and glaciers before the sun had made its appearance. Little did these ardent lovers of mountain climbing imagine that when they left the hotel the evening before with the stars shining brightly, their journey would be made impossible by a heavy snowstorm. The snow by eleven o'clock in the morning had become so heavy that it was difficult to go from this hotel to the little church in the village except in a carriage. A large congregation had, however assembled, chiefly composed of the visitors staying at the Hôtels Savatz and Krona, situated immediately opposite the church, to hear the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Scott, head master of Westminster School. The visitors at the Hôtel Roseg who remained at home were distributed in various groups, some telling ghost stories by way of passing the time, others regarding the elements with anything but cheerful aspect, while some were discoursing sweet music in the salon. The next morning was a magnificent one, the snow in the immediate neighbourhood of the valley had disappeared, the clouds had vanished, and the whole range of hills and mountains stood out in their simplicity and grandeur, covered with snow as if in the depth of winter.

Pontresina was again alive, eager tourists were to be seen bustling about with their alpenstocks starting on various excursions. A party of seven ascended the Muottas Murail by the new path recently made out of the proceeds derived from the entertainment given last year by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. This ascent is generally considered an easy one, but on this occasion it necessitated a tedious walk of two hours through snow, in some places two feet deep, before reaching the summit. The party returned to the hotel in time for the *table d'hôte,* but the glare of the sun on the snow had materially affected the faces of the ladies of the party, who were not prepared for such a state of affairs.

On the following Tuesday a party ascended the Poz-Corvatsch. The snow was so thick that notwithstanding the roping together their guide fell three times down a deep crevasse, which was hidden from view. A ball was given in the evening at the Hôtel Roseg, to which the occupants of the other hotels were invited, and which, thanks to the personal superintendence and energy of Mrs. St. Aubyn, turned out a great success, the dancing being kept up with great spirit until midnight. The entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Arthur Cecil realised £160, half of which is given to the fund now being raised by the Rev. Mr. Ayre, the English chaplain, for completing the new English church, and the other half is spent in making new mountain-roads for pedestrians. The thanks of all must be given to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft for their energy and kindness in raising this money. The clerical, medical, and legal professions are well represented at Pontresina, especially the last. A few wearied and care-worn members of Parliament have also found their way to the Engadine, thirsting for mountain air and seeking that rest from their labours which they most justly deserve after the long Parliamentary session just concluded. Pontresina has long held the reputation of being a health resort for invalids, but this year there are not many to be seen. Among the visitors is a lady who was seized with spasmodic asthma in the train from London to Basle, and, arriving in a state of insensibility at her journey's end, was brought up in a few days to the Engadine. The effect of the air acted marvellously, and in three days after her arrival she ascended a snowy mountain without experiencing any bad results therefrom.

The new route to the Engadine via Calais, Belfort, and Basle, open for the first time this year, requires better management. The train leaving London at 10 a.m., which ought to arrive at Basle at 6 a.m. the following day, is rarely punctual, and it is a common thing for it to be three hours late. This is a serious inconvenience to those who have depended on arriving at the stated time at Basle in order to catch the trains in correspondence, and who are put to great personal annoyance by being stranded for some hours. The weather at the time I write is threatening, and unless the clouds disperse and fine weather ensues within the next few days there will be a general exodus either to the Italian Swiss lakes, but at the present moment all the available seats in the diligences have been engaged for days past. Lawn tennis has found its way up to this part of the world, and a well-known member of the West Middlesex Club has upheld his reputation, holding his own against all-comers. The inmates of the hotel have just turned out to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, who are leaving for the Lake of Como. With their departure is generally reckoned the termination of the Pontresina season. Ere long many of the well-known mountain climbers who have spent their holiday up here will lay aside their hob-nailed boots and ice axes and turn they faces homeward to resume the usual routine and monotony of their various professional callings, refreshed, however, with the glorious mountain air and magnificent scenery which this place affords, and eager for the time when, scrambling up rugged rocks or crossing innumerable snowy peaks and glaciers, they will come once more face to face with "the avalanche, the thunderbolt of snow."

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

A statement has been published that Mr. Gladstone is expected to visit his constituency at the end of October or the beginning of November, and give addresses in Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and West Calder. The rumour is quite without foundation. We have reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has no present intention of addressing his constituents.

Lieut. Bove, the late companion of Prof. Nordenskjold in the Arctic cruise of the *Vega,* has sailed for Buenos Ayres, to make the necessary arrangements in connection with an Italian expedition which will sail from that port on a voyage of discovery to Patagonia and the Antarctic regions. The expedition, which is described as a scientific commission, will leave Genoa on the 3d proximo.

Mr. A. J. Hipkins, who contributes the articles on the pianoforte and other instruments to Dr. Grove's "Dictionary of Music," now publishing by Messrs. Macmillan, has been authorised by the Crown Princess of Prussia to make search in the Royal Palace at Potsdam with a view to identify certain instruments of much interest to the curious in this field which are missing from the celebrated collection made by Frederick the Great. Among these are early examples of pianoforte construction on which the great John Sebastian Bach improvised before the King. An early Silbermann discovered in the palace very recently, is said to have disposed of this inventor's principal claims, by showing that he had copied the action from Cristofori, the Italian maker. Generally the famous "music-room" at Potsdam remains, we believe, in the state at which it was left by the King.

The new work on recent naval administration, which Sir Thomas Brassey has in the press, will constitute a very complete survey of the whole subject. It will occupy six volumes, of which the first two, devoted to English and foreign ships of war, and accompanied by many illustrations by the Chevalier de Martino, are now in the press. Volume 3 will treat of naval and professional opinions on shipbuilding for the purposes of war; and vols. 4 and 5 will comprise speeches and papers on naval topics. The subject of the last volume will be the merchant service.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in Belfas yesterday morning from Glasgow, and was engaged during the forenoon on duty connected with the coast defences, accompanied by Sir Digby Murray and Sir Owen Lanyon. He proceeded in a steamer down Belfast Harbour, and went out a short distance into the Lough. Sir Garnet Wolseley left for Dublin in the afternoon.

It is stated that about 1,300 delegates will attend the Land League Convention in Dublin on the 15th inst. Mr. Parnell will preside, and the sittings will continue three days.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

We learn that the sum of two hundred pounds has been awarded by the Government to the Irishwoman who was accidentally wounded in the hand by a stray rifle shot from a boat of the gun-vessel *Orwell* at Schull, as compensation for the injury received.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked yesterday morning, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove with the Duchess of Edinburgh. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool was very gay and very crowded on Thursday on the occasion of the opening of the new North End Docks by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The decorations along the route followed by their Royal Highnesses from Croxteth Park were elaborate, and yet tasteful; and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed by the inhabitants. An enormous crowd thronged the line of docks and the streets to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, who were received with hearty cheers wherever they appeared. The first business was the opening of the new Langton Dock, which was accomplished by the Prince. The Princess named the larger dock the Alexandra. These docks, which are at the north end of the line of docks on the Mersey, will receive the largest Atlantic steamers, which hitherto have had to unload in the river. At the luncheon in the Alexandra Dock shed the Prince of Wales submitted some remarkable statistics, illustrating the growth of the commerce of Liverpool. Thence the Royal party drove through Bootle and the principal streets of Liverpool to the Town Hall, where the Corporation presented an address, and from the balcony of which the march past of five thousand Volunteers was witnessed. In the evening their Royal Highnesses and their children resumed their journey to Scotland.

The Dowager Duchess of Norfolk and Ladies Fitzalan Howard are passing the autumn at Heron's Ghyll, near Uckfield.

The Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Blanche Butler, Earl Fortescue and Lady Susan Fortescue, Lord and Lady Dunboyne and the Hon. Rose Clifford Butler, Mrs. Harvey of Ickwelbury and Miss Harvey, Colonel and Mrs. Stukeley, and Mrs. Moore Stevens have been visiting Lady Rolle at Bicton, Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Glasgow have returned to Crawford Priory, Fife, from the garrison, Millport, where they have been sojourning several weeks. Lady Gertrude Cochrane and Lady Elizabeth Cochrane were expected at the Priory on Thursday.

The Earl of Dartrey has left town for his seat in Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Lord Garioch have left St. Ives, Bingley, Yorkshire, for Roxburghe Hotel, Edinburgh, *en route* for Innerwick, Crieff, Perthshire.

Ina Lady Durrant has returned to Scottow Hall, near Norwich, from visiting Sir A. and Lady Lamb at Beauport.

Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in London on Thursday morning from Paris, where he stayed a few days on his way home from La Bourboule, where he has been taking the waters.

King Kalakaua embarked on Thursday morning on board a steamer on Loch Lomond for a trip up the lake. He was accompanied by a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen. His Majesty intends to go in Mr. Pearce's yacht for a cruise in the Firth of Clyde.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND HIS IRISH TENANTS.

The Marquis of Waterford has addressed the following circular to the tenants on his estate:—"Ob the 7th day of June, 1881, I addressed a few lines to you, saying that when the Land Bill was settled one way or the other, and we should see our future positions clearly, I would consider, with a view of giving a permanent reduction, the cases of those tenants whose rents are higher, with regard to the valuation, than the general average of the estate round Curraghmore, except in instances where rents have been recently settled, or new lettings which have since been reduced. I have thought it wiser and more for the best interests of us all not again directly to address you until after the passing of the Land Bill. I am pleased to know that although very few of you paid your rents before the time I named, yet by far the greater number of you made a settlement within a short period after the day fixed, and nearly all the residue have told Captain Gandy a not distant date when they will be prepared to meet their liabilities. Therefore, I shall not allow the fact that the rents were not paid exactly at the time specified, nor the fact that there are a few cases still where the tenants have been badly advised, and refused to pay, to stand in the way of carrying out my former project, and I am very glad that your own action, to which I have referred, enables me to give effect to the wish which I have always entertained of treating you with the greatest consideration. Those tenants, therefore, who pay a higher rent with regard to the valuation upon the Baronies of Upper Third and Middle Third than the average of my estate round Curraghmore, and who are not at the present time refusing to pay their rents, will, without delay, receive information from Capt. Gandy of what permanent reduction will be allowed in the cases before referred to, each taken separately and considered upon its own merits; and any tenant receiving such reduction will obtain a statutory tenure in his holding. I shall also give the two tenants who (much against my will) forced me to evict them all the same advantages which would have accrued to them if they had been evicted after instead of before the passing of the Land Act. Before ending these remarks I should like to add a few words on the Land Act. Some Land Bill was in my opinion (having regard to the facts of the case) absolutely necessary. We had no other bill offered to us, and therefore ever since the Government bill was introduced I have felt that the interests of both landlords and tenants required that it should become law. I used any little influence I may have possessed to bring about that object, and was most anxious that all classes of tenants should equally profit by its advantages, and that no amendments should be carried which would exclude from them other leaseholders or tenants holding farms rented over £100. There is much in the measure open to doubt and question, and some things of which I do not approve, and I think a simple bill would have been better for all classes in Ireland. A bill giving the three "F's" in their entirety and giving compensation to the landlords by means of purchase would have caused more general satisfaction, would have given less cause for litigation, and would have tended to a speedier establishment of a peasant proprietary. The bill, however, is now law, and the wisest course for all parties to pursue is to make the best of it. In order to assist you to thoroughly understand your position under the new Act, I send you, reprinted from the *Freeman's Journal,* the official summary of its provisions. I sincerely hope it may do all the good the Government anticipate, and in any case I trust that the old feelings of good-fellowship and affection which used very generally to exist between owners and occupiers of land in Ireland will be re-established. For my own part, I intend upon my properties to carry out, not only the letter, but the spirit of the Act, and I sincerely trust that from this time may date a renewal of those cordial relations which have existed between your families and mine for so many generations."

THE "TEUTON" DISASTER.

The Union Steam-ship Company telegraphed to their Agent at Cape Town to inquire if the packages of mails shipped by the *Teuton* from England—nine in number—were landed at Cape Town, and have received a reply in which their Agent says the Post-office officials at Cape Town inform him that nine bags and two packages were landed at that port. The *Teuton* being engaged in the Union Steam-ship Company's Intermediate Service, was carrying a supplementary mail.

A Southampton correspondent writes:—"There have been several other instances of liberality evoked by the sympathy felt for the widows and orphans of those who have perished in the *Teuton,* and the fund now reaches over a thousand pounds; but there can be little doubt that the official statement which will be made at the town's meeting on Saturday as to the number of persons who will have to be relieved will show that this sum will have to be greatly increased before an amount is reached that will form a permanent fund which will afford any real assistance. Mr. Andrew Barlow, of Shirley, sent a cheque for one hundred pounds; Mr. Henry Lee, of Manchester, one of the Parliamentary representatives of the borough, has sent £50; and the other contributions include £100 from Messrs. Williams, Deacon and Co., bankers, London, who have also opened a list, and Mr. W. Garton £10. The numerous donations received by the Mayor include an interesting letter from the officers of the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry, announcing their intention to apply to the Horse Guards for permission to give an entertainment in aid of the Fund, and asking the Mayor's patronage for the same. The writer states that it is the wish of both the officers and men that something should be done by the regiment for the benefit of the widows and families of the crew of the *Teuton.* The regiment, it is added, was intimately connected with the Cape for twelve years and many of its officers were personally acquainted with the captains, officers, and crews of the different ships belonging to the Union Company, and have a lively recollection of many acts of kindness during their frequent voyages to and from the Cape."

CHERUBINI'S MASS IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

A correspondent reporting the Musical Festival, writing from Worcester on Thursday says:—Not very long ago the celebration of any portion of the Roman Ritual in one of our cathedrals would have been looked upon as highly objectionable, but the performance of Cherubini's Mass in D minor in Worcester Cathedral this morning has opened up a new field of liberality in this respect. It was so yesterday morning with the performance of Beethoven's C minor Symphony—which may be accepted as an earnest of the wishes of the clergy to give full countenance to all great works of art. A symphony, which is abstract, cannot be unholy; and it marks a new departure in the musical world when the *cachet* of clerical approval is placed upon the highest form of instrumental music. With regard to the choice of Cherubini's Mass in D minor—which, save for a rendering by the Bach Choir, is new to England—it may suffice to say that narrowed views no longer obtain, and that whatever is worthy of recognition receives it. The Florentine composer wrote three masses before he was seventeen years old, but the Mass in D minor belongs to a much later period—in fact, when he had practically renounced the Stage for the Church. It is said that Cherubini's nature was embittered by the dislike which Napoleon had for him, and that he sought sanctuary, so to speak, in Vienna. Then came the war between Austria and France, and after the fall of Vienna in 1806, Cherubini was called upon to conduct Napoleon's entertainments at Schonbrunn. He, however, had had an object in visiting Vienna, and that being frustrated, he returned to France—sick in body and mind. There is a story to the effect that Cherubini, living in retirement at the château of the Prince de Chimay, was exhorted by the Princess to write a mass. At first he brusquely refused, but afterwards penned a movement, which he placed slyly upon a *buffet* before dinner was served. This was taken up by the Princess, who got Auber (Cherubini's pupil) to play it during the evening, and Auber received the credit of the composition until the real authorship became known. This was the Mass in F, usually called No. 1. The "Messe Solennelle in D" was composed in 1811, and is not only a grand artistic production, but a landmark, so to speak, in Cherubini's later period. A volume might be dedicated to the consideration of this elaborate and masterly production, in which the musician asserts himself no less as a master of contrapuntal forms than as an imaginative writer of the most elevated school. While keeping well within the restrictions imposed by sacred "form," the D minor mass is strikingly suggestive, if not absolutely dramatic in treatment. The "Crucifixus" is a master-stroke. The voices intone the text, while the accompaniment does its best to drag them from the monotone, without success. This one number and the fugue, "Cum Sancto Spiritu," are quite enough to immortalise the work. The performance was the best—so far—of the present Festival. At first the chorus showed symptoms of fatigue, which were by no means to be wondered at, taking into consideration the hard work they have already gone through; but afterwards they warmed well to their work, and the manner in which they attacked the high notes and sustained the most trying passages was beyond praise. It would be difficult to find a more exacting number in the whole range of choral music than the "Gloria in Excelsis." Credit rests no less with the conductor, Mr. Done, than with the vocalists; the *tempi* were accurately marked, and the band and choir were thoroughly well kept in hand. Altogether the Cherubini Mass was a grand success, and it will in all probability figure again and again in Three Choir Festival schemes. Mme. Albani sang the principal soprano solos, and Miss Anna Williams took the second soprano part; Madame Patey, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Lloyd also contributing valuable aid. In the afternoon Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was given, with Mme. Albani, Miss Williams, and Mr. Lloyd as soloists. Nothing need be said about this, beyond the fact that it went admirably from first to last.

FAIR TRADE AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The conference convened by the National League was resumed at Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday. Mr. Richard Hunt, the chairman, expressed pleasure at seeing so many labour representatives present, as he considered it an evidence of the interest taken in the future welfare of the country. In denouncing what he designated as the present one-sided free trade, he dwelt on the fallacy of the alleged free trade supposed to be practised in this country. The Government still levied duties on commodities of life at all our ports for the purposes of revenue. He urged retaliation as a remedy for the present protective system of foreign nations. He called attention to the great number of men out of employment in various towns, owing to the mills and factories being at a standsill, and said that it was due to foreign protective systems. Alluding to Mr. Bright's assertion that foreign nations would by-and-by adopt free trade principles if Great Britain continued her present policy, the chairman asked how Mr. Bright could make such a statement when every day brought evidence to the contrary. He knew one warehouse in Manchester where in 1851 25,000 persons were employed in the manufacture of silk, but now not more than one-tenth of that number were at work; and he could say the same of other trades. Mr. Hunt contended that a 5s. duty imposed on a quarter of corn coming in from foreign countries would benefit British agricultural labourers, and also the members of other trades. Mr. Harris, director of the London Docks, thought a duty on American flour might be tried, but hoped that the objects of the Conference might be accomplished without touching corn. He was satisfied that the present system of free trade operated most prejudicially against British labour. The more the exports from England were limited by foreign tariffs the lower the wages of the working man became. If dead meat were taxed here vessels would have to be fitted up to bring live cattle, and thus a stimulus to home trade would be given. Mr. John Fox, of Bristol, was in favour ef a tax on corn, as it would bring work to the agricultural labourer, and so relieve the present overburdened labour market, due to the gravitation of unemployed persons to towns and cities.

BANQUET TO SIGNOR CAIROLI.—On Wednesday evening the Italian Ambassador, General Menabrea, Marchese di Valdora, presided at a dinner given by the Italian residents of London to Signor Benedetto Cairoli, ex-Premier of Italy. At the banquet, which was given at the Continental Hotel, Regent-street, there was a very large assemblage of Italians, among those present being Count Maffei, Admiral Commendatore C. A. Ralina, and Signori G. Buzzegoli, E. Pellas, L. Serena, C. A. Sperati, E. St. John Bresson, B. Parelli Rocco, Ernesti Zuccani, Emilio Zuccani, and P. Bosco. The dining-room was decorated with the Italian colours artistically arranged above the arms of the House of Savoy, and each guest was presented with a bouquet in which the Italian colours were tastefully blended. The first toast, proposed by the president of the evening, was that of "her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family of England." Her Majesty was held forth as the model of a constitutional Sovereign. Warm admiration was expressed for England as a country which had given a home to many exiled Italians who had aspired to liberty. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the guests all standing. The president then gave "The Son of that glorious King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel." He said they must all rejoice to see the son following in the footsteps of the father as a constitutional ruler. These sentiments were received with loud cheers, which were redoubled when the speaker gave in addition "The health of Queen Margherita," whom he pronounced to be the Star of Italy. The president then gave the toast of the evening. He dwelt upon the many services to Italy of their illustrious guest, of whom he spoke as a soldier who had fought in the field for Italian unity, as a minister who had guided their country's destinies, as one to whom fortune had given an occasion for proving his courage and devotion when he stood between his Sovereign and the assassin, and received the blow intended for the King, and as the only surviving son of a father and mother who had given their whole family to the cause of Italian freedom. The speech was interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers of the audience at the several allusions to the services of Signor Cairoli. The tosst was received with all honours. Signor Cairoli, in responding, thanked his fellow-countrymen for the cordial welcome they had given him. Thanking the Ambassador, he said that the General Marchese Menabrea truly represented in this country the interests of Italy, those interests being based upon the great principles of peace and liberty, and he then proceeded to speak of his great pleasure at finding the "Colonia Italiana" in England to be animated by patriotic sentiments towards their fatherland. The Italians in London had ever, he said, been foremost in helping on the national aspirations in the gloomy days of the past, when Italy was divided and suffered under oppression. In a spirited speech he exhorted his fellow-countrymen to maintain their love of nationality, and as to his own actions he said that whatever he had suffered had been compensated for by the demonstrations of affection and esteem of his fellow-men. His brothers, too, when on the battle-field, were animated by the thoughts of the morrow—a morrow which had now dawned upon Italy. The toast of the Ambassador's health closed the meeting. A concert was given in the drawing-room. The dinner was served in a unique manner, the several dishes bearing the names of Italian cities.

LAUNCH OF AN IRONCLAD.—By the float-out of dock at Chatham Dockyard on Thursday of the new vessel *Conqueror,* a most important addition was made to the navy. She is armed with heavy guns carried in a turret in the amidship portion of the vessel, the turret being protected by 12-inch steel armour plates. The vessel will be fitted with Whitehead's torpedo apparatus. She is provided with a ram projecting several feet from the bow. In fact, with the exception of the torpedo ram *Polyphemus,* no vessel built at Chatham Dockyard has had a ram projecting so far. Her engines will be 4,500 horse-power. The principal dimensions of the vessel are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 270ft.; extreme breadth, 58 feet; displacement, 6,260 tons. Steel has been exclusively used in her construction, her sides being protected by steel plates varying from four inches in the exposed parts to two inches in the unexposed parts. The floating-out ceremony, although devoid of the interest attaching to the launch of a large vessel, was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators. None of the Lords of the Admiralty were present, although some of their lordships had been expected. Amongst the company were Admiral Sir D. Macdonald, commander in chief at the Nore; Admiral Brandreth, superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; General the Hon. R. Monck, commandant of the Chatham District; Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and Lady Clarke. The floating arrangements were under Sir R. P. Saunders, the chief constructor at the Dockyard. The vessel was in charge of Staff Commander Adam, of the *Pembroke.* Precisely at twelve o'clock Lady Clarke, who had been selected to christen the ship, was conducted to the head of the ship by Admiral Brandreth, and moved the lever which cut the last rope holding the ship, and at the same time dashed

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MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The *Saturday Review* says that the absence of the Emperor of Austria from the meeting has naturally been the subject most fastened upon by critics, especially at Vienna. The Austrian capital is at all times a centre of this kind of political discussion in the air, and, for some reason not very easy to determine, there has of late been little goodwill expressed by the chief organs of Austrian opinion towards Russia, whatever may be the state of the relations between the respective Governments. But it hardly needed official disclaimers to show that there is nothing in this meeting hostile to Austria. Germany is still Prince Bismarck; and with all signs of failing health and breaking temper, Prince Bismarck has not yet ceased to be the most practical politician living. So long as the Austro-German alliance lasts, Germany has almost everything that she can desire secured to her. Theoretical Pan-Germanism is satisfied without having to face the problem of incorporating a practically alien people, proud of centuries of independence and domination, and widely separated in tastes and character from their northern kinsmen. Besides, the weight of a great body of non-Germans who are moderately well satisfied with Austria as she is, but who would certainly be restless under German control, is secured to the alliance. For no one except Mr. Gladstone—who probably sees in Austria nothing but the Austria of the Italomanics of thirty years ago—ignores the fact that the Government of Vienna has for years had a singular knack of contenting and benefiting the motley populations under its rule. The proceeding cannot be taken as an ungrateful return for the courtesies of the present English Government in the matter of Herr Most, for Prince Bismarck may quote the assurances of that Government itself to the effect that it is on the best of terms with Russia. It may, however, not be an altogether pleasant reflection that if the three together determined on movements prejudicial to England, it would be, as things stand, impossible for us to stop them; but there is at least the comfort that there is hardly any such movement which is not contrary to the interest of one or other of the three, and that, unless Prince Bismarck has taken leave of his wits, the only combination of two likely to be dangerous is impossible.

The *Spectator* holds that there is nothing ridiculous in the commotion excited in Central Europe, and indeed in all diplomatic circles, by the meeting of the Emperors at Dantzic. Such meetings have often been followed by very serious consequences, and this one is certainly intended to be important. It is quite possible that the Czar wishes to come to an arrangement with Germany, and through her with Austria, as to the plan to be definitely adopted in the Balkans. There is always danger there which may become serious. It is quite possible and very probable that the Czar, who is harassed, first of all, by his position in regard to the Revolutionists, may intend to press a resolute campaign against them, involving new measures of repression throughout the three Imperial States, and moral pressure upon the countries outside their limits. And, thirdly, it is possible that the Czar desires to make some proposal of partial disarmament, which would guarantee peace for a few years. He is known to be deeply impressed with the financial position of his Government; he is aware that Germany and Austria are in different ways overweighted by their armaments; and he may believe that if the three Powers can agree among themselves and guarantee each other against France, they might safely make very large and very rapid deductions. If six men agreed heartily, one-third of the military burden of Europe could be taken off, and the Czar may believe that he can produce such an agreement. We doubt his success greatly, the first evil of universal military service being that every reduction seems unreal; but what we have to consider is not the result of the Emperors' meeting, but its motive.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The *Saturday Review* observes that the return of the farmers to their natural allegiance derives additional importance from Mr. Gladstone's selection of the land laws as the next subject for political agitation for the benefit of the dominant party. Mr. Gladstone's promises are vague enough to encourage the hopes of two distinct classes who aspire to his patronage. The land-doctors who denounce life-estates, settlements, and entails can urge plausible arguments in favour of their projects, but it may be doubted whether they command any considerable support in the country. Direct appeals to the cupidity of farmers, in the form of promised fixity of tenure, or of other legislative restrictions on free trade in land, seem likely to be more effective, but they have not produced their intended effect in North Lincolnshire or Cambridgeshire. The vicious interference with freedom of contract which is there proposed by candidates, and perhaps approved by constituents, applies to the sale of commodities, and not to the transfer of land. It is probable that in both counties the determining cause of the defeat of the Liberal candidates was a wholesome preference for the cause which had down to 1880 been sustained by the country party. Liberal apologists will waste their time if they rely on the fact that Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Lowther, and Mr. Bulwer profess doctrines which would be ruinous to the Conservative party if they were held by its leaders. There are in the Liberal ranks differences as wide as those which separate Mr. Lowther from Sir Stafford Northcote.

The *Spectator* admits that the Government is greatly weakened by the English elections. The Whigs who follow it will begin to tremble for their seats, and, always half-hearted, will be encouraged to make their discontent more patent in their votes, and will quote their constituents as sufficient excuse for any hanging back. The Radicals, always roused by Whig defections, will become more peremptory than ever, and give rein to that bitterness of spirit which, heartily as we often sympathise with their object, we recognise as their stumbling-block and snare. The Tories, on the other hand, will be confident and bold, will believe that their policy of impeding legislation is sound because it sickens the electors with hopes deferred, will resist the attempt to make the House of Commons once more effective—every Tory of mark who speaks hints that intention—and will encourage every leader who tries, openly or secretly, to accentuate resistance till a dissolution becomes inevitable. The Government, already hampered by unusual difficulties, by the unrest in western Ireland, which the winter may intensify; by the Irish Land League; by the revival of that tiresome delusion now called "Fair Trade," which annoys and angers statesmen even more than it impedes them; and by the immense difficulties of reforming procedure, will be still further harassed and impeded by the doubt whether the country is entirely with them, by the knowledge that whenever the Lords please they can compel a dissolution, and by the renewed vigour of those influences which, in the palace, in continental courts, and in English society, are always embarrassing and often hostile to Liberal action.

THE EGYPTIAN PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

News from Cairo brings word of an event which is not the less disquieting because we are not altogether prepared for it. It seems that what is called the "military difficulty" in Egypt, which has for some time past looked threatening, has now entered upon an acute phase. The discontent of the Egyptian troops—a product largely of artificial manufacture—has at last been stimulated to the point of open outbreak; and on Friday afternoon a body of about four thousand soldiers, with thirty guns, surrounded the palace of the Khedive, demanding the dismissal of Riaz Pasha, and also, according to one report, "the granting of a Constitution and the increase of the army to 18,000 men." Unexpectedly, however, as this military *émeute* may have been to unsuspecting French officials, its outbreak is, from the point of view of those who took part in it, not inopportune. It occurred at the moment when English diplomacy at Constantinople was known to be engaged in discussing with the Porte the measures to be taken for suppressing any manifestations of the kind; and the Egyptian "colonels" have thus succeeded in making their *coup* and gaining their point before any definite mode of dealing with them had been agreed upon. Nay, the latest reports from Constantinople had announced that Lord Dufferin, while declaring to the Porte that "England would raise no objection to a Turkish expedition to Egypt, should such a course become necessary," were nevertheless of opinion that "the existing state of affairs did not call for such an expedition." The Porte was understood, however, "not to be absolutely convinced by the British assurances;" and the latest news will amply justify its scepticism. Perhaps the Turkish Ministers will now propose to act upon the conditional assent of the British Ambassador to the despatch of a Turkish expedition. It is, at any rate, much to be hoped that they may. It is impossible to allow a country in which so many European interests are concerned as Egypt to remain at the mercy of military insurrection. Government by *pronunciamiento* is not to be endured there on any terms. Order must be taken with these turbulent colonels and their following, and restraint imposed upon them by some stronger hand than their own. If this work is not done by Turkey, it will have to be done by one or more of the Western Powers; and, having regard to the many objections to an English, French, or Anglo-French occupation, the Government have, we think, acted wisely in soliciting or assenting to military intervention on the part of the Porte. Even now, probably, if it were plainly understood that this intervention would immediately follow any future outbreak of military insurrection, we should hear no more of the colonels and their grievances.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE "FAIR TRADE" CRY.

The *Economist* thinks it extremely difficult to make out from the reports of the speech of Mr. Maddox, the chairman of the "Conference on Fair Trade," convened by the National League for the Unification and Consolidation of the Empire, exactly what he proposes should be done in order to secure fair competition for the national labour in the markets of the world:—

Mr. Maddox commenced by denying in the strongest way that fair trade was intended to be "a reinstitution of the ugly monster Protection in disguise," but he ended his speech by saying that "while Protection was resorted to elsewhere it should prevail here." This confusion of statements exactly represents what the proposal "Fair Trade" must come to. It is an endeavour to raise the value of each man's productions by putting a hedge round them, and if carried out must result in protection. The manner in which another speaker at the meeting proposed to assist trade was, if possible, still more extraordinary. Referring to the great amount of imports over exports, Mr. Wymond said "he did not think the balance was paid in money, but partly in freight and merchants' profits, and to the extent of 66 millions a year by the interest which the people of this country received for the money they had invested in foreign loans. Every penny of this latter sum, he contended, came out of the pockets of the British workman, and as a remedy for this he proposed that English capitalists should withdraw their capital from foreign countries, and that if they would not do so our Government should tax their dividends." Thus, in order to improve the profits of trade, it is proposed that British capital should be withdrawn from those investments in which it is advantageously placed, and brought home to compete with the money already seeking employment here. This must reduce the return upon capital, and the amount which English capitalists would have to spend. Labourers would be the first to suffer from this process, as the power of employment would be less, and wages consequently must fall. Trade may not be flourishing at this moment among some of the occupations represented at the Conference, but an improvement can only result from increased energy and adaptation to the wants of the time, and not by diminishing, as the line of action proposed would do, the productiveness of the labour of the country.

The *Daily Telegraph* points out that the contest between Fair Trade and Free Trade has now decisively begun. The opposing forces have marshalled their battalions, and a few preliminary skirmishes have cleared the way for the general engagement which will probably follow when Parliament meets next February. From one end of England to the other the great trade question is being canvassed, and the commercial policy connected with the name of Cobden is being questioned and discussed on every side. The stirring of thought on the subject ought at all events to commend itself to political economists. If their Free Trade predilections are justified, the greater the examination the subject receives the more clear and indisputable will be the triumph of the evidence in favour of open markets and unfettered industries. Experience has proved the value of a policy inaugurated five-and-thirty years ago, we are justified in tracing our prosperity to its influence, and a violation of its principles would be an act of retrogression. Still it must be admitted that the present agitation on behalf of "Reciprocity" will be of some service if it does nothing more than to familiarise the public once more with the facts and arguments on which the structure rests. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bright is unable to keep free from partisanship, and that he again scatters broadcast his insinuations of a something "worse than ignorance" which is supposed to actuate the Fair Trade advocates, and that he puts down the whole agitation as a wicked scheme of the Tory party. If all controversies were to be conducted in this style, every political discussion would begin with "You're a fool," and end with "You're a knave," and the argument at the end would remain in exactly the same position as it occupied at the beginning.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY.

The Queen yesterday morning walked with Princess Beatrice, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), attended by Mr. Royle, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who left Liverpool by special train on Thursday night, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria, Alexandra, and Maud of Wales, arrived at Perth at eight o'clock on Friday morning, *en route* for Abergeldie Castle. During their stay at Perth breakfast was served to the Royal travellers in the private apartments attached to the station The royal train remained at Perth nearly an hour and a half, and in the interval the Earl of Kinnoull and Lord Dupplin called on their Royal Highnesses and presented the Princess of Wales with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. As the train left the station hearty cheers were raised by the large crowd which had assembled. Aberdeen was reached at 11.40, being 20 minutes behind time. There was also at this station a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the platform. At Ballater, where the royal train arrived about two o'clock, a guard of honour of the 42d Highlanders was in waiting and presented arms as the Prince and Princess, with their children, entered the carriage and drove to Abergeldie. Rain fell heavily during the latter half of the journey, the weather being again unsettled, with a cold easterly wind.

King Kalakaua, accompanied by Colonel Judd, his chamberlain, and Mr. Synge, of the Foreign-office, arrived in Edinburgh on Friday on a visit to Mr. Macfie, of Dreghorn. His Royal Highness visited the Castle and Holyrood Palace, and was afterwards entertained by the Lord Provost and the magistrates.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, with Lord Porchester and Lady Winifrid Herbert, left Bruton-street on Thursday for Bretby Park, near Burton-on-Trent, on a visit to the Countess of Chesterfield.

The Countess Héloise de Hamel and de Manin has arrived at Braemar, Scotland, from Germany.

Colonel and Lady Mary Aldworth have returned to England from a lengthened tour in Norway and Sweden.

LONDON IN THE DEAD SEASON.

The abandonment of London by its inhabitants has about reached its climax by the 1st of September. Early in July the exodus begins with long processions of cabs journeying to the different railway stations, laden with appalling quantities of strictly domestic luggage, including usually a bath, a cradle, and a perambulator. These may be observed in a steadily increasing flow all through July, when they gradually cease, and cabs are perceived, surmounted by the trunks and baskets whose extraordinary dimensions betoken the departure of the lady of fashion, and which, under the care of anxious ladies' maids and supercilious footmen, are conveyed out of town by the end of the first week in August at latest. Next comes or goes, the rush of tourists, recognisable by the inevitable bundle of shawls, sticks, and umbrellas, and by the unfailing red guide-book. These generally look hot and anxious, already feeling the coming difficulties with foreign tongues and coinage, and gloomily consulting the signs of the weather, in anticipation of the *mauvais quart d'heure* awaiting them at Dover. The last and most enviable in appearance of all the departures is that of the sportsmen who have lingered in town through a great part of August, and who now come—

"From many a lofty 'chamber.'
From many a lowly 'place.'"

with their compact luggage and their neat gun-cases, in perfectly fitting travelling suits, joyfully turning their backs on the Temple and the Albany for moors, trout streams, and well-stocked covers, and leaving London a prey to excursionists and professional "caretakers." In a place so vast, it may be thought that the departure of a few thousands would scarcely make a very perceptible difference, but when the absentees represent, as they do, three-fourths of the elegance, the culture, the grace which alone make the metropolis habitable, then we see what life in London would be without them. Probably there is no other city in the world from which so universal a flight of all that is agreeable takes place annually, as indeed there is no city in the world the inhabitants of which so imperatively require annual absence and change. Fashionable physicians are represented by young men—admirable and learned, no doubt, but who fail to impress the anxious patient with the weighty authority of those whose seats they occupy; fashionable churches are deserted by their eloquent vicars, who leave youthful curates to preach to empty pews; fashionable shops produce with assurance the remnants of last season's goods, and press them languidly on the curious, but generally unprofitable, customers who occasionally venture, after half an hour's hard staring outside, to enter and ask the price of something. Exhibitions like that of Madame Tussaud's, for instance, to the charms of which the habitual Londoner is somewhat callous, are now crowded with visitors, and the more celebrated restaurants do a brisk business among hearty but indiscriminate customers. Confectioners, also, seldom stagnate, as a large number of excursionists—we need hardly say ladies—regard a dinner away from their lodgings as an unpardonable extravagance, and prefer to satisfy the pangs of hunger with Bath-buns and a glass of stout, or a plate of soup with a bottle of lemonade, or others of the curious combinations dear to the sex. This description of custom, however, is a poor compensation even to restaurateurs and confectioners for the luncheons and suppers which, in the season, are so lavishly ordered, and they are almost the only tradesmen who pursue their callings with any briskness whatever.

The expectation which a stranger might naturally form, that the dead season would be seized as a favourable opportunity for mending roads and painting houses, is, as all Londoners are aware, quite fallacious, as the middle of May is usually chosen by the authorities to examine the sewer pipes, or to lay down wood pavement, or otherwise to disorganise the thoroughfares in the most crowded parts of the town. Even this, though unpleasant, would give a semblance of activity which is at present wholly absent. In the clubs, men give their orders in subdued tones, afraid of the echoes which their voices awaken, while the great, bare windows looking on Pall-mall seem "aching to be filled up with one face." Towards the middle of September, the procession of perambulator-laden cabs begins to take its way from, instead of towards, the railway stations; while sunburnt children, grasping yards of seaweed, look out the windows. This is an augury of better things, and when the chilly fresh October mornings begin to dawn, town has resumed something of its wonted aspect, and the dead season is over.—*Globe.*

THE DRAMA.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The Lights o' London, a new play in five acts, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, was produced on Saturday night at the Princess's Theatre with unquestionable success. The author has evidently determined to render his play sensational and realistic, and although he may not have presented any new types of character, nor any strikingly original situations, he has made skilful use of materials more or less familiar to theatre-goers, and has constructed a play which is likely to draw large audiences to the Princess's Theatre for many a day to come. The hero of the piece is Harold Armytage (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has alienated the affection of his father, Squire Armytage (Mr. Peach), by a too long persistence in the pursuit of sowing wild oats, and especially by his supposed seduction of Bessie Marks (Miss Eastlake), daughter of Mr. Armytage's old lodge-keeper Marks (Mr. J. Beauchamp). Harold, banished from his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married. His father has adopted as heir to the Armytage property a scheming and villanous nephew, Clifford Armytage (Mr. Willard), and Harold seeks an interview with his father, in the hope that his heart may be softened in favour of his erring, but penitent and suffering son. Marks promises to help him, but the three retire as Clifford Armytage is heard approaching. He is accompanied by Hetty Preene, an ambitious village coquette, who hopes to make him her husband. It is of the utmost importance that their love-making should be concealed from the Squire, and it seems surprising that she should flirt with his nephew every night close to the drawing-room windows. She has no sooner departed than her father, Seth Preene (Mr. Speakman), enters and tells Clifford Armytage that Harold and his wife have returned to crave an interview with the Squire. He has overheard their conversation with Marks. Clifford persuades Seth to rob the Squire's house, and to accuse Harold of the robbery. Then follows a scene in which the Squire refuses Harold's entreaties for pardon, and finally casts him off. Harold departs alone to seek his fortune, and the Squire is seen to enter his lighted drawing-room with a cash-box containing the Armytage jewels and his will. He turns over his papers, and amongst them finds some letters from his deceased wife commending their only child Harold to his paternal love. With great celerity the Squire's heart softens; he revokes his will, and signs another, by which the Armytage property reverts to the rightful heir, Harold. Seth breaks into the room and seizes the cash-box and papers; a struggle ensues, and the old Squire is thrown down the stone steps leading to the drawing-room. Clifford rushes in, picks up the dying Squire, and calls for help. The stage is soon filled with people, and presently Seth and a couple of rural policemen arrive with Harold, who, on Seth's false testimony, is carried away to prison.

Act 2 opens in the Armytage Arms, kept by Seth, who has for three years been landlord of the house, as the reward of his services to the new squire. Amongst his customers are Mr. Jarvis (Mr. George Barrett), a travelling showman, Mrs. Jarvis (Mrs. Stephens), and Jim, their utility man (Mr. Phipps), who are bound to London, though it is a frosty winter night. Seth has sent for Skeffington (Mr. Wensleydale), a solicitor, to whom he confides the packet of papers stolen from the old Squire's cash-box. Clifford Armytage arrives, and Seth demands of him some intelligence of Hetty, who has disappeared from the village. Recriminations lead to strong words, and Clifford departs with a sneer at Seth's threat to reveal the truth to Harold, who is serving out his term of seven years' imprisonment in Chatham jail. In departing, Clifford drops his cigar case, inside which Seth finds the address of "Mrs. Armytage" at some street in St. John's Wood. The scene changes to an admirably painted scene of a country road, seen by the light of a winter moon. The Jarvis family arrive in their travelling caravan. Harold, who has escaped from prison, and has been hiding for two days without food, successfully appeals to their compassion, and they carry him to London.

Act 3 commences with a realistic picture of the outside of a police-station, with an adjoining casual ward. Clifford arrives, and sees the "Reward of £20" offered for the capture of an escaped convict, named Harold Armytage. He offers to double the reward if Cutts, the detective, can catch Harold, and undertakes to put him on the track of Bess. In the next scene she is discovered tending young Shakespere Jarvis (Miss Eugenie Edwards), son and heir of the vulgar, but kind-hearted, show-folks, who have in some unexplained way made her acquaintance and accepted her as a lodger. Presently Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis arrive, soon followed by Harold. He has scarcely time to embrace his wife before the detectives arrive. He is saved by the well-known expedient of exchanging clothes with the benevolent Jarvis, who goes to prison in his stead.

In Act 4 we are transported to Hetty's splendid home at St. John's Wood. Clifford persuades her to prevail on her father to leave England, and promises to marry Hetty if she can accomplish this object. After his departure Seth arrives in search of the supposed Mrs. Armytage, and finds his daughter living in splendid infamy, and wearing the Armytage jewels which had been stolen from the old Squire. Indignant at Hetty's endeavour to exile him from England, he quits her presence, vowing vengeance on her seducer. The scene changes to the outside of a casual ward on a chilly December night. Harold and Bess, houseless and exhausted, arrive on the scene, and after some rather tedious outpourings of pathos—probably lengthened on account of the preparations for the succeeding scene—we are shown the "Slips" in Regent's-park by moonlight. Harold and Bess arrive and seat themselves. They fall asleep, and Clifford is seen crossing the bridge. He is followed by Seth, whom, after a violent altercation, he throws into the Regent's Canal. Seth is rescued from drowning by Harold, and exclaims, as the curtain falls, "You've saved my life. I'll save yours!"

The 5th and last act commences with a realistic and exaggerated scene, supposed to represent "The Boro', Saturday Night." The leading personages successively arrive. Clifford conducts the detectives upstairs to the room in which the kind Jarvises have given shelter to Harold and Bess. A struggle eventually ensues between the two kinsmen, and Harold is given in charge. At the Boston-street Police-station he is rescued from imprisonment and danger by the timely arrival of Seth, who not only gives himself up to justice as the real criminal in the robbery for which Harold had been unjustly imprisoned, but has with him his solicitor, Skeffington, who produces the old squire's second will, to the confusion of the wrongful heir. In this happy state of affairs, with "Vice punished and Virtue rewarded," the curtain fell amidst a tempest of applause, which was prolonged until the author had appeared twice before the curtain.

The play has been admirably placed on the stage, with beautiful scenery by Messrs. Stafford Hill, Spong, and Hann. The performers above-named, with many others who filled minor parts, exerted themselves zealously and successfully, and special praise is due to Mr. Willard, Mr. Speakman, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. C. Coote (Philosopher Jack), and Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Eastlake. Objection might possibly be taken to the improbabilities of certain portions of the plot, to the redundancy of the pathetic dialogue entrusted to Harold and Bess, and to the too liberal introduction of slang, in many instances quite unintelligible. The play will be all the better for vigorous curtailment. When reduced to smaller dimensions by the elision of much of its sentimentality, it will probably prove one of the most attractive dramas presented upon the London stage in recent times. Mr. G. R. Sims merits warm congratulations on the success he has fairly earned.—*Observer.*

ADELPHI.

Never Too Late to Mend was produced on Thursday last at the Adelphi Theatre, under the personal superintendence of the author—Mr. Charles Reade — and Mr. Charles Warner. The merits of the drama have long since been acknowledged. It has been improved by elision of the more painful details of the terrible scene in the Model Prison, and this scene is still powerfully dramatic and affecting. The play has been placed on the stage by Messrs. A. and S. Gatti with remarkable liberality and good taste, and the *mise en scène* does credit to their stage-manager, Mr. Schonberg. Some beautiful scenery has been painted by Mr. F. Lloyds, and when the curtain first rose, warm applause was awakened by the stage picture of Grove Farm, with two threshers wielding their flails on the threshing floor; live ducks, pigeons, and turkeys disporting themselves as naturally as cunningly concealed fastenings would permit, and many other details which gave an air of reality to the scene. One of the most strikingly effective impersonations was that of Isaac Levi, by Mr. Fernandez. In the first act he had scope for the display of his cultivated powers of elocution, and the Jew's speeches, whether declamatory or pathetic, were delivered with a masterly skill, equally manifested in gesture, action, and by-play. It may safely be said that no previous representation of *Never Too Late to Mend* has been equal in excellence to that now presented at the Adelphi Theatre.

The 200th representation of *The Forty Thieves* was given on Saturday night at the Gaiety theatre. The piece was played with undiminish energy by the popular artists engaged in the leading *rôles*, and was receivedby a large audience with applause of the most genuinely enthusiastic kind, Miss Farren, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Royce, and Mr. J. G. Taylor being greeted with special marks of favour. Judging from its reception *The Forty Thieves* may be expected to continue its career of success for a long time yet to come. The performance commenced with Mr. Peyton Wrey's pretty and amusing trifle *A Pair of Them*, followed by Mr. Robert Soutar's amusing farce, *The Fast Coach*.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new Savoy Theatre will be opened at the end of the month with *Patience*, for which new scenery has been painted. Mr. Phipps is the architect of the house, the whole of the interior fittings of which, plastic work, upholstery, etc., have been designed and carried out by Messrs. Collinson and Lock.

Rather a good story, which, although dating from the end of the season, is worth repeating, is says the *Era*, now going the round in London. Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General of the Conservative Administration, was at the end of the season, it will be remembered, more constant in his attention to his Parliamentary duties than most of the other Members of the front Opposition bench. In spite of all his gravity and learning the Hon. Member for Launceston resembles no one more in appearance than Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian. At least such was the opinion of a gentleman who discovered him in the Lobby, and, with a hearty slap on the shoulder, a dressed him with an "Ah, Toole, my boy! what are *you* doing here? I thought you were away in the country. Now, if you've got a spare stall at the Folly, I'd like to go."

Amongst the candidates for the lesseeship of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, are, it is said, Mr. Wm. Glover, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wilson Barrett, and Mr. Sam H. S. Austin.

A gentleman, who was once a Colonel in a regiment in India, returned to his home in Yorkshire "as rich as a Nabob." A few days ago he heard his friends talking about "Collette" and *The Colonel*, and it struck him that there was once a Cornet Collette in his regiment. The Cornet was a lively young fellow who got up all manner of entertainments, and won for himself the *soubriquet* of "Cheerful Charley." Hearing his name mentioned in connection with the theatre at Bradford, the Yorkshire veteran determined to visit his cheerful friend, in order that he might congratulate him upon his promotion to a colonelcy. He arrived at the theatre, and, having seated himself in the circle, he burst into a hearty laugh when he saw "Cheerful Charley" emerge from one of the wings in all his glory. He afterwards sought him on the stage, and was rather puzzled to find that he was not a Colonel in the British army, but was enacting the part of the American Colonel in Mr. Burnand's new, brilliant, and popular comedy bearing that title. "Well, damme, Charley, if you are not a real Colonel, you ought to be!" The meeting was a happy one; the champagne dinner next day was a jovial affair.—*Era.*

MUSIC.

The Globe Theatre reopened on Saturday night, under the able management of Mr. W. A. Burt, with a performance of Mr. H. B. Farnie's popular English adaptation of Planquette's opera *Les Cloches de Corneville*, which seems to have lost none of its popularity. Respecting the work itself nothing remains to be said, but a tribute of praise is due to the remarkable excellence of the performance given on Saturday night. Scenery, dresses, and decorations were excellent, and the leading *rôles* were well filled. Mr. Shiel Barry resumed the *rôle* of the miser Gaspard, in which he is without a rival, and introduced some new and striking effects in his acting in the famous scene of the last act. Mr. Wilford Morgan was very successful as the Marquis, and Mr. Darrell, as Grenicheux, sang tastefully and acted well. The *rôle* of Germaine was filled by Miss Fanny Heywood, a young and highly cultivated artist, who has already been heard to advantage in leading soprano parts at the Crystal Palace operas, etc., and in important concerts throughout the kingdom. She acted gracefully and intelligently, and sang with finished taste, obtaining a well-merited encore for the air "Girls should never say," and rendering valuable aid in the concerted vocal music. Miss Fanny Heywood will be remembered as the original Annette in *The Bells*. The musical talent she has inherited from her mother, once the popular Miss Emma Heywood, is likely to render her a valuable acquisition in light comic opera. Miss Irene Verona (Serpolette) has a fresh musical voice, and sings with spirit and taste; but her acting would be more acceptable if her vivacity were less exuberant. For the representatives of the Bailie and Gobo we are unable to say much that is favourable. They should learn to tone down their too highly-charged caricatures. The band and chorus, skilfully directed by Mr. Goossens, were of unusual excellence, and *Les Cloches de Corneville*, as produced last night at the Globe Theatre, merits a long career of popularity.

An operetta, entitled *Blue and Buff*, written by Mr. E. V. Ward, and composed by Mr. W. L. Frost, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last week. On Thursday an operetta, entitled *A Queer Adventure*, written by Mr. F. Desprez, and composed by Mr. E. Solomon, was produced at the Olympic Theatre. In each instance the music was better than the libretto.

The *Jewish World* announces that an interesting discovery of manuscripts belonging formerly to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an "Excerpt-book" of Moses Mendelssohn, containing, amongst other things, notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Lessing. The second of the manuscript volumes is headed "Kollektaneenbuch fur das Jahr, 1784, von Joseph Mendelssohn"—eldest son of the philosopher and *littérateur*. The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn himself, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

Miss Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White) has just completed a setting of Collins's "Ode to the Passions" for soli, chorus, and orchestra, in cantata form. The work will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

THE "TEUTON" DISASTER.

A Southampton correspondent states that the Mayor of that borough has received further tokens of the universal sympathy which is felt for the sufferers by the *Teuton* disaster. One of these was a telegram from Mr. William Hay, Town Clerk of Dundee, stating that he had forwarded a cheque for £50, being a contribution by the Committee from the surplus of the fund raised in connection with the Tay Bridge disaster. The Peninsular and Oriental Company sent 100 guineas, and the Powell Duffryn Coal Company 50 guineas. The Mayor will be able to open a public meeting by stating that about £1,300 has been forwarded unasked. It is contemplated (though this will have to be decided hereafter) to appropriate the money to a trust administered upon a principle similar to that governing the West India Hurricane Fund. Under this, allowances proportionate to the sum raised and the necessities of the parties respectively, will be made to the widows, a certain sum being also paid in addition for each child. The latter payment continues till the recipient reaches fourteen years of age, when a lump sum is given, under certain conditions, for aprenticeship fees or in other ways for the advancement of the child in life. The Mayor has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London asking his lordship to open a list at the Mansion House. At the Mansion House on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, M.P., entering the Justice Room and addressing the Chief Clerk (Mr. Gresham), said:—I have been requested by the Mayor of Southampton to commend to the sympathy and support of the citizens of London, and of the public generally, the fund which his worship has started for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew and passengers who were lost in the recent terrible disaster to the mail steamer *Teuton*. I have had much satisfaction in acceding to the Mayor's request, and opening, at the Mansion House, a fund to which the charitable public may subscribe for this object. I feel sure, looking at the very distressing nature of the calamity, and the many who are left utterly destitute by it, that the appeal which the Mayor of Southampton has instituted, and which I heartily support, will not be made in vain.

MR. BRIGHT ON FREE TRADE AND FAIR TRADE.

The *Sheffield Independent* publishes the following letter, which has been received by a gentleman in Sheffield: As to the new and silly doctrines propounded among working men, they have sprung up partly and chiefly owing to depression in many trades, and more especially among interests connected with land. The land suffers from want of sun, and for this Parliament has no remedy. A member of Parliament, a great authority on all matters of land, whether as respects farmers or landowners, said to me about three months ago, "We don't complain of prices—prices are high enough and good enough; what we want is sunshine and more heat, and about that there is no remedy." But if the want of sun and of genial summer affects and impoverishes the farmer, it is the impoverishment of those connected with land which causes a general falling-off in our home trade, and depression, more or less severe, is felt through almost all the industries of the country. It is not foreign tariffs, it is not commercial treaties, it is not what resists or is done by foreign Governments which is now or has recently been doing us harm; it is the diminution in the wealth of the country, owing to the reduction in the produce of the soil, and this only, which is the cause of the depression which has prevailed for the last four or five years. The best authorities calculate that during the harvests of the last three years a sum of probably not less than £200,000,000 sterling has been lost to the country as compared with the result if we had the blessing of genial summers and of average harvests. If our working man will accept this statement, which no well-informed man will dispute, he will be little disposed to run after the red herring which some of the lower and "baser sort" of the Tory party are trailing across his path. He will be rather thankful that things are no worse, and will, I hope, agree with me in the assertion and the belief that the way in which our great industries—except that of the land, which has been and is peculiarly stricken—and our great and growing population have passed through the recent time of trial is even a stronger proof of the wisdom of our free trade policy than was the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the years which immediately preceded the seasons of deficient harvests.—I am, respectfully yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright, writing on Friday to a Coventry gentleman on the subject of fair trade, says:—"As to the question of fair trade, I may remark that the fairest—that is, the most free and just trade—is when every man may buy from the person who serves him best, and sell to every man who comes to him in the character of a good customer. For nations the same rule holds. Fair trade for a nation exists when its laws do not interfere with its freedom and power to purchase and to sell among all other nations. As individuals we are all free traders, and therefore fair traders, and our interests as a people or a nation invite us to a like policy. If any one give you other advice, depend upon it he is either ignorant, or worse than ignorant. If you apply to the secretary of the Cobden Club you may obtain copies of recent publications of the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cross, which are conclusive with all who can read and understand, and of a good pamphlet by Mr. G. W. Medley, entitled, "The Reciprocity Craze." This last-named and Mr. Mongredien's little book, "Free Trade and English Commerce," are published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. These publications give abundant facts and arguments. This fair trade cry is for the most part a scheme on the part of a portion of the Tory party to bring over to them such of our population as have no remembrance of the condition of the country forty years ago, and who are ignorant of the extraordinary advance in wealth which the country has made since free trade became our national policy, and of the great increase of comfort and independence among the labouring and wages-receiving classes of our people."

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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

It is so long since the external tranquillity of Egyptian affairs has been broken, that many of the English public had almost, we imagine, begun to regard the existing *régime* in Egypt as invested with all the stability of a long-settled Western Government. How erroneous this notion was we have more than once taken occasion to remind our readers; and the true condition of matters in that country has now been still more forcibly brought home to them by events. The real insecurity of the tenure whereby the essentially artificial system of government which England and France have imposed upon Egypt has hitherto maintained itself is strikingly illustrated by the incident of Friday last. The demonstration is described in one of the reports as wholly "unexpected," but unless this merely means that there was no immediate expectation of it at the particular moment when it occurred, the statement is in direct contradiction of sufficiently well-known facts. For, as a matter of fact, the probable outbreak of a military *émeute* at Cairo has been a common topic of speculation in all quarters but those in which, as we have said, the maintenance of order in Egypt and the persistently smooth working of the delicate machinery of its Government have been incuriously assumed. Elsewhere it has long been an open secret that some such *coup* was in preparation, and its probability has, in fact, been recognised by expressed diplomatic action. Mr. Malet's mission to Constantinople was directed, it is believed, to the express object of bringing this probability to the notice of the Ottoman Government; and the telegrams of the last few days had brought word of an interchange of views between Lord Dufferin and the Porte on the question of Turkish military intervention for the purpose of suppressing any disorders of the kind. The *émeute* of last Friday was so far from being unexpected in this sense that the proper mode of dealing with it was actually under consideration at the moment when it broke out. Sudden, however, in its actual occurrence it undoubtedly was; and the suddenness with which the blow has been struck and its object attained, adds greatly to the difficulties of the situation. It would be vain, of course, to deny that this is not its only difficulty, so far as the English Government is concerned. Nothing would be gained by affecting to ignore the suspicion which the whole affair, and the intrigues supposed to have preceded it, so strongly suggest. That suspicion may be unfounded, but it undoubtedly exists; and it will depend upon the action taken by the French Government whether it is dissipated or confirmed. At present, however, we are compelled to take it provisionally into account, and at all events to suspend judgment for a time as to the possibility that the military *coup d'état* at Cairo may be viewed, if not with actual approval, at any rate without positive disfavour by France. This point, however, should be soon ascertained. An interchange of communications between the two partners in the Protectorate can hardly fail to bring the truth to light; although, so far as this particular incident is concerned, the knowledge will doubtless reach us too late to be turned to any practical use. From all accounts, it would appear that the Khedive's compromise with his malcontent officers was effected through the instrumentality of our representatives; and the English Government may, therefore, consider themselves precluded from making any demand, either alone or in concert with France, for the restoration of the dismissed Ministers. Nor possibly might it be deemed wise to do so, even if it were permissible. It may be thought best to assent to the substitution of Cherif for Riaz Pacha, and thus far to apply the principle *fieri non debet, factum valet* to the irregular action of the Khedive's soldiery. But it is quite impossible to leave the Egyptian *régime* exposed to the risk of a similar attack in the future. The men who demand a change of Ministers to-day may demand a change of political system to-morrow; they may insist on the abolition of the financial control, and the dismissal of the European administrators; or they may clamour for the abrogation of the capitulations, and seek to sweep away the judicial tribunals which that international convention established. The mere possibility of such action is sufficient to show that the situation now created in Egypt is one which can on no account be tolerated. It is impossible for the Western Powers, and most emphatically for England, to permit the vast interests in the peace, order, and solvency of Egypt to remain at the mercy of a handful of military adventurers, whether with or without the backing, open or secret, of any other European State. None the less, however, must it be admitted that of all the possible methods of extricating Egypt from this position, there is none which is not surrounded with very grave objections. In order that future military demonstrations of this kind should be anticipated, or, on their occurrence, repressed, it would be necessary to occupy the country with a force strong enough either to overawe the Egyptian army, or to maintain order if, as would be far preferable, that army were to be largely reduced from its present unnecessary strength. And it is certainly no easy matter to say whence this occupying force is to come. Neither of the two partners in the Dual Protectorate will readily consent to the occupation of Egypt by the troops of the other; and what neither France nor England would be permitted to do separately they have neither of them much inclination to attempt in common. Of ourselves, at any rate, it may be said that the prospect of a joint occupation of Egypt by the armies of the two Powers would be regarded in England with great disfavour upon more grounds than one. Nor does the suggestion that Turkey should despatch a contingent of her troops to maintain order in the Khedive's dominions appear much more promising. It would be pretty sure to encounter the strongest resistance from France, and reasons could be adduced by her for her opposition which the present English Government would find it exceedingly difficult to combat. Yet unless, as has been said, we are to give up Egypt to military domination, it would appear inevitable that one of these three courses should be adopted. To call upon the Khedive to disband or to reduce the army which has just shown itself to be his master, without proffering him any material assistance in the work, would be manifestly absurd; yet to leave the army in full possession of the powers which they have thus exercised would virtually amount to acquiescence in their claim to play, whenever it suits them, the part of a Prætorian Guard under the late Roman Empire, and to elevate their officers to the political importance of a popular Spanish General under Isabella II. The problem before the English Cabinet is undoubtedly a critical one; and though there may of course be still reason to hope that the French Government will simplify it by their co-operation, it is by no means possible to feel much confidence on that score. We have often pointed out the essentially temporary and provisional character of the dual Protectorate, and remarked upon the causes and chances which might at any moment tend to dissolve the unstably cohesive union between the two Powers. It may be that the hour of that dissolution is already approaching.—*Observer*.

The *Times* says:—The Egyptian army must be disbanded. Its continued existence is not compatible with the maintenance of civil order. But will the army and its leaders be brought to consent to their own extinction? Will the Khedive consent to part with his army, and, if so, will he be able to get rid of it? We must be prepared on all points. We may wait awhile, but with a policy in view which, if need be, will save Egypt from herself, and from the disorder with which she is more than threatened. Force, it is not unlikely, will have to be met by force. The question will be where the counteracting force is to be obtained. To the military occupation of Egypt by England and France jointly, or by either country separately, the objections are so grave as to be insuperable. Neither country would consent to abdicate in favour of the other. The thing, if it were done at all, would have to be done by them both together. But it has been no easy work hitherto for the two countries to act together in Egypt. Their joint armed intervention would be more difficult still. It is most improbable that our Government would attempt a movement so likely to lead to mischief and to misunderstandings worse by far than the evil it was intended to combat. There remains, then, but one course open. If intervention there must be, Turkey must be invited to deal with the emergency in Egypt. There are objections to this course, but the case is one in which we must make choice between evils and the interposition of Turkey at the request of the two Powers is the least evil of them all. That we should leave Turkey free to move an army into Egypt, and to keep it there during her pleasure, is not to be thought of. What would be asked of Turkey is to furnish the means for quelling effectually the existing disorder in Egypt. The army is the source of the mischief, and the army, therefore, must be put down. If Turkey were to undertake the work, it is very possible that no resistance would be offered. The Egyptian army is not large. It consists of some thirteen or fourteen thousand soldiers at most. The whole of these united could do nothing against a detachment of Turkish troops, and it is most unlikely that they would be united. But the Egyptian army, large or small, is a very much larger force than Egypt has any need for. A few locally raised troops would sufficiently guard the southern frontiers of the Khedive's dominions. For the internal order of the country a good police would be enough. An army on the present footing serves only as a needless expense and a temptation to further expense in needless wars. When it becomes also positively mischievous the case against it is complete, if, indeed, it were not complete before.

RETIREMENT OF MR. SULLIVAN, M.P.

Everyone will hear with regret of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's determination to resign his seat in Parliament; and the regret will naturally be much the greater because ill health has compelled the resolve:—

It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Sullivan had won the respect of all parties in the House of Commons. He always firmly held by his own party, in so far as it represented the principles he had pledged himself to support, but he never took part in or countenanced extravagances, and he never spoke bitter words, or ascribed ignoble motives to his political opponents. He was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and ready debaters in the House of Commons, and more nearly approached perhaps to the rank of an orator than any other of his colleagues. The vacancy in Meath which his resignation causes will in all probability give Mr. Parnell an opportunity of sending in a man more thoroughly in sympathy with his policy than Mr. Sullivan was. There will be no vacancy in Monaghan, as Mr. Givan seems to have finally made up his mind not to accept the office of Assistant-Commissioner under the Land Law Act. His acceptance of the office would, we believe, have given much satisfaction to the Ulster tenant farmers. Among the appointments already made, that of Mr. John George MacCarthy is likely to increase the confidence of Southern tenant farmers in the working of the Act Mr. MacCarthy was a member of the House of Commons for several years, and was much respected for his moderation and his great practical ability. He identified his name especially with a scheme of legislation to promote the reclamation of waste land, the substance of which is now embodied in the Land Law Act.—*Daily News*.

THE AFGHAN CLAIMANTS.

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The rival claimants to the Afghan throne must now be very near one another, as the Ameer left Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 4th inst., and arrived at Robat on the 8th inst.; but no news of any engagement has yet reached India. Ayoob has released Shams-ud-din and sent him to the Ameer, and a report, not yet confirmed, has been received at Simla that he made him the bearer of a message, in which, after alluding to his own insignificance and to Abdurrahman's greatness, and undertaking not to fight unless attacked, he went on to propose the following division of the country:—Cabul to be given to Yakoob, Candahar to another chief, Kuram to a third, Turkestan to the Ameer, and Ayoob himself to retain Herat. This division effected, all the chiefs were to unite in driving the English out of Chaman and Pishin. The report does not go on to say what the Ameer's reply was. Abdurrahman appears to be successful in inducing the Ghilzais to join him, and in stirring them up against the Duranis, who are taking Ayoob's part. No clear information has been received as to the strength of the two armies. Ayoob is said to have about 4,000 men, while the Ameer has probably not less than 5,000 regular troops. The Candahar people are stated to be much alarmed, expecting the fall of the city and its plunder by the Ameer's troops. This week may possibly show whether their fears are well-founded.

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN EGYPT.

The *Times* has received the following despatches from its Cairo correspondent, with reference to the recent revolutionary movement on the part of the troops:—

Cairo, *Sept.* 11.

The immediate cause of the riot was the decision of Riaz Pacha to transfer to Alexandria the 4th Regiment, of which Achmet El Ouoabi is colonel. The Khedive received the first warning in the forenoon, and sent for Riaz Pacha. Meanwhile Daoud Pacha received a document signed by Ourabi, stating that unless the Government assented to their demands for the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of troops they would march to the Abdin Palace at 3.30, and remain there till their demands were satisfied. They added that Riaz Pacha had sold Egypt to England. Daoud Pacha proceeded to the palace, and the Khedive sent for Mr. Colvin and asked his advice It wanted one hour to the time fixed by the troops for the demonstration. Mr. Colvin advised the Khedive to take the initiative, to summon personally the faithful regiments and the Cairo police, to assemble them round the palace to await the rioters, and personally to arrest their leaders. Riaz Pacha and others approving, the Khedive and Mr. Colvin proceeded to the Abdin Palace and to the citadel, where the troops enthusiastically protested their loyalty. Mr. Colvin then wished to return and await the rioters, but the Khedive urged visiting another regiment at the distant palace of the Abbassieh. On arrival there they found that the regiment, with artillery, had already marched for the Abdin Palace. On driving there they found the palace surrounded by about 4,000 troops, with 18 cannon. The Khedive wished to enter the palace by a side door, but Mr. Colvin restrained him and begged him to show himself at the front and arrest Ourabi, who advanced towards him on horseback with his sabre drawn and surrounded by officers.

The Khedive ordered him to dismount, while a sergeant told him to sheath his sword. He did both, but Tewfik hesitated to adopt Mr. Colvin's advice, and, instead of asking for his sword, inquired his business. The reply was, "We come for law and justice; so long as you give us both you are our master; if not, we have your successor ready." Mr. Colvin then withdrew with the Viceroy and undertook negotiations with the officers. He explained the folly and danger of their demands, and urged a withdrawal of the troops; for if the Viceroy were forced to accept their terms he would not be allowed to carry them out. The officers, however, remained obdurate. About 4.30 p.m. Mr. Cookson returned with the Austrian Consul and General Goldsmid. Mr. Cookson took the initiative, and used similar arguments, but without success. The officers, who were perfectly civil, stated that they had come for their three points, that the affair concerned them and not foreigners. Finally the Khedive accepted the dismissal of the Ministry under compulsion, leaving the other two points for reference to Constantinople. As regards the new Ministry, the officers attempted to enforce conditions, and then left it to the Khedive's free choice; but Haidar and Eyoub being proposed, they declined both names. The officers named Sherif; the Khedive said he would refuse office, but under pressure consented to summon him. The colonels insisted that the declaration should be in writing. The Khedive signed a letter asking Sherif to form a Ministry, which was handed to the troops by Kairi Pasha, and read aloud by Ourabi.

The troops then assaulted, and were leaving, when they returned and asked for the dismissal of the Prefect of Police, to which Mr. Colvin and Mr. Cookson refused to listen. Sherif, when summoned, refused to become the nominee of mutin ers, and has acted with perfect good faith. He is now acting with Mr. Colvin as mediator, on the basis of the resignation of the officers with the guarantee of a full amnesty, but success is very doubtful. The more moderate officers are already losing their influence Though Ouraai assured the Consuls that there was no danger to Europeans, even his power may prove ineffectual.

The Treasury has forwarded all the specie to Alexandria. It is proposed to delegate the Viceroy's power to Sherif as a temporary measure failing the possibility of any arrangement. Mr. Colvin's action was characterised by great coolness, moderation, and firmness. As it is, he shielded the Viceroy and limited the evil. Had his bolder counsels been followed, many think the riot would have failed. Mr. Cookson's conduct is fully endorsed on better knowledge of the facts.

Later.

The officers are relying on support or neutrality from Constantinople. I believe the leaders are honest, but misguided, acting from a mistaken sense of duty and utterly ignorant of the consequences.

The correspondent of the same paper at Alexandria telegraphed on Saturday:—

A week ago the Viceroy said to me "There is no longer any necessity for a change of Ministry." Yesterday four thousand troops surrounded the Abdin Palace and demanded the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of the troops to 18,000 men, and eventually Mr. Cookson is said to have handed to the troops the Khedive's decree naming Sherif Pacha as President of the Council. Haidar Pacha is to be Finance Minister, and Baroudi War Minister. There is only one opinion among the opponents and supporters of Riaz Pacha—that, however advisable his dismissal previously was, the demand of troops rendered it absolutely necessary to support him, unless the Khedive was prepared to abdicate and hand over all the powers of government to a proletariat. As regards Sherif Pacha, even his friends regret that he should have accepted office under such circumstances. His conduct before the Commission of Inquiry seemed to have rendered it impossible that he should hold office under a reformed Government; but this impression was becoming fainter. His consenting to be nominated by the troops shows either that he fails to understand the situation, or that he is an accomplice in the revolution. The only man now apparently possible is Nubar Pacha, who has held entirely aloof, and who would probably consent to serve with Riaz if the latter will abate his pretensions and accept a subordinate position. Armed support might be necessary for the first few months, but firm measures would soon restore tranquillity. The Khedive, though fatally weak and vacillating, is honest, and should be allowed another chance. The conduct of Mr. Cookson is considered inexplicable. That he should have counselled the Khedive to temporarily submit to force when no other course was open, and until troops could arrive from Cairo, was, perhaps, necessary; but that he should have acted as the actual bearer to the insurgents of the Viceroy's surrender, and should have thereby seemed to give England's sanction to mob rule, is so improbable and so inconsistent with his usual caution that it is barely credible.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Saturday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty walked and drove with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Abergeldie Castle yesterday, and in the afternoon visited her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold walked out. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

Sunday.

The Queen yesterday morning walked with Prince Leopold, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove through Castleton and round the Lion's Face with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went to a deer drive with the Prince of Wales in the Abergeldie woods. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family, as well as the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, one of her Majesty's chaplains, who arrived at the Castle in the evening.

The Duke of Cambridge left Inverness on Saturday morning, after having, accompanied by Colonel Warrand and Colonel Baillie, commanding the Northern District, paid a visit to the new barracks in course of erection there. The Duke arrived at Ballater Station at six in the evening, and proceeded to Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Viscountess Clifden and Hon. Lilah Agar Ellis have left Dunrobin Castle, where they have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, is expected to leave Balmoral, where his lordship has been acting as Minister in Attendance on the Queen, early in the week, for The Priory, Chewton Mendip.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, after visiting Lord Houghton at Frystow Hall, Yorkshire, arrived at the close of last week at Beaufront Castle, near Hexham, Northumberland, on a visit to Mrs. Abbot. During this week they are expected to leave for Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left his official residence in Downing-street on Saturday afternoon for Hawarden Castle.

The death is announced of Lord Carew, who died after a short illness on Thursday evening at the family residence, 28, Belgrave-square. His lordship was attending his Parliamentary duties in the House of Lords till the end of the session in apparently excellent health. His lordship supported the Government Irish Land Law Bill, and voted against the Duke of Argyll's amendment to Clause 1. The late Robert Shapland Carew, Baron Carew of the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Carew, of Castle Bow, county Wexford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Robert Shapland, first Lord Carew, K P., by Jane Catherine, daughter of the late Major Anthony Cliffe, of Ross, and was born January 28, 1818. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and shortly after attaining his majority entered the House of Commons as member for county Waterford, having been returned at the general election in 1841, in conjunction with Mr. William Villiers Stuart, and continued to represent that constituency till 1847. He was a Liberal, and a supporter of the Whig party. The late lord succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in June, 1856. For some time he was colonel of the Wexford Militia (appointed in 1847), and in 1856 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wexford, and in 1872 was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The deceased peer married July 16, 1844, Emily Anne, second daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., and Hon. Sarah Cavendish, by whom he leaves issue two sons, the Hon. Robert Shapland George Julian Carew, who attained his majority in June last, and the Hon. George Patrick John Carew, born in February, 1863. The deceased nobleman was a constant resident on his estates in Ireland, where he was greatly esteemed not only as a wise and kind landlord, but as a large and liberal employer of labour.

THE DRAMA.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The Lights o' London, a new play in five acts, written by Mr. G. R. Sims, was produced on Saturday night at the Princess's Theatre with unquestionable success. The author has evidently determined to render his play sensational and realistic, and although he may not have presented any new types of character, nor any strikingly original situations, he has made skilful use of materials more or less familiar to theatre-goers, and has constructed a play which is likely to draw large audiences to the Princess's Theatre for many a day to come. The hero of the piece is Harold Armytage (Mr. Wilson Barrett), who has alienated the affection of his father, Squire Armytage (Mr. Peach), by a too long persistence in the pursuit of sowing wild oats, and especially by his supposed seduction of Bessie Marks (Miss Eastlake), daughter of Mr. Armytage's old lodge-keeper Marks (Mr. J. Beauchamp). Harold, banished from his home, returns after months of suffering, accompanied by Bess, to whom he is married. His father has adopted as heir to the Armytage property a scheming and villanous nephew, Clifford Armytage (Mr. Willard), and Harold seeks an interview with his father, in the hope that his heart may be softened in favour of his erring, but penitent and suffering son. Marks promises to help him, but the three retire as Clifford Armytage is heard approaching. He is accompanied by Hetty Preene, an ambitious village coquette, who hopes to make him her husband. It is of the utmost importance that their love-making should be concealed from the Squire, and it seems surprising that she should flirt with his nephew every night close to the drawing-room windows. She has no sooner departed than her father, Seth Preene (Mr. Speakman), enters and tells Clifford Armytage that Harold and his wife have returned to crave an interview with the Squire. He has overheard their conversation with Marks. Clifford persuades Seth to rob the Squire's house, and to accuse Harold of the robbery. Then follows a scene in which the Squire refuses Harold's entreaties for pardon, and finally casts him off. Harold departs alone to seek his fortune, and the Squire is seen to enter his lighted drawing-room with a cash-box containing the Armytage jewels and his will. He turns over his papers, and amongst them finds some letters from his deceased wife commending their only child Harold to his paternal love. With great celerity the Squire's heart softens; he revokes his will, and signs another, by which the Armytage property reverts to the rightful heir, Harold. Seth breaks into the room and seizes the cash-box and papers; a struggle ensues, and the old Squire is thrown down the stone steps leading to the drawing-room. Clifford rushes in, picks up the dying Squire, and calls for help. The stage is soon filled with people, and presently Seth and a couple of rural policemen arrive with Harold, who, on Seth's false testimony, is carried away to prison.

Act 2 opens in the Armytage Arms, kept by Seth, who has for three years been landlord of the house, as the reward of his services to the new squire. Amongst his customers are Mr. Jarvis (Mr. George Barrett), a travelling showman, Mrs. Jarvis (Mrs. Stephens), and Jim, their utility man (Mr. Phipps), who are bound to London, though it is a frosty winter night. Seth has sent for Skeffington (Mr. Wensleydale), a solicitor, to whom he confides the packet of papers stolen from the old Squire's cash-box. Clifford Armytage arrives, and Seth demands of him some intelligence of Hetty, who has disappeared from the village. Recriminations lead to strong words, and Clifford departs with a sneer at Seth's threat to reveal the truth to Harold, who is serving out his term of seven years' imprisonment in Chatham jail. In departing, Clifford drops his cigar case, inside which Seth finds the address of "Mrs. Armytage" at some street in St. John's Wood. The scene changes to an admirably painted scene of a country road, seen by the light of a winter moon. The Jarvis family arrive in their travelling caravan. Harold, who has escaped from prison, and has been hiding for two days without food, successfully appeals to their compassion, and they carry him to London.

Act 3 commences with a realistic picture of the outside of a police-station, with an adjoining casual ward. Clifford arrives, and sees the "Reward of £20" offered for the capture of an escaped convict, named Harold Armytage. He offers to double the reward if Cutts, the detective, can catch Harold, and undertakes to put him on the track of Bess. In the next scene she is discovered tending young Shakespere Jarvis (Miss Eugenie Edwards), son and heir of the vulgar, but kind-hearted, show-folks, who have in some unexplained way made her acquaintance and accepted her as a lodger. Presently Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis arrive, soon followed by Harold. He has scarcely time to embrace his wife before the detectives arrive. He is saved by the well-known expedient of exchanging clothes with the benevolent Jarvis, who goes to prison in his stead.

In Act 4 we are transported to Hetty's splendid home at St. John's Wood. Clifford persuades her to prevail on her father to leave England, and promises to marry Hetty if she can accomplish this object. After his departure Seth arrives in search of the supposed Mrs. Armytage, and finds his daughter living in splendid infamy, and wearing the Armytage jewels which had been stolen from the old Squire. Indignant at Hetty's endeavour to exile him from England, he quits her presence, vowing vengeance on her seducer. The scene changes to the outside of a casual ward on a chilly December night. Harold and Bess, houseless and exhausted, arrive on the scene, and after some rather tedious outpourings of pathos—probably lengthened on account of the preparations for the succeeding scene—we are shown the "Slips" in Regent's-park by moonlight. Harold and Bess arrive and seat themselves. They fall asleep, and Clifford is seen crossing the bridge. He is followed by Seth, whom, after a violent altercation, he throws into the Regent's Canal. Seth is rescued from drowning by Harold, and exclaims, as the curtain falls, "You've saved my life. I'll save yours!"

The 5th and last act commences with a realistic and exaggerated scene, supposed to represent "The Boro', Saturday Night." The leading personages successively arrive. Clifford conducts the detectives upstairs to the room in which the kind Jarvises have given shelter to Harold and Bess. A struggle eventually ensues between the two kinsmen, and Harold is given in charge. At the Boston-street Police-station he is rescued from imprisonment and danger by the timely arrival of Seth, who not only gives himself up to justice as the real criminal in the robbery for which Harold had been unjustly imprisoned, but has with him his solicitor, Skeffington, who produces the old squire's second will, to the confusion of the wrongful heir. In this happy state of affairs, with "Vice punished and Virtue rewarded," the curtain fell amidst a tempest of applause, which was prolonged until the author had appeared twice before the curtain.

The play has been admirably placed on the stage, with beautiful scenery by Messrs. Stafford Hill, Spong, and Hann. The performers above-named, with many others who filled minor parts, exerted themselves zealously and successfully, and special praise is due to Mr. Willard, Mr. Speakman, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. C. Coote (Philosopher Jack), and Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Stephens, and Miss Eastlake. Objection might possibly be taken to the improbabilities of certain portions of the plot, to the redundancy of the pathetic dialogue entrusted to Harold and Bess, and to the too liberal introduction of slang, in many instances quite unintelligible. The play will be all the better for vigorous curtailment. When reduced to smaller dimensions by the elision of much of its sentimentality, it will probably prove one of the most attractive dramas presented upon the London stage in recent times. Mr. G. R. Sims merits warm congratulations on the success he has fairly earned.—*Observer*.

ADELPHI.

Never Too Late to Mend was produced on Thursday last at the Adelphi Theatre, under the personal superintendence of the author—Mr. Charles Reade — and Mr. Charles Warner. The merits of the drama have long since been acknowledged. It has been improved by elision of the more painful details of the terrible scene in the Model Prison, and this scene is still powerfully dramatic and affecting. The play has been placed on the stage by Messrs. A. and S Gatti with remarkable liberality and good taste, and the *mise en scène* does credit to their stage-manager, Mr. Schonberg. Some beautiful scenery has been painted by Mr. F. Lloyds, and when the curtain first rose, warm applause was awakened by the stage picture of Grove Farm, with two threshers wielding their flails on the threshing floor; live ducks, pigeons, and turkeys disporting themselves as naturally as cunningly concealed fastenings would permit, and many other details which gave an air of reality to the scene. One of the most strikingly effective impersonations was that of Isaac Levi, by Mr. Fernandez. In the first act he had scope for the display of his cultivated powers of elocution, and the Jew's speeches, whether declamatory or pathetic, were delivered with a masterly skill, equally manifested in gesture, action, and by-play. It may safely be said that no previous representation of *Never Too Late to Mend* has been equal in excellence to that now presented at the Adelphi Theatre.

The 200th representation of *The Forty Thieves* was given on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre. The piece was played with undiminished energy by the popular artists engaged in the leading *rôles*, and was received by a large audience with applause of the most genuinely enthusiastic kind, Miss Farren, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Royce, and Mr. J. G. Taylor being greeted with special marks of favour. Judging from its reception, *The Forty Thieves* may be expected to continue its career of success for a long time yet to come. The performance commenced with Mr. Peyton Wrey's pretty and amusing trifle *A Pair of Them*, followed by Mr. Robert Soutar's amusing farce, *The Fast Coach*.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new Savoy Theatre will be opened at the end of the month with *Patience*, for which new scenery has been painted. Mr. Phipps is the architect of the house, the whole of the interior fittings of which, plastic work, upholstery, etc., have been designed and carried out by Messrs. Collinson and Lock.

Rather a good story, which, although dating from the end of the season, is worth repeating, is says the *Era*, now going the round in London. Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General of the Conservative Administration, was at the end of the season, it will be remembered, more constant in his attention to his Parliamentary duties than most of the other Members of the front Opposition bench. In spite of all his gravity and learning the Hon. Member for Launceston resembles no one more in appearance than Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian. At least such was the opinion of a gentleman who discovered him in the Lobby, and, with a hearty slap on the shoulder, addressed him with an "Ah, Toole, my boy! what are *you* doing here? I thought you were away in the country. Now, if you've got a spare stall at the Folly, I'd like to go."

Amongst the candidates for the lesseeship of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, are, it is said, Mr. Wm. Glover, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wilson Barrett, and Mr. Sam H. S. Austin.

A gentleman, who was once a Colonel in a regiment in India, returned to his home in Yorkshire "as rich as a Nabob." A few days ago he heard his friends talking about "Collette" and *The Colonel*, and it struck him that there was once a Cornet Collette in his regiment. The Cornet was a lively young fellow who got up all manner of entertainments, and won for himself the *soubriquet* of "Cheerful Charley." Hearing his name mentioned in connection with the theatre at Bradford, the Yorkshire veteran determined to visit his cheerful friend, in order that he might congratulate him upon his promotion to a colonelcy. He arrived at the theatre, and, having seated himself in the circle, he burst into a hearty laugh when he saw "Cheerful Charley" emerge from one of the wings in all his glory. He afterwards sought him on the stage, and was rather puzzled to find that he was not a Colonel in the British army, but was enacting the part of the American Colonel in Mr. Burnand's new, brilliant, and popular comedy bearing that title. "Well, damme, Charley, if you are not a real Colonel, you ought to be!" The meeting was a happy one; the champagne dinner next day was a jovial affair.—*Era*.

MUSIC.

The Globe Theatre reopened on Saturday night, under the able management of Mr. W. A. Burt, with a performance of Mr. H. B. Farnie's popular English adaptation of Planquette's opera *Les Cloches de Corneville*, which seems to have lost none of its popularity. Respecting the work itself nothing remains to be said, but a tribute of praise is due to the remarkable excellence of the performance given on Saturday night. Scenery, dresses, and decorations were excellent, and the leading *rôles* were well filled. Mr. Shiel Barry resumed the *rôle* of the miser Gaspard, in which he is without a rival, and introduced some new and striking effects in his acting in the famous scene of the last act. Mr. Wilford Morgan was very successful as the Marquis, and Mr. Darrell, as Grenicheux, sang tastefully and acted well. The *rôle* of Germaine was filled by Miss Fanny Heywood, a young and highly cultivated artist, who has already been heard to advantage in leading soprano parts at the Crystal Palace operas, etc., and in important concerts throughout the kingdom. She acted gracefully and intelligently, and sang with finished taste, obtaining a well-merited encore for the air "Girls should never say," and rendering valuable aid in the concerted vocal music. Miss Fanny Heywood will be remembered as the original Annette in *The Bells*. The musical talent she has inherited from her mother, once the popular Miss Emma Heywood, is likely to render her a valuable acquisition in light comic opera. Miss Irene Verona (Serpolette) has a fresh musical voice, and sings with spirit and taste; but her acting would be more acceptable if her vivacity were less exuberant. For the representatives of the Bailie and Gobo we are unable to say much that is favourable. They should learn to tone down their too highly-charged caricatures. The band and chorus, skilfully directed by Mr. Goossens, were of unusual excellence, and *Les Cloches de Corneville*, as produced last night at the Globe Theatre, merits a long career of popularity.

An operetta, entitled *Blue and Buff*, written by Mr. E. V. Ward, and composed by Mr. W. L. Frost, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last week. On Thursday an operetta, entitled *A Queer Adventure*, written by Mr. F. Desprez, and composed by Mr. E. Solomon, was produced at the Olympic Theatre. In each instance the music was better than the libretto.

The *Jewish World* announces that an interesting discovery of manuscripts belonging formerly to the Mendelssohn family has just been made at an antiquary's in Berlin. The "find" consists of two thick volumes. The first is an "Excerpt-book" of Moses Mendelssohn, containing, amongst other things, notes and studies having reference to his work on Rousseau, and sketches or copies of two letters addressed to Lessing. The second of the manuscript volumes is headed "Kollektancenbuch fur das Jahr, 1784, von Joseph Mendelssohn"—eldest son of the philosopher and *littérateur*. The book, notwithstanding the superscription, belonged to Mendelssohn himself, and contains in his own handwriting philological notes and brief sketches, as well as copies of a number of letters.

Miss Alice Mary Smith (Mrs. Meadows White) has just completed a setting of Collins's "Ode to the Passions" for soli, chorus, and orchestra, in cantata form. The work will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

(FROM "VANITY FAIR.")

After a dissipated week on the Liffey shore I came away with a compound jumble of memories. A visit to the Queen's Theatre, where the villain of the play, with the corpses of five victims lying on the stage around him, was compelled by the gods to sing incontinently "The Wearing of the Green," accompanied by loud calls of delight from the gallery; an evening at the more refined Gaiety, where the waving of the Union Jack by the Major-General (in "The Pirates of Penzance") evoked a burst of hisses from the patriots up aloft; an afternoon in the Phœnix with polo and the Half-King; a visit to Sewell's while a sale was proceeding and aspiring sportsmen were anxiously feeling doubtful horses' legs and seeking information from seedy-looking loafers—recollections of all these crowded in my mind as I whirled away in an Irish express train at the rate of nearly ten miles an hour; but above all came one picture which made me laugh till my fellow-passengers made up their minds that I was a Land League official going abroad with the funds, or a tenant reading the Land Act for the first time.

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Galignani's Messenger.

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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

It is so long since the external tranquillity of Egyptian affairs has been broken, that many of the English public had almost, we imagine, begun to regard the existing *régime* in Egypt as invested with all the stability of a long-settled Western Government. How erroneous this notion was we have more than once taken occasion to remind our readers; and the true condition of matters in that country has now been still more forcibly brought home to them by events. The real insecurity of the tenure whereby the essentially artificial system of government which England and France have imposed upon Egypt has hitherto maintained itself is strikingly illustrated by the incident of Friday last. The demonstration is described in one of the reports as wholly "unexpected," but unless this merely means that there was no immediate expectation of it at the particular moment when it occurred, the statement is in direct contradiction of sufficiently well-known facts. For, as a matter of fact, the probable outbreak of a military *émeute* at Cairo has been a common topic of speculation in all quarters but those in which, as we have said, the maintenance of order in Egypt and the persisteutly smooth working of the delicate machinery of its Government have been incuriously assumed. Elsewhere it has long been an open secret that some such *coup* was in preparation, and its probability has, in fact, been recognised by expressed diplomatic action. Mr. Malet's mission to Constantinople was directed, it is believed, to the express object of bringing this probability to the notice of the Ottoman Government; and the telegrams of the last few days had brought word of an interchange of views between Lord Dufferin and the Porte on the question of Turkish military intervention for the purpose of suppressing any disorders of the kind. The *émeute* of last Friday was so far from being unexpected in this sense that the proper mode of dealing with it was actually under consideration at the moment when it broke out. Sudden, however, in its actual occurrence it undoubtedly was; and the suddenness with which the blow has been struck and its object attained, adds greatly to the difficulties of the situation. It would be vain, of course, to deny that this is not its only difficulty, so far as the English Government is concerned. Nothing would be gained by affecting to ignore the suspicion which the whole affair, and the intrigues supposed to have preceded it, so strongly suggest. That suspicion may be unfounded, but it undoubtedly exists; and it will depend upon the action taken by the French Government whether it is dissipated or confirmed. At present, however, we are compelled to take it provisionally into account, and at all events to suspend judgment for a time as to the possibility that the military *coup d'état* at Cairo may be viewed, if not with actual approval, at any rate without positive disfavour by France. This point, however, should be soon ascertained. An interchange of communications between the two partners in the Protectorate can hardly fail to bring the truth to light; although, so far as this particular incident is concerned, the knowledge will doubtless reach us too late to be turned to any practical use. From all accounts, it would appear that the Khedive's compromise with his malcontent officers was effected through the instrumentality of our representatives; and the English Government may, therefore, consider themselves precluded from making any demand, either alone or in concert with France, for the restoration of the dismissed Ministers. Nor possibly might it be deemed wise to do so, even if it were permissible. It may be thought best to assent to the substitution of Cherif for Riaz Pacha, and thus far to apply the principle *fieri non debet, factum valet* to the irregular action of the Khedive's soldiery. But it is quite impossible to leave the Egyptian *régime* exposed to the risk of a similar attack in the future. The men who demand a change of Ministers to-day may demand a change of political system to-morrow; they may insist on the abolition of the financial control, and the dismissal of the European administrators; or they may clamour for the abrogation of the capitulations, and seek to sweep away the judicial tribunals which that international convention established. The mere possibility of such action is sufficient to show that the situation now created in Egypt is one which can on no account be tolerated. It is impossible for the Western Powers, and most emphatically for England, to permit the vast interests in the peace, order, and solvency of Egypt to remain at the mercy of a handful of military adventurers, whether with or without the backing, open or secret, of any other European State. None the less, however, must it be admitted that of all the possible methods of extricating Egypt from this position, there is none which is not surrounded with very grave objections. In order that future military demonstrations of this kind should be anticipated, or, on their occurrence, repressed, it would be necessary to occupy the country with a force strong enough either to overawe the Egyptian army, or to maintain order if, as would be far preferable, that army were to be largely reduced from its present unnecessary strength. And it is certainly no easy matter to say whence this occupying force is to come. Neither of the two partners in the Dual Protectorate will readily consent to the occupation of Egypt by the troops of the other; and what neither France nor England would be permitted to do separately they have neither of them much inclination to attempt in common. Of ourselves, at any rate, it may be said that the prospect of a joint occupation of Egypt by the armies of the two Powers would be regarded in England with great disfavour upon more grounds than one. Nor does the suggestion that Turkey should despatch a contingent of her troops to maintain order in the Khedive's dominions appear much more promising. It would be pretty sure to encounter the strongest resistance from France, and reasons could be adduced by her for her opposition which the present English Government would find it exceedingly difficult to combat. Yet unless, as we have said, we are to give up Egypt to military domination, it would appear inevitable that one of these three courses should be adopted. We can either join the Khedive to disband or to reduce the army which has just shown itself to be his master, without proffering him any material assistance in the work, would be manifestly absurd; yet to leave the army in full possession of the powers which they have thus exercised would virtually amount to acquiescence in their claim to play, whenever it suits them, the part of a Prætorian Guard under the late Roman Empire, and to elevate their officers to the political importance of a popular Spanish General under Isabella II. The problem before the English Cabinet is undoubtedly a critical one; and though there may of course be still reason to hope that the French Government will simplify it by their co-operation, it is by no means possible to feel much confidence on that score. We have often pointed out the essentially temporary and provisional character of the dual Protectorate, and remarked upon the causes and chances which might at any moment tend to dissolve the unstably cohesive union between the two Powers. It may be that the hour of that dissolution is already approaching.—*Observer*.

The *Times* says:—The Egyptian army must be disbanded. Its continued existence is not compatible with the maintenance of civil order. But will the army and its leaders be brought to consent to their own extinction? Will the Khedive consent to part with his army, and, if so, will he be able to get rid of it? We must be prepared on all points. We may wait awhile, but with a policy in view which, if need be, will save Egypt from herself, and from the disorder with which she is more than threatened. Force, it is not unlikely, will have to be met by force. The question will be where the counteracting force is to be obtained. To the military occupation of Egypt by England and France jointly, or by either country separately, the objections are so grave as to be insuperable. Neither country would consent to abdicate in favour of the other. The thing, if it were done at all, would have to be done by them both together. But it has been no easy work hitherto for the two countries to act together in Egypt. Their joint armed intervention would be more difficult still. It is most improbable that our Government would attempt a movement so likely to lead to mischief and to misunderstandings worse by far than the evil it was intended to combat. There remains, then, but one course open. If intervention there must be, Turkey must be invited to deal with the emergency in Egypt. There are objections to this course, but the case is one in which we must make choice between evils, and the interposition of Turkey at the request of the two Powers is the least evil of them all. That we should leave Turkey free to move an army into Egypt, and to keep it there during her pleasure, is not to be thought of. What would be asked of Turkey is to furnish the means for quelling effectually the existing disorder in Egypt. The army is the source of the mischief, and the army, therefore, must be put down. If Turkey were to undertake the work, it is very possible that no resistance would be offered. The Egyptian army is not large. It consists of some thirteen or fourteen thousand soldiers at most. The whole of these united could do nothing against a detachment of Turkish troops, and it is most unlikely that they would be united. But the Egyptian army, large or small, is a very much larger force than Egypt has any need for. A few locally raised troops would sufficiently guard the southern frontiers of the Khedive's dominions. For the internal order of the country a good police would be enough. An army on the present footing serves only as a needless expense and a temptation to further expense in needless wars. When it becomes also positively mischievous the case against it is complete, if, indeed, it were not complete before.

RETIREMENT OF MR. SULLIVAN, M.P.

Everyone will hear with regret of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's determination to resign his seat in Parliament; and the regret will naturally be much the greater because ill health has compelled the resolve:—

It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Sullivan had won the respect of all parties in the House of Commons. He always firmly held by his own party, in so far as it represented the principles he had pledged himself to support, but he never took part in or countenanced extravagances, and he never spoke bitter words, or ascribed ignoble motives to his political opponents. He was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and ready debaters in the House of Commons, and more nearly approached perhaps to the rank of an orator than any other of his colleagues. The vacancy in Meath which his resignation causes will in all probability give Mr. Parnell an opportunity of sending in a man more thoroughly in sympathy with his policy than Mr. Sullivan was. There will be no vacancy in Monaghan, as Mr. Givan seems to have finally made up his mind not to accept the office of Assistant-Commissioner under the Land Law Act. His acceptance of the office would, we believe, have given much satisfaction to the Ulster tenant farmers. Among the appointments already made, that of Mr. John George MacCarthy is likely to increase the confidence of Southern tenant farmers in the working of the Act. Mr. MacCarthy was a member of the House of Commons for several years, and was much respected for his moderation and his great practical ability. He identified his name especially with a scheme of legislation to promote the reclamation of waste land, the substance of which is now embodied in the Land Law Act.—*Daily News*.

THE AFGHAN CLAIMANTS.

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The rival claimants to the Afghan throne must now be very near one another, as the Ameer left Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 4th inst., and arrived at Robat on the 8th inst.; but no news of any engagement has yet reached India. Ayoob has released Shams-ud-din and sent him to the Ameer, and a report, not yet confirmed, has been received at Simla that he made him the bearer of a message, in which, after alluding to his own insignificance and to Abdurrahman's greatness, and undertaking not to fight unless attacked, he went on to propose the following division of the country:—Cabul to be given to Yakoob, Candahar to another chief, Kuram to a third, Turkestan to the Ameer, and Ayoob himself to retain Herat. This division effected, all the chiefs were to unite in driving the English out of Chaman and Pishin. The report does not go on to say what the Ameer's reply was. Abdurrahman appears to be successful in inducing the Ghilzais to join him, and in stirring them up against the Duranis, who are taking Ayoob's part. No clear information has been received as to the strength of the two armies. Ayoob is said to have about 4,000 men, while the Ameer has probably not less than 5,000 regular troops. The Candahar people are stated to be much alarmed, expecting the fall of the city and its plunder by the Ameer's troops. This week may possibly show whether their fears are well-founded.

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION IN EGYPT.

The *Times* has received the following despatches from its Cairo correspondent, with reference to the recent revolutionary movement on the part of the troops:—

CAIRO, *Sept*. 11.

The immediate cause of the riot was the decision of Riaz Pacha to transfer to Alexandria the 4th Regiment, of which Achmet El Ouoabi is colonel. The Khedive received the first warning in the forenoon, and sent for Riaz Pacha. Meanwhile Daoud Pacha received a document signed by Ourabi, stating that unless the Government assented to their demands for the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of troops they would march to the Abdin Palace at 3.30, and remain there till their demands were satisfied. They added that Riaz Pacha had sold Egypt to England. Daoud Pacha proceeded to the palace, and the Khedive sent for Mr. Colvin and asked his advice. It wanted one hour to the time fixed by the troops for the demonstration. Mr. Colvin advised the Khedive to take the initiative, to summon personally the faithful regiments and the Cairo police, to assemble them round the palace to await the rioters, and personally to arrest their leaders. Riaz Pacha and others approving, the Khedive and Mr. Colvin proceeded to the Abdin Palace and to the citadel, where the troops enthusiastically protested their loyalty. Mr. Colvin then wished to return and await the rioters, but the Khedive urged visiting another regiment at the distant palace of the Abbassich. On arrival there they found that the regiment, with artillery, had already marched for the Abdin Palace. On driving there they found the palace surrounded by about 4,000 troops, with 18 cannon. The Khedive wished to enter the palace by a side door, but Mr. Colvin restrained him and begged him to show himself at the front and arrest Ourabi, who advanced towards him on horseback with his sabre drawn and surrounded by officers.

The Khedive ordered him to dismount, while a sergeant told him to sheath his sword. He did both, but Tewfik hesitated to adopt Mr. Colvin's advice, and, instead of asking for his sword, inquired his business. The reply was, "We come for law and justice; so long as you give us both you are our master; if not, we have your successor ready." Mr. Colvin then withdrew with the Viceroy and undertook negotiations with the officers. He explained the folly and danger of their demands, and urged a withdrawal of the troops; for if the Viceroy were forced to accept their terms he would not be allowed to carry them out. The officers, however, remained obdurate. About 4.30 p.m. Mr. Cookson returned with the Austrian Consul and General Goldsmid. Mr. Cookson took the initiative, and used similar arguments, but without success. The officers, who were perfectly civil, stated that they had come for their three points, that the affair concerned them and not foreigners. Finally the Khedive accepted the dismissal of the Ministry under compulsion, leaving the other two points for reference to Constantinople. As regards the new Ministry, the officers attempted to enforce conditions, and then left it to the Khedive's free choice; but Haidar and Eyoub being proposed, they declined both names. The officers named Sherif; the Khedive said he would refuse office, but under pressure consented to summon him. The colonels insisted that the declaration should be in writing. The Khedive signed a letter asking Sherif to form a Ministry, which was handed to the troops by Kairi Pasha, and read aloud by Ourabi.

The troops then saluted, and were leaving, when they returned and asked for the dismissal of the Prefect of Police, to which Mr. Colvin and Mr. Cookson refused to listen. Sherif, when summoned, refused to become the nominee of mutineers, and has acted with perfect good faith. He is now acting with Mr. Colvin as mediator, on the basis of the resignation of the officers with the guarantee of a full amnesty, but success is very doubtful. The more moderate officers are already losing their influence. Though Ourabi assured the Consuls that there was no danger to Europeans, even his power may prove ineffectual.

The Treasury has forwarded all the specie to Alexandria. It is proposed to delegate the Viceroy's power to Sherif as a temporary measure failing the possibility of any arrangement. Mr. Colvin's action was characterised by great coolness, moderation, and firmness. As it is, he shielded the Viceroy and limited the evil. Had his bolder counsels been followed, many think the riot would have failed. Mr. Cookson's conduct is fully endorsed on better knowledge of the facts.

LATER.

The officers are relying on support or neutrality from Constantinople. I believe the leaders are honest, but misguided, acting from a mistaken sense of duty and utterly ignorant of the consequences.

The correspondent of the same paper at Alexandria telegraphed on Saturday:—

A week ago the Viceroy said to me "There is no longer any necessity for a change of Ministry." Yesterday four thousand troops surrounded the Abdin Palace and demanded the dismissal of the Ministry, a Constitution, and an increase of the troops to 18,000 men, and eventually Mr. Cookson is said to have handed to the troops the Khedive's decree naming Sherif Pacha as President of the Council. Haidar Pacha is to be Finance Minister, and Baroudi War Minister. There is only one opinion among the opponents and supporters of Riaz Pacha—that, however advisable his dismissal previously was, the demand of troops rendered it absolutely necessary to support him, unless the Khedive was prepared to abdicate and hand over all the powers of government to a proletariat. As regards Sherif Pacha, even his friends regret that he should have accepted office under such circumstances. His conduct before the Commission of Inquiry seemed to have rendered it impossible that he should hold office under a reformed Government; but this impression was becoming fainter. His consenting to be nominated by the troops shows either that he fails to understand the situation, or that he is an accomplice in the revolution. The only man now apparently possible is Nubar Pacha, who has held entirely aloof, and who would probably consent to serve with Riaz if the latter will abate his pretensions and accept a subordinate position. Armed support might be necessary for the first few months, but firm measures would soon restore tranquillity. The Khedive, though fatally weak and vacillating, is honest, and should be allowed another chance. The conduct of Mr. Cookson is considered inexplicable. That he should have counselled the Khedive to temporarily submit to force when no other course was open, and until troops could arrive from Cairo, was, perhaps, necessary; but that he should have acted as the actual bearer to the insurgents of the Viceroy's surrender, and should have thereby seemed to give England's sanction to mob rule, is so improbable and so inconsistent with his usual caution that it is barely credible.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty walked and drove with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, arrived at Abergeldie Castle yesterday, and in the afternoon visited her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold walked out. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

SUNDAY.

The Queen yesterday morning walked with Prince Leopold, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove through Castleton and round the Lion's Face with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went to a deer drive with the Prince of Wales in the Abergeldie woods. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family, as well as the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, one of her Majesty's chaplains, who arrived at the Castle in the evening.

The Duke of Cambridge left Inverness on Saturday morning, after having, accompanied by Colonel Warrand and Colonel Baillie, commanding the Northern District, paid a visit to the new barracks in course of erection there. The Duke arrived at Ballater Station at six in the evening, and proceeded to Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Viscountess Clifden and Hon. Lilah Agar Ellis have left Dunrobin Castle, where they have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, is expected to leave Balmoral, where his lordship has been acting as Minister in Attendance on the Queen, early in the week, for The Priory, Chewton Mendip.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, after visiting Lord Houghton at Frystow Hall, Yorkshire, arrived at the close of last week at Beaufront Castle, near Hexham, Northumberland, on a visit to Mrs. Abbot. During this week they are expected to leave for Scotland.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left his official residence in Downing-street on Saturday afternoon for Hawarden Castle.

The death is announced of Lord Carew, who died after a short illness on Thursday evening at the family residence, 28, Belgrave-square. His lordship was attending his Parliamentary duties in the House of Lords till the end of the session in apparently excellent health. His lordship supported the Government Irish Land Law Bill, and voted against the Duke of Argyll's amendment to Clause 1. The late Robert Shapland Carew, Baron Carew of the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, also Baron Carew, of Castle Row, county Wexford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Robert Shapland, first Lord Carew, K.P., by Jane Catherine, daughter of the late Major Anthony Cliffe, of Ross, and was born January 28, 1818. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and shortly after attaining his majority entered the House of Commons as member for county Waterford, having been returned at the general election in 1841, in conjunction with Mr. William Villiers Stuart, and continued to represent that constituency till 1847. He was a Liberal, and a supporter of the Whig party. The late lord succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in June, 1856. For some time he was colonel of the Wexford Militia (appointed in 1847), and in 1856 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wexford, and in 1872 was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The deceased peer married July 16, 1844, Emily Anne, second daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., and Hon. Sarah Cavendish, by whom he leaves issue two sons, the Hon. Robert Shapland George Julian Carew, who attained his majority in June last, and the Hon. George Patrick John Carew, born in February, 1863. The deceased nobleman was a constant resident on his estates in Ireland, where he was greatly esteemed not only as a wise and kind landlord, but as a large and liberal employer of labour.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

(FROM "VANITY FAIR.")

After a dissipated week on the Liffey shore I came away with a compound jumble of memories. A visit to the Queen's Theatre, where the villain of the play, with the corpses of five victims lying on the stage around him, was compelled by the gods to sing incontinently "The Wearing of the Green," accompanied by loud calls of delight from the gallery; an evening at the more refined Gaiety, where the waving of the Union Jack by the Major-General (in "The Pirates of Penzance") evoked a burst of hisses from the patriots up aloft; an afternoon in the Phœnix with polo and the Half-King; a visit to Sewell's while a sale was proceeding and aspiring sportsmen were anxiously feeling doubtful horses' legs and seeking information from seedy-looking loafers—recollections of all these crowded in my mind as I whirled away in an Irish express train at the rate of nearly ten miles an hour; but above all came one picture which made me laugh till my fellow-passengers made up their minds that I was a Land League official going abroad with the funds, or a tenant reading the Land Act for the first time.

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Life is altogether cheerful at Biarritz, which has both its summer and winter seasons, both of them extending so far into the autumn and the spring that there is scarcely any close time. At this time of the year Biarritz is occupied in great force by Spaniards and Russians, with a fair sprinkling of French, but there are very few English here just now; Lord Ailesbury's house on the Côte Basque being closed, and the Villa Nodaillac, of which the Abercorns are tenants every winter, being now occupied by its owner. There is a very strong muster of English at Biarritz during the winter, and among the most recent additions to the colony are Lord and Lady Wimborne, who were so pleased with the place when they came here in the spring that they have bought some land upon which they are building. Spaniards of all sorts and conditions rule the roast, and one hears more of that than of any other language at the casinos and on the plage. I use the plural of casino, for there are now two of these establishments at Biarritz, the former residence of the Imperial family having been purchased by a company and converted into a sort of hotel, restaurant, and gaming-place. The most notable of the Spaniards at Biarritz is the late Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, who holds quite a court at his hotel, and is overwhelmed with the attention of fair ladies whose husbands expect him to be in office again very soon.

The fifty calm individuals who watched a little child drowning in Kensington Gardens would be much beloved by certain farmers in the Orange Free State. A little Basuto child fell into deep water. A lot of Boer farmers saw the little thing struggling and drowning, and would not try to save it. These men said, "Let the thing be. It is only a Kaffir." Lady Florence Dixie failed to take this view of the situation. She considered the baby to be quite within the range of practical politics, so she plunged in and saved its life. The benighted mother was wild with gratitude. This showed her savage nature. The Boers were much surprised by the emphatic nature of the remarks which Lady Florence addressed to them when the child was safe.

One of the characters of Southsea is a crippled ex-man-of-war's man, who carries about a telescope, through which for a consideration he allows visitors to look. One of the latter remarked to him the other day, "I suppose that is a powerful glass of yours, eh?" He replied, "Well, Sir, it's not for me to boast; but if you were to turn it on to Osborne and Her Majesty happened to be taking a walk in her de-mes-ne"—he pronounced the word as if it had three syllables—"she would seem so close that your hand would go up to your hat quite natural."

Mr. Philip Currie, C.B., will accompany Lord Northampton's Garter Mission to Madrid in the capacity of Secretary.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The *Academy* says Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte will open the next session of the Philological Society with a paper lasting two evenings, on "The Simple Sounds of the Living Sclavonic Language compared with those of the Principal Neo-Latin and Germanic Tongues."

The friends of Principal Tulloch anticipate that he will be able to resume not only his clerical duties but the active editorship of *Fraser's Magazine* not later than January next.

The Rev. Prebendary Humphry, a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, has in the Press a "Commentary on the Revised Version of the New Testament."

A journal solely devoted to the interest of Post Office officials, entitled the *Post Office Gazette*, will make its appearance on October 1st.

The "Ballade of the Scottysshe Kynge," asserted to be the first-printed English ballad, is about to be reprinted in *fac-simile* by Mr. Elliot Stock, with a copious historical introduction and notes.

It is announced that "all prizes, honours, and degrees which the Royal University of Ireland can confer are open to female as well as to male students."

Dr. W. H. Russell is now engaged in writing an account of his recent visit to America in company with the Duke of Sutherland and others. The title he has chosen is "Hesperothen: Notes from the Western World."

Professor F. MaxMüller, who holds the seat of Comparative Philology, Monica Williams, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, and A.H. Sayce, Deputy Professor of Philology, appear among the names of Oxford professors who will be present at the approaching International Congress at Berlin.

The new work on recent naval administration which Sir Thomas Brassey has in the press will constitute a very complete survey of the whole subject. The first two volumes are devoted to English and foreign ships of war. Volume 3 will treat of naval and professional opinions on shipbuilding for the purposes of war; and volumes 4 and 5 will comprise speeches and papers on naval topics. The subject of the last volume will be the merchant service.

The Government of Crete has, remarks the *Athenæum*, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, offered a prize of 40,000 groschen for the best history of the island in modern Greek. To this sum the Governor-General, Iohann Photiadis Pacha, a man of high culture, offers to add 10,000 groschen.

The *Watchman* states that as the result of a memorial signed by Mr. Mundella, Mr. Forster, and more than 70 other Members of Parliament, a gift of £300 from the Royal Bounty has been conferred on Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," and now far advanced in years. The above sum, supplemented by donations from Mr. Mundella, Mr. Morley, Mr. Seely, and Mr. Cowen, has secured to Mr. Cooper an annuity for life of £100. Mr. Forster and Mr. Mundella are the trustees.

The death is announced of Dr. Porter, the author of "The History of Fylde." The deceased met with a sudden and melancholy death. Having left Fleetwood, in Lancashire, about a fortnight ago for Antwerp, he was drowned on the day after his arrival.

A correspondent sends a piece of folk-lore derived from a Swiss village which we do not recollect to have met with in any of the collections in this branch of literature. When any one is passing a barn where the threshers are at work, he may know how many persons are handling the flail by attending closely to the rhythm of the threshing. If two are employed, the flails seem to say, "Barthol, Barthol!" if three threshers are at work, the sound is "Bartholo, Bartholo!" if four, "Bartholoma, Bartholoma!" if five, "Bartholomaus, Bartholomaus!" This is the reason, we are gravely informed, why the Apostle Bartholomew obtained the honour of being the patron saint of threshers.—*Athenæum*.

Thomas Mather, pattern maker, Manchester, Alfred Sutton, engine fitter, Brighton, and W. H. Littleton, student, Bristol, have obtained Royal Exhibitions for three years and free admission to the course of instruction at the Normal School of Science and the Royal School of Mines.

The new docks at the North End, Liverpool, are to be lighted throughout by electricity by means of powerful lights, each of 6,000-candle power, suspended from the tops of lattice-work poles 80 feet high. Arrangements have been made for throwing the light on vessels engaged in loading and unloading. The work is being carried out under the direction of Mr. Killingworth Hedges, C.E.

The Rev. Dr. Hannington left England last week to reinforce the mission station at Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa. Dr. Laws, who is in charge of the mission, has just sent home news of the founding of a new station at Bandawe.

In an article on battery carbon, *Engineering* remarks that a useful method of preparing cheap carbon poles for voltaic batteries has been devised by M. Mauri. It consists in taking finely-powdered graphite mixed with an equal weight of sulphur free from carbonate, and heating the mixture in a crucible until all the sulphur is fused.

The report of the very serious illness of Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African traveller, which has reached England from Paris, may, it is thought, be founded in error, as a Liverpool merchant received a letter from him by the steamer *Senegal*, which arrived a few days since in the Mersey from the coast of Africa, in which no mention is made of his being ill.

The destruction has already been begun of one of the most picturesque portions of Lincoln's-inn. The chambers now being cleared away from the west end of the chapel were built about 250 years ago, and presented some fine specimens of old Jacobean brickwork. The mural tablets on the chapel staircase—including one in memory of Spencer Perceval, who at the time of his death by the hand of Bellingham (May 11, 1812) was treasurer of Lincoln's-inn—are now removed into the chapel.

An interesting photographic group was taken at Deal Castle during the recent visit of the Premier to the Earl and Countess of Sydney, by Mr. Berryman. There are six figures introduced, including the Earl and Countess of Sydney, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and Miss Alma Paget. The portraits are admirable, that of the Premier being particularly good, and the grouping is most artistic.

An interesting fact with regard to battle panoramas has come to light. They are not, as generally believed, a new invention. In 1818 a panorama of the battle of Waterloo, executed under the patronage of the Duke of Wellington and the Prince of Orange, was exhibited at Brussels, and was afterwards taken to Amsterdam and to Aix-la-Chapelle, on the occasion of the Congress, when it was visited by the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia. The inventor of the circular panoramas is said to have been Mr. Robert Fulton, who, in 1799, obtained from the French Government the exclusive privilege for ten years of exhibiting circular panoramas in France.

At the instance of the Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary in Russia, Tseng-Yung, a new map of Kuldja, restored to China by the treaty of February last, is being prepared. It is to be constructed partly by Russian geographers named for the purpose by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and will comprise all the details of the new frontier between Russia and China from the Russian frontier of Turkestan. A copy upon satin of azure colour, the favourite and festive hue of the Celestials, is to be despatched to the court at Pekin for presentation to the Emperor of China.

Mr. Alderman Samuelson has just purchased for the Corporation of Liverpool Mr. D. G. Rossetti's "Dante's Dream." The picture embodies the dream of Dante on the day of the death of Beatrice Portinari. The chamber of dreams is depicted through a mystic atmosphere. The treatment throughout is full of symbol, and everywhere a sensible effect, as of trance, is preserved. The picture is mainly distinguished by the qualities of its style, which are of the highest order. The colour is at once sombre and brilliant. It is rarely indeed that a corporate body exhibits so much art-feeling and art-enterprise as are displayed in the purchase of this work by the municipality of Liverpool. The picture will no doubt long remain a prominent attraction in the local permanent collection.—*Academy*.

The art of etching, which has long been neglected in Germany, now, says the *Academy*, shows signs of rising steadily in public favour in that country also. During the past summer a collection of works by English etchers has been favourably received in a Berlin gallery. The etching of Cologne Cathedral by B. Mansfield has received unanimous approval from art critics. And we now read in the German papers that special schools for etching have been founded at the historic centres of Russeldorf and Weimar. At the latter place Prof. Willem Linnig, from Belgium, is the leader of the movement, in which Prof. Hagen, Arndt, von Schennis, Baron von Gleichen-Russwurm, Brendel, and other well-known painters are taking a prominent part.

BURNING OF THE PARK THEATRE.

The Park Theatre at Camden-town was totally destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The theatre, which was originally known as "The Alexandra," and was erected some nine or ten years ago from designs by the late Mr. H. C. Robinson, who held the appointment of Architect to the Department of the Lord Chamberlain, was situated at the eastern end of Park-street, Camden-town. Its main entrances were on the northern side of Park-street, and it was surrounded on every side by shops and dwelling-houses, including the spacious building of the National Bank facing the north-eastern corner of Park-street, the frontage being a continuation of shops, except the entrances to the theatre at the western corner of Arlington-road, on to which the theatre with its gallery entrance abutted. On the north of the area in which the main building of the theatre was situated are the backs of the houses in Wellington-street, and on the east, between High-street and the theatre, is the extensive stabling of the London General Omnibus Company, containing a vast number of valuable horses, and approached by a gateway running from Park-street. The Park Theatre, of which Messrs. John and Richard Douglass are the present lessees, had been sub-let to a provincial company styling themselves the National Grand Opera Company, who on Saturday evening performed the opera of *La Sonnambula* and the old and well-known operetta *The Waterman*. These performances terminated about a quarter-past 11 o'clock, when it was supposed that the gas had been properly turned off, that the theatre was closed, and that all the *employés* had left the premises. A few minutes before 12 a constable who was on duty at the corner of Park-street and Arlington-road observed smoke issuing from the stage end of the building. He at once raised an alarm, and, in company with another constable, rushed into the stage entrance. To their astonishment they found a number of the actors and actresses, who had been engaged in the performance, packing up their dresses and properties in the lower part of the building. They had observed a smell of smoke, but were not aware that the place was on fire. The fire seems to have originated in the upper portion of the stage, probably in or near one of the dressing rooms. Scarcely had the discovery of the smoke been made when flames burst out. Endeavours were made by the police and the *employés* to rescue what property they could from the lower portion of the premises. Information was immediately conveyed to the Pratt-street station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and Superintendent Fisher and his staff were speedily on the spot with their engine, and there was a plentiful supply of water turned on from the mains of the New River Company. Before, however, the engine could be got to work the flames shot up through the roof high into the air, and with such rapidity did the fire extend that by a few minutes after 12 the entire building was enveloped in brilliant flames, which not only illuminated the entire neighbourhood, but were seen for miles and attracted a great number of spectators. The police speedily arrived and formed a cordon at the eastern and western ends of Park-street and the other approaches. In the course of half an hour 15 or 16 engines and eight or ten fire-escapes were on the spot. From the roofs of the adjoining houses water was thrown into the interior of the building. The inhabitants in the adjacent houses were much frightened, and a general attempt to remove goods, as well as stock-in-trade, was made. The *employés* of the London General Omnibus Company at an early moment succeeded in getting out the valuable stock of horses from the stables. The firemen directed their efforts to confining the fire within the building, and, in consequence of the substantial character of the outward walls and of the immense body of water thrown on the fire, by about 1 o'clock it was felt that this object had been attained, but it was not until between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning that it was finally got under, by which time the entire theatre was entirely gutted. Nothing remains of the building except here and there one of the iron pillars by which the balcony and dress circle, etc., had been supported, but which by the action of the fire have become bent and twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes. The theatre was to have opened on Monday night with a new comedietta by Mr. Herbert Gough, called *Marriage Bells*, and Mr. James Willing's drama of *Delilah*.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—King Kalakaua attended on Saturday a grand conclave of the Scottish members of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh. His Majesty there received the Star and Patent of Knight Grand Cross of the Order, and afterwards proceeded to the residence of Dr. Bishop for luncheon. Before leaving he conferred upon Mrs. Bishop, better known as Miss Bird, the authoress of "Six Months in the Hawaiian Archipelago," the literary Order of Kapiolana. In the afternoon the King proceeded to Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk, the seat of Sir Thomas Hesketh.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.—The movement in favour of the Irish trade and manufactures, a *Times'* correspondent says, has attained extraordinary proportions within a very short time. All parties have come forward to take part in it, and the unprecedented fact of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Land League, representing the authority which administers and the authority which defies the law, co-operating in the cause has imparted new interest and a more powerful

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THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The gravity of the situation in Egypt is not decreasing. According to the latest news, concession to mutiny is bearing its usual fruit. The demands of the insubordinate chiefs are being pressed more peremptorily; and while on Saturday last they consented to refer two of their three points to the Porte, they now, we are told, insist upon the immediate acceptance of all of them. Wild boasts of Arab support are being freely made, and the Colonels threaten to let in the Bedouin flood upon the dominions of the Khedive. What is a still stronger sign of the seriousness of the position is the fact that Mr. Colvin, the English Controller, has refused to interfere further, and that M. Sinkiewitz, and Mr. Cookson, the lieutenant of our Consul-General, Mr. Malet, are confining themselves to the maintenance of order. The most striking feature of the situation is the suddenness with which it has come about; for it was not one party, but every party that was taken by surprise. It remains to be considered in what manner the effects of the military insurrection can best be done away with. The Egyptian army is not in itself very formidable. Its recent record, though allowance must be made for the incompetence of its commanders, is the reverse of heroic; for, in the Russo-Turkish war, the Egyptian contingent saw little or no fighting, and against its Abyssinian enemies its prowess has not been conspicuous. It may, then, be assumed that, even if force had to be actually used, the amount required would not be very great. When the question is asked where the force is to come from, no answer, as we admitted yesterday, can be given to which exception cannot be taken; but, at the same time, the alternatives are such that it is difficult to see how there can really be any hesitation. We may take it for granted that the remaining European Powers would continue the part which they have taken till now, and leave the European direction of affairs in the hands of England and France. But while the present understanding prevails—an understanding which it might have been well never to have arrived at, but which we must now loyally observe—it is clear that neither country can interfere separately. Nor is the alternative of a joint armed interference one that finds any increasing favour in this country. It would be affectation to deny that the proceedings of France in Tunis, with their attendant revelations of the designs of French politicians, have made it impossible for us, not only to deal with Egypt in 1881 as Syria was dealt with in 1860, but to protect our joint interests by a concerted expedition. We willingly acknowledge the courteous language towards England with which the leading French journals have, so far, met the crisis; nothing could be better, for example, than the appeal which the *République Française* makes to its readers to reject the "unjust and maladroit insinuations" which some have put forward with regard to our action at Cairo. But, though the notion of our having contrived the revolt as a blow to French influence is foolish and ridiculous, it cannot be denied that the union of the two Powers would hardly stand the strain of a joint military invasion of the Valley of the Nile. Another solution must be looked for. If it is too late to hope for a natural solution, or for a collapse of the insurrection without external pressure, we must get the pressure applied, but not by French or English troops. The suzerainty of the Sultan supplies the obvious instrument, as it supplied the instrument for the deposition of Ismail.—*Times*.

The *Standard* observes:—It is said that France is averse from invoking the authority of the Sultan in Egypt, and to the employment of Turkish troops for the restoration of order and authority. For that matter so are the people of England, who do not desire to see Egypt placed once more under the thumb of the Pachas at Stamboul. But if the English Cabinet should think it best to recommend an appeal to the Sultan's authority, it will devolve upon M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire to state the reasons that induce him to regard the proposal with reluctance, and to suggest some alternative method for reaching an end that is indispensable. If he should hint that France is ready to restore civil authority, our answer will perforce be that we strongly object to such a proceeding. Should he propose that England and France should jointly perform what is needed, we should again have to reply that there are the most cogent objections to that project also. It is hardly likely that he will propose that England should undertake the military responsibility, and that alternative may therefore equally be dismissed. Thus, by a process of exhaustion, we arrive at the one only course which, under the circumstances, seems to be acceptable. No doubt there will be, as we have said, some persons decidedly opposed to any fresh manifestation of the authority of Turkey. But we have to deal with a practical question of politics, pressing for a practical answer. What we want is to see civil authority restored, and military insolence chastised, in Egypt, without France and England becoming entangled in fresh and further responsibilities. If this prudent path is not followed, it is impossible to conjecture what dangers are ahead of us.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Under the joint arrangements introduced by the English and French control, Egypt ceased to be a country whose misgovernment and misery invited intervention, and became a peaceable and well-ordered State. The cultivators of the soil were relieved from harsh and arbitrary exactions, forced labour ceased, and the military conscription lost all its oppressiveness; capital poured into the country from the great European money markets, and has been gradually but most beneficially distributed over the whole valley of the Nile; industrial enterprises were started in all directions, and reproductive works developed the country's vast natural resources; justice was fairly administered, and education was extended. Under a liberal fiscal system the country was producing more yearly, and was also consuming more; while, to crown all, slavery and the slave trade were by degrees being put down. Only one institution was left untouched and unreformed, and that was the army. It is a pity that when Ismail Pasha was deposed the disbandment of half the army was not also carried out, and that the entire force was left to vegetate in worse than merely useless indolence. Had these soldiers been sent to fight the Abyssinians or had they been relegated to the labour of the fields, they would equally have been kept out of mischief; but neither course was taken, and the men soon found out both their own strength and the amiable weakness of their ruler. The danger is now unmasked, and the one point placed beyond dispute is that the advances in prosperity and happiness made by Egypt must be placed beyond risk by the removal, once for all, of this remaining defect in the political system. Egypt wants good heads and active hands for the work of peace; she does not want soldiers who are useless when unemployed, and whose only idea of activity is to advance pretensions which constitute them a public nuisance and danger.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

President Garfield has again suffered from a serious relapse, though we are glad to announce that the latest telegrams are of a somewhat hopeful character. For a few days after his removal to the seaside the bulletins were reassuring; but there is now cause to fear that the change has not produced quite the benefit which was hoped for and expected. On Monday, it was officially stated that inflammation of the lungs had set in, and, although the medical attendants reported that the general symptoms had improved, the complication is a grave one, especially in the case of a patient who is already weakened by long-continued suffering. It is impossible to conceal the fact that the President has reached a most critical point in his illness, and that unless an immediate and marked change for the better takes place, the worst must be anticipated. Suffering at all times calls for deep commiseration, but in this case it is not merely the sufferer himself and his devoted wife who demand our sympathy, but the whole American nation. Mr. Garfield's continued disability paralyses the political, and, consequently, the commercial, activity of the country. The miserable criminal who has caused all this trouble has probably found by this time that the position of political martyr to which he aspired is not so comfortable as he had imagined. Instead of Mr. Arthur coming down in state as President to release him from prison, which is what he seems to have anticipated, he is the object of the just execration of all good citizens. Some, indeed, carry their resentment a little too far, and the action of Sergeant Mason, who, while relieving guard, fired at the prisoner through the window of his cell, is by no means justifiable. Nor are the motives of the various secret societies which are said to have been formed for the purpose of lynching Guiteau, should he ever come out of prison, be commended. It is, however, not the assassin, but the victim, who absorbs the public attention, and we can only join in the hope that the favourable change in his condition reported by Mr. Secretary Blaine may be the beginning of uninterrupted convalescence.—*Standard*.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

It is gratifying, the *Telegraph* thinks, to find an Irish movement in which all unite, from the representatives of the Queen to the Land League. His Excellency Earl Cowper has given a donation of £500 to the guarantee fund of the proposed exhibition of Irish manufactures in Dublin next year, and Mr. Parnell has proposed that his society should contribute an equal amount:—

Meanwhile the Irish papers are full of the project, and assertions are made that the island has all the elements of manufacturing prosperity if the people would only resolve to consume by preference Irish-made goods. The proposed show will certainly be interesting as proving the extent to which home manufactures have survived the fierce competition of English houses, but there is nothing new in the patriotic attempt which aims at leading Irishmen to stimulate native industries. The desire to support, retain, or revive various branches of Irish trade has been for generations more general in Ireland than any other public sentiment. In this feeling the Orangeman has been as patriotic as the Roman Catholic, and even English Viceroys have done all they could to set the fashion in favour of Irish stuffs. The serious difficulties in the way of the new movement are recognised even by Home Rulers. Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, M.P., in a letter to the Mayor of Limerick, wishes it success, but warns the promoters not to rely on "voluntary pledges to consume none but Irish manufactures;" such promises, he says, are of "transient strength," and can "never found commerce on a sure basis." "What we want," he adds, "is a willingness on the part of our capitalists to embark in trade, enlightenment as to our national capacities and incapacities in particular industries, and an intelligent and teachable working class, resembling in sobriety, thrift, and moderation of expenditure the French rather than the English workman." But will capitalists show the "willingness" Mr. O'Shaughnessy desires in face of outrages which no Irish leader has the courage to condemn? As to the "intelligent and teachable" working class, they are quick enough to take up hints from platform orators, and have been taught abundant lessons in "Boycotting" and midnight raids; but these qualifications are as irrelevant in the eyes of a factory owner as the "great powers of denunciation combined with the wildest humour" which an Irish candidate once put forth as the basis of his claim to a small post in the Civil Service.

FARMING EMERGENCIES.

The present harvest-time has been one in which farmers may, in some districts at least, have learnt a lesson likely to be very useful to them in the future. It has been one in which a skilful organisation of labour has here and there effected immense saving of crops, whereas in other places the corn has lain rotting in the fields, although by the exercise of more prudence and energy much might have been rescued from the pitiless rain:—

Never, probably, in the history of agriculture was there a year in which the alternations of fair and fine weather demanded such vigilance and promptitude of action on the part of the corn-grower, and never has success depended more entirely upon what may be called strategical skill in the marshalling of labourers at the right moment. Time after time, when the prospects of the harvest looked desperate, has come a bout of really fine weather lasting some two or three days and nights, and the desponding agriculturist has taken heart again, and thought once more of harnessing his horses to the carrying waggons. In those cases where the thought has been quickly followed by action, whole fields have been safely carried and securely covered-in with thatching or lodged under shelter of some kind. Occasionally the needful work has gone on late in the evening or night, and the cultivator has made hay or gathered in wheat and oats, as the case may be, not only while the sun shone, but under the friendly light of the harvest moon. But in too many instances the golden moment has been wasted. A continuance of fine weather has been too rashly counted upon, and the storms renewing their vigour, have spoiled the sheaves which, a few hours before, might have been garnered in. It is only fair to the farmer to say that in many of these cases he has been unable to act upon his own judgment. He has seen the weather-glass falling, and feared a fresh downpour on the morrow, and yet has been helpless, owing to the impossibility of getting labourers to act. Almost the only cases where a farmer can struggle with any activity against an adverse season are those in which he is lucky enough to have a good large family of able-bodied sons ready to back him up with all their force.—*Globe*.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

The Portuguese Ambassador and suite arrived at Dover on Monday morning. His Excellency and suite left for London by mail express.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., arrived in London from the Continent on Monday night, and will, it is expected, leave for Ireland in a few days.

The steam yacht *Galatea*, having on board the President of the Board of Trade, left Menai Straits for Holyhead on Monday.

Messrs. Parnell and Healey arrived at Bangor on Monday, by the noon train from Holyhead. They were accompanied by two priests, and drove to Penrhyn Hotel, where Mr. Dillon and Mr. Egan are staying. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healey left in the afternoon for Dublin.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

We understand that the remains of Mr. Adam, late Governor of Madras, will probably be interred in India.

The Committee of the Templar Mission, in concert with the Anti-Slavery Society, have arranged to give a public breakfast on Thursday next, in honour of the coloured Bishops and other distinguished representatives of the African Methodist Churches in the United States who are now in attendance at the Methodist Œcumenical Conference. The object of the promoters of the breakfast is to make a demonstration in favour of the principle of social equality as between the white and the coloured races.

BARBARITIES ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The African Steamship Company's steamer *Mayumba* has arrived at Liverpool, with mails and passengers from the West Coast of Africa, and brings information of several serious outrages on the Coast:—

The most serious information came from Lagos, where reports had been received of a raid which the King of Dahomey's army had made on the towns to the north-west of Abeokuta, several of which were totally destroyed, amongst them being Igana and Okefo. The population of these places numbered, it is said, many thousand persons, and those who were unable to make good their escape were taken prisoners to the King's capital, Abhomy, to serve as slaves or be offered up as sacrifices. It appears that this is one of the King's annual raids, and that his sacrifices, in which many hundred persons are killed, also take place every year. The King's principal warriors are stated to be women, and the Amazonian army is said to inspire more dread into the ranks of the enemy than his other followers. The King sent messengers to the neighbouring country of Abeokuta of his "success" in his recent raid; and it is said that the important town of Iseyin would be the object of the next year's raid. There are, it is stated, many persons belonging to Imeko, which was destroyed by the King in 1879, and fears were entertained that these would be the victims of the King's next sacrifice. On the 5th of August messengers arrived at Lagos from Leke, and petitioned the Governor to use his influence in preventing the war between the Ijos and Epes and the people of Itebu. The first-named tribe acted as "middlemen" between the other two in the transmission of produce through their country, but recently the two latter obtained free access through the Ijos territory, hence the dispute. Information was also received of the escape of seven slaves, four men and three women, from the Jebu country. They fled to Abeokuta, but were pursued, caught, and taken to Alane, the men being manacled with double chains, and were in a gang. They were handed over to their masters' servants by a court held in the street. The men refused to return, preferring death to the further endurance of bondage. One of the captives in his desperation broke the chain which bound his right arm to his neck. He possessed himself afterwards of a bottle and a stout stick, with which he kept his assailants at bay. He further succeeded in freeing his comrades, and the desperate manner in which the four fought for their liberty caused their assailants to retire. The four men then threatened to fly to the interior and obstruct the passage of all people through the Jebu roads unless their wives were released to them, which was eventually done. The weapons the four fugitives used were large bottles filled with sand. Yellow fever was reported to be still prevalent on the river Senegal. The mortality had up to latest reports been very heavy, and all vessels arriving from that river at the British ports on the coast were subjected to long quarantine.

THE FAIR-TRADE MOVEMENT.

A crowded meeting was held on Monday night, at the Corn Exchange, Coventry, on the subject of Foreign Tariffs. Mr. Alderman Dalton, J.P., presided. Mr. Sampson Lloyd, after expressing his pleasure at addressing a Coventry audience, asked what were the facts they had to look in the face in thus discussing the question of Foreign Tariffs. They had for 35 years tried the present system of one-sided Free Trade, it being said at the start that their good example would be followed by other nations. With the exception of slight import duties on wines and spirits, the goods of other nations were free of duty; but were the prophecies then made fulfilled? It had been said that every spindle in Manchester and every loom in Coventry would be busy, and the land would resound with the sound of industry. Had the prophecy been fulfilled? (Cries of "No" and "Yes.") If it had been fulfilled, how was it that there were between seven and ten thousand void houses in Birmingham at that moment? (Applause.) If it had been fulfilled he asked how it was that industrious artisans who before earned thirty shillings a week, now earned only fifteen? (Applause.) He could say that was the case with Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) Although he did not blame the people who prophesied such good things, seeing how they had tried the experiment for thirty-five years, he thought they were not bound to go on endeavouring to prove that which could not be proved (applause). For a time, while England possessed the best machinery in the world, prosperity remained with us. Whilst France and Germany were desolated by war we did the chief manufacturing trade. But ever since 1873 England had been going back. Never a mill failed in Blackburn or Manchester but a foreigner came upon the scene and bought up all the best machinery. Working men were not to be blamed that they went abroad and to America. Other countries obtained the best men and the best machinery to turn against England. (Applause). Referring to the silk industry during the three years 1872-74, he said only eight-and-a-half millions were imported, but during 1878-80 the imports of silk goods from a foreign protective country amounted to nearly thirty millions (shame). Could they wonder that trade was bad in Coventry? (No.) Woollen goods were in a similar position, and could they wonder that Bradford trade was slack? (Applause.) He asked what was free trade? He understood it to be not only freedom to purchase the produce of other men's labours, but freedom also to dispose of the produce of our own labour. We were free to buy everywhere, but where could we sell our own produce? With the exception of some half-civilised nations like Turkey, nowhere. The doors of nearly every civilised nation in Europe and America were closed against us. That was not fair trade. What was good for us in 1845 was not necessarily good for us now. The foreigner then had neither the machinery nor the command of skilled labour which now made his competition formidable. There was no restriction on the hours of labour in the factories of our competitors. While he personally was glad that there was a restriction in the hours of labour, he wished to point out the great difference there was in the conditions of the competitors when, with equally good machinery and skilled labour, the one could get 72 hours per week and the other was limited to 56 hours per week. We should not permit such a difference to exist between two towns of England, yet the shore of France was only twenty-two miles off. This was neither fair trade nor free trade. Either the trade of this country would be driven away or short hours must be given up. It was for the working men to say if they were prepared to see the system of hours doomed. He hoped to see the fertilising stream of our trade diverted from the land to our Colonies. In conclusion, he said that he had thrown himself into a Fair Trade movement because it was for the good of the country. He firmly believed that the policy they were enunciating was the right one. It was the cause of England, and if they stuck to and supported it in the end they would be victorious. (Loud cheers.) He then moved a resolution in accordance with the views of the Fair Trade League. Other speeches followed, and resolutions in favour of the principles of the League were carried.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A numerously attended meeting of the General Committee of the Farmers' Alliance was held at Clement's House, Clement's-inn-passage, on Monday, Mr. James Howard, M.P., in the chair. The following Resolutions were passed:—

"1. That, owing to the prolonged depression in agriculture, followed by another disastrous harvest, the introduction of remedial measures into Parliament is imperatively called for; and it is therefore resolved that a Land Bill for England and Scotland, or the outlines of such a Bill, should be at once prepared by a Special Committee of the Farmers' Alliance."

(A Committee was then appointed.)

"2. That a Conference of members of the Alliance shall be held during the first week in November, when the Bill prepared by the Committee shall be discussed; and that the Chairman in the meantime should ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation."

"3. The Committee, having carefully considered the present cry for 'Reciprocity' or 'Fair Trade,' desire to express the opinion that any concerted action between the farmers of the kingdom and those manufacturers who are seeking to revive Protection would be most unwise upon the part of the farmers. The Committee believe that if it were possible by united effort to reverse the national policy of Free Trade and to restore Protection, the first interest to be sacrificed would be that of agriculture; that if duties upon corn could be reimposed they would be repealed at the first moment of difficulty, and this whichever Party happened to be in power. The Committee cannot, therefore, but look upon the agitation for 'Fair Trade' as a delusion and a snare; a delusion because, whilst there is not the remotest chance of the nation listening to any proposal to tax its food, duties on farm produce, even if allowed, would not only be of no permanent benefit to the tenant farmer, but would prove injurious to his interests by raising the price of foreign corn, now so largely required for stock feeding; a snare because the proposal is an expedient for keeping up rents, and for staving off agricultural reforms, which are the only true remedies in the hands of Parliament for restoring prosperity to the farming interest."

"4. The Committee hereby express their sympathy with the farmers of Aberdeenshire in the efforts made to obtain a reduction of rents and a Land Bill for Scotland; and thank them for the spirited action they have taken at recent meetings. The Committee learn with pleasure that a branch of the Alliance is to be formed in Aberdeenshire."

THE AMERICAN ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

"Sindee" writes to the *Globe*, under date Sept 12:—The papers this morning all contain reports of an extraordinary meteorological, or rather atmospheric, phenomenon in parts of the United States. On one day during the past week, during great heat, the sun is said to have been totally obscured, though the sky was cloudless, the heavens assumed a dark red or coppery hue, the sun cast no shadow, birds went to roost, and a particular religious sect (the Millerites) thought that the Last Day had arrived, and prepared themselves accordingly. This phenomenon, however, though most unusual in a temperate climate, is well known and recognised in parts of Central Asia and Upper India. It is an electrical disturbance purely, and the conditions required to produce it are great heat, continued drought, and consequent aridity of air and earth, and cessation of the ordinary wind currents. All these conditions have been present of late in the States, and an electrical disturbance has been produced, most unusual in America, probably unknown in Europe, but, as I said before, well known in the dry, rainless zone of Central Asia. Let me describe such a storm, as it occurred at Hyderabad, in Sind, on the 17th of June, 1872. The usual strong south-westerly breeze from the sea had ceased for many days, and light, sickly airs from the east, intensely hot, prevailed instead, both night and day. The sun rose at 5 a.m., red as blood, the thermometer showing 89 deg. in the shade. As the sun rose higher, a dense haze, reddish in hue, came on. The gloom deepened, so that at 2 p.m. the air was darker than night. The temperature was then 107 deg. in the shade; a complete calm prevailed; birds went to roost; and artificial light was required in the houses. This state of electrical tension lasted for 40 minutes, when a dense, black, rolling cloud of dust and vapour approached from the north (the ocean lies south), driven by a furious wind. The air then cleared, a sharp fall of hail and rain followed, the thermometer fell to 82 deg., the night was cool and clear, and the usual sea breeze resumed next day. The cause of this remarkable storm is excessive electrical tension produced by abnormal heat and drought. The air is seen to be filled with particles of fine, impalpable dust, which repel each other. After the storm in question, my bed, which was out on the open flat roof of my house, was covered thickly with fine dust, which had fallen during the night, and which, being evidently the dust which had caused the darkness, had fallen by gravity, after the electrical tension was over. In the desert plains bordering the Bolan Pass called Kutschee, few hot seasons pass without the occurrence of one such storm. In Central Sind they are more rare. I have said enough, however, to show that, awful as such phenomena may be, they are caused entirely by natural laws, and should not therefore be allowed to work on the superstitious fears of our friends in the Far West.

The Court.—*Balmoral, Monday.*—Divine service was performed at the Castle yesterday morning in the presence of her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and the Royal Household, by the Rev. Donald Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains.

The "Lapwing" Collision Suit.—Letters from Hong Kong, received in Plymouth on Monday, give the judgment in the *Lapwing* collision suit, and further particulars of the suicide of Commander Scott. The owners of the *Hochung* steamship brought an action against Commander Scott, of the gunboat *Lapwing*, for damages sustained by the total loss of their vessel through collision with the gunboat. Commander Scott brought a cross petition to recover the cost of repairing damages sustained by the *Lapwing*. The Court held that the allegations of improper navigation on the part of the *Lapwing* were not proved, and that the charge that the gunboat failed to render the assistance she ought to have done to the crew of the sinking vessel was unfounded. With regard to the cross action on the part of Commander Scott the Court ruled that there was a conflict of testimony as to whether or not her steam light was hoisted at the time of the collision, and, under all the circumstances, both petitions would be dismissed, with no order as to costs beyond each party having to pay one-half of the assessor's fees. At the adjourned inquest on the body of Commander Scott, who was found dead in his cabin with a pistol shot through his head, just as the proceedings were drawing to a close, Commander McQuhae, of the *Foxhound*, stated that, in consequence of representations made to him, he had taken particular notice of Commander Scott, and had observed for some time that he was in a very worried and anxious state of mind. For a few days prior to his death the deceased seemed to have laboured under the idea that everyone was against him at the trial, and avoided his friends.—Staff Surgeon Wordsworth also gave evidence to the effect that the deceased officer had neglected his private affairs and seemed sadly depressed.—The Jury found that "Commander Scott died by his own hand when in a state of temporary insanity induced by intense nervous excitement caused by anxiety in connection with the trial of the *Hochung* and *Lapwing* collision suit."

Sudden Death in a Railway Carriage.—A startling case of sudden death occurred on Monday morning in the 10.30 a.m. train from Ipswich to Newmarket. Colonel Thomas James Williams Bulkeley, of the 10th Hussars, had been staying for a few days with Sir John Stanley Errington, of Great Clemham, near Saxmundham, and left that place early on Monday morning with his valet, George Frost, to go to Rotherham on a visit to Lord Fitzwilliam. All went well up to Ipswich, nothing unusual being observed in Colonel Bulkeley's manner, and at that station trains were changed, Colonel Bulkeley getting into a first-class compartment which was reserved for him. At Bury the valet intended to speak to his master as to changing the labels on the luggage, but abandoned his intention on learning from the guard that he was asleep. To all appearances this was the case, as Colonel Bulkeley was sitting up in one corner of the carriage, with his head leaning on his hand. At Kennett, nine miles further on, an effort was made to awaken the sleeper by the guard, the valet being with him. It was then the former found that the Colonel was dead. Telegraphic instructions were forwarded to the next station, Newmarket, and thither the train proceeded, no medical aid being readily obtainable at Kennett. Dr. Mead was fortunately on the platform at Newmarket, and the body was taken to the Rous Memorial Hospital. Though it was still warm, life, it was stated, had been extinct half an hour. An inquest will be held. The deceased was born in 1840, and was unmarried. His relatives have been telegraphed to. There had been no previous appearance of illness.

The Case of Mabel Wilberforce.—Before the trial of prisoners was commenced at the Central Criminal Court on Monday, Mabel Wilberforce (described in the calendar as being 27 years of age), who stands committed for perjury committed in an action recently tried in the Queen's Bench division, was, at her own request, placed in the dock in order that she might make an application to the judge. The prisoner, who appeared to have suffered considerably from her confinement in gaol, addressing the Recorder said: "I find, my lord, it will be impossible for me to carry on my defence without obtaining documents which are amongst my personal effects. The application I have to make to you is that I may be allowed to go out of custody to get them."—The Recorder: I was told what your application would be before you were brought up, but I have no power to grant it. You are in custody on a charge of perjury, which must be investigated and disposed of before it is possible for you to go out of custody, except you obtain the two sureties the magistrates ordered you to find, who would be responsible for your surrender. I have no power over your discharge, but one of the judges will be here on Wednesday, and you can make your application to him.—Prisoner: But, my lord, I am under bail already.—The Recorder: Yes, and you are in custody because you have not found it.—Mr. Poland: In this case I appear, with Mr. Montagu Williams, on behalf of the Public Prosecutor. The question of bail, I may tell your lordship, was left entirely to the magistrate who committed the prisoner, and he fixed the amount of the prisoner's recognisances and of the sureties. Under those circumstances, it is impossible for me to interfere.—Prisoner: May I go out in the custody of an officer?—The Recorder: I have no power to allow you to do that. All the power I have is to discharge the bail.—Mr. Montagu Williams: If the prisoner will say where the papers necessary for her defence are somebody of course shall be sent from the Treasury for them. Every effort shall be made to find them.—Mr. Poland: Yes, if she will only say what she wants we shall be very glad to assist her in getting the papers.—The Recorder: That is a very reasonable proposition. (To the prisoner): You had better consent to it.—Prisoner was then removed.

The Harvest in Old Days.—"W. H." writes to *Land and Water*:—I should like to correct some statements that have appeared in print, which may mislead if not refuted. It is stated that under the old corn laws, in 1820, wheat was 67s. 10d. per quarter, and "the average cost for last year only amounted to 44s. 4d., or a fall of more than £1 per quarter." It seems to me that when the whole country is astir (trade manufacturers and agriculturists are all bewildered and wondering what is to happen next), that the matter should be fairly and honestly placed before the public, and that they should decide what is right and what is wrong. Had reference been made to 1835, under the same law, it would have shown that wheat was 39s. 4d. per quarter; in 1851 it was 38s. 6d., with a 5s. fixed duty from 1846; in 1854 with no duty, it was 72s. 5d.; in 1855, 74s. 8d.; in 1856, 69s. 2d.; so you will see that the highest averages are where no duty is paid. From 1830 to 1836 the price of wheat was 5s. 4d. per quarter less with £1 per quarter duty; again, from 1846 to 1852, with 5s. per quarter duty, it was 10s. 9d. per quarter less than from 1853 to 1859, when there was no duty; and further, from 1867 to 1880, the average price was 1s. per quarter higher than under "the highest protective duty." I think it should also have been shown that under the old system bacon was 4d., butter was 10d., beef and mutton (best joints) 7d., and Cheshire cheese 7d. per lb.; now for bacon we have to pay 1s. 2d. and 1s. per lb., butter 1s. 6d. and 2s., beef and mutton 1s., and Cheshire cheese cannot be purchased at any price. We hear a great deal of the "blessings of Free Trade," but with these facts before us in what do they consist? Under the old system 12s. would purchase more necessaries than 20s. will now, and it is high time that the public opened their eyes, and wide. Many will say that it is owing to the increase of population, but they must bear in mind that from 1830 to 1852 the public were supplied with provisions at a very low price, and surely the population from that date has not increased so fast as to cause the price of provisions to double in the course of a few years.

"Lady Digby."—An event which has already been several times falsely reported seems really to have occurred at Damascus on the 12th of last month. On that day, according to a correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writing from Beyrout, "Lady Digby," the wife of Sheikh Medjrvel, died at the ripe age of seventy-five, beloved and respected by all who knew her. The lady in question was the wife of the late Lord Ellenborough, from whom she was divorced in 1830. After this event she resumed her maiden name of Digby, and for some years led an unsettled life on the Continent, in the course of which she was several times married. At fifty years old she contracted what is believed to have been her fifth marriage with Sheikh Medjrvel, and spent the last twenty-five years of her life with her husband's tribe, giving herself up to acts of charity, and winning the sincere affection of the people about her. The story of "Lady Digby" is another instance out of many of the ease with which English ladies occasionally adapt themselves to Oriental habits.—*St. James's Gazette*.

The Herring Fisheries.—The herring fishing practically closed at Peterhead on Saturday. The average for 728 boats is 133 crans, as against 247 crans for 608 boats last year, but year's catch is above the average of years prior to the last. Seventy thousand barrels have been exported, as compared with 119,000 last year. Of the barrels, full 27,000 have been shipped unbranded. Ninety thousand have up till now been branded. Prices—37s. for fulls, 27s. for spents. On Saturday a large fleet of boats engaged in the herring fishery arrived at Scarborough, heavily laden with remarkably fine herrings. Some boats were filled quite up to the bulwarks, having as many as 150,000 and 180,000 in each. Prices were well maintained, the best qualities realising 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 100.

Railway Unpunctuality.—The old grievances that have been rather tardy in making their appearance this autumn are beginning to crop up at last. The "domestic servants" have not yet arrived, but the "unpunctuality of railway trains" is in full swing, and affords opportunity for the usual number of indignant protests in the *Times* from persons who, having taken railway tickets, have not been landed at their destination at the hour specified in the companies' time-bills. That there is some ground for complaint on this score is no doubt true; and the inconvenience occasionally caused to travellers who are credulous enough to place implicit faith in the companies' promises must be very annoying. But it is most unlikely that any amount of letter-writing in the newspapers will put matters on a more satisfactory footing. At this period of the year the excursion trains interfere with the ordinary traffic to such an extent that absolute punctuality is impossible, except at the risk, and, indeed, it may almost be said, the certainty, of accidents. It is true that the companies might cease to run excursion trains, or might lay down additional rails to meet extra requirements; but either of these courses would seriously interfere with their dividends, and bring their shareholders about their ears with another autumnal grievance.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Fatal Gun Accident.—A shocking accident with firearms occurred on Saturday evening at Cardiff. A workman named John Gillott was on the East Moors shooting birds, in the company of John Leaver, a married man, and another. Gillott was standing on an embankment with his gun on his knee, when something, he says, knocked the trigger, and the gun was accidentally fired. Its contents, small shot, shattered Leaver's shoulder-blade, and penetrated a lung. The injured man was taken to the hospital ship unconscious, and the shots were extracted, but he died in about an hour and a half.

Death of Mr. Frederick Symonds.—Mr. Frederick Symonds, F.R.C.S., the well-known Oxford doctor, died on Sunday evening, after a long illness. He came of a medical family. His father, Mr. John Symonds, was a well-known practitioner in his day at Oxford, and his brother was the celebrated Dr. Symonds, of Clifton. He was born in 1813, educated at Christ's Hospital and at the University College, London. He began practice in Oxford in 1833, served the Radcliffe for more than 25 years as surgeon, and on his retirement in 1878 was made honorary surgeon. In 1869 he was elected coroner to the University, and made in the following year an hon. M.A., when he became a member of Magdalen College. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Geographical, Microscopical, and other societies.

Dreadful Outrage in Ireland.—A daring outrage was committed on Sunday night, near Kiskean, about nine miles from Kanturk, county Cork, on three brothers named Mahoney, carrying on a coopering business. As the young men were retiring to bed about twelve o'clock that night a knock was heard at the door, and loud voices demanding admission, adding that if the door was not opened immediately the house would be blown up with dynamite. Immediately on Eugene, one of the brothers, opening the door he saw about thirty persons ranged before the dwelling, and the muzzles of two guns presented towards his face. He caught hold of the weapons and raised them above his head to save himself from being shot, and was instantly, with his brothers, surrounded by the band, who plied the butt end of their muskets on the unfortunate men's heads and shoulders. The Mahoneys seized hold of some hatchets which they use in their business, and with these they endeavoured and succeeded for a time in keeping the enemy at bay until one of the brothers was shot through the arm and another one's arm was broken. They were then at the mercy of Captain Moonlight, who did not retire with his gang from the scene until he saw two of the young fellows on the ground apparently lifeless. The outrage has created much excitement in the neighbourhood. The young men's lives are in great danger.

Military Affray.—A serious quarrel arose on Monday between men of the 55th and 31st Regiments, both stationed at Dover. The occasion of the dispute was a discussion concerning the respective merits of two rival runners, one belonging to each regiment. Stones were thrown and pitchforks used. Two hundred persons were engaged in the fray. The men of the 31st were routed, as was also the guard who came to their assistance. They were compelled to barricade themselves in the citadel. No serious injury is reported.

Outrage in a Colliery.—An abominable attempt to blow up Usworth Colliery, near Sunderland, which is worked by Sir George Elliot, M.P., is reported to have been made. Owing to a pressure of gas in a part of the workings last week, the hewers were not allowed to work for some time. On their returning to the place it was found that a box of matches had been so placed upon one of the trolley lines that it had been fired by a truck passing over it. Fortunately, however, the succeeding wheels had extinguished the flames almost immediately, and had prevented any mishap. Upwards of 1,000 men and boys were engaged at the colliery. A reward has been offered by the manager of the pit, but without securing any clue to the perpetrator of the outrage.

Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14—15, 1881.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and England are about to be renewed. Some progress of an informal kind must already have been made with them, since France, it is stated, will now concede the point as to the prolongation of the existing treaty, a thing she professed herself unable to do as long as there was any doubt whether a final agreement would be arrived at. Our Commissioners will proceed to Paris on Saturday, to resume the discussions which were broken off some weeks since by the refusal of the French Government to allow the necessary time for them. We shall look with interest for the result. The consent of our Government to renew the negotiations can have been given only on the understanding that France is prepared to make very considerable concessions in the direction of free commercial intercourse. If this is so, a very short discussion will be enough. If it is not so, it would have been better to have declined altogether to discuss terms which can come to nothing in the end. The English Government has more than once declared that it will be no party to the conclusion of a new treaty which is not at least as good as the present treaty. The nation, we are sure, will hold the Government to its promise in this matter. Englishmen have no great wish for a commercial treaty with France or with any other country. It is as a concession to French weakness that they consent to entertain the idea at all. It is the policy of France to trade only on terms. A foreign nation which deprives itself of the benefit it might obtain from the admission of French goods is punished by retaliatory measures from which France is the chief sufferer. For this state of things a treaty is the natural cure. It is arranged, of course, on the give and take principle, after a due amount of higgling over details. But this implies a view of trade which is not the English view, and which is entirely opposed to the English view. It will be a grave mistake on the part of our Commissioners if they consent to restrict our liberty. The utmost we ought to yield is that France shall be no worse treated than any other country, and that if we impose duties on French silks or wines or whatever else, it shall be as part of a general tariff not specially directed against France. This we should do in any case, whether we promised to do it or not, so that we can safely promise it if France is anxious that we should. We know the exact, methodical way in which Frenchmen love to go to work, the logical accuracy they aim at; the artificial order they are ever seeking to introduce. The notion that trade will create trade, and that if imports are received exports must be sent out to pay for them, is not one which the French mind readily admits. It wishes to trace the process in detail, and to obtain security that it shall be carried out. Nor, besides this, can we doubt that genuine and avowed protection is still strong in France. M. Gambetta has declared himself on the other side, but Lille and Rouen are not likely to follow him. Free-trade ideas will gain ground nevertheless. M. Gambetta is a better exponent of the tendencies of things in France than the present Ministry is. If a treaty will give us the reality of free trade with a country which refuses as yet to consent to free trade on more open terms, we need not stickle over names. But a treaty of a less favourable kind would imply a surrender of principle without any sufficient practical advantage to compensate us for it. We make a surrender in any case. Our negotiators, if they bargain at all, can proceed only by pretending to fall in with views which they know to be absurd. If we cannot have the trade without the treaty, or the treaty without a preliminary fooling over terms, we must e'en fool with the rest, but we must have something in return worth the price we are thus paying for it. The treaty of 1860 is really no precedent whatever for the treaty now under discussion. In 1860 both sides were agreed as to the objects they were driving at. But Republican France owns no superior power capable of imposing his will upon her and doing good to her in her own despite. If she accepts free trade it will be because she wishes for it herself, not because it is forced upon her in opposition to her wishes. A treaty in 1860 served well enough to throw dust in the French people's eyes, and to conceal from them the reality of what was done for them. If it serves the same use now it will be because France wishes to be deluded. She ought at least to understand clearly what the English view is, and to be assured that if she gains anything by concluding a treaty she will gain only what it rests with herself to obtain or to refuse. We have thrown our ports open, and France can do the same as soon as she likes and as far as she likes. We can give her no price for doing it, and there would probably be no great harm done in the end if we were to refuse to pretend to give her one.—*Times.*

RETALIATION AND RECIPROCITY.

Against "Retaliation" as a national policy to compel "Reciprocity" the one practical and decisive argument is that we could not dare to apply it all round. The greatest State ruled by Protectionists at the present day is the American Republic, yet no Englishman in his senses would propose that because it fights us with an onerous, and in some cases a prohibitive, tariff we should in revenge tax its cotton and its corn until it repealed its import duties. We should thus simply double the price of the loaf of bread in English homes and desolate Lancashire with a cotton dearth worse than any brought about by a speculative "ring." Nor can we forget the homely maxim that Retaliation is "a game at which two can play." Were we to proclaim a war of tariffs against the United States, they are quite capable of pushing their Protectionist ideas to extremity. They have long established textile factories of their own, and if we levied an import duty on American cotton they might retaliate by an absolute prohibition of English yarns and of all English cotton goods. No doubt the fiscal war thus foreshadowed would inflict enormous losses on American agriculture, yet it would strike a still deadlier blow at what is a much more profitable business—English manufacturing enterprise. Still the really absurd notion is that we require Protection. English trade is just now under a cloud, but the wonder is that the situation is not worse when we remember the sunless seasons which the farmers have passed through and the fact that for six years there has been only one English harvest above the average. We have no doubt since 1872 exported less in value of our own produce year by year, but the decline is greatly due to the fact that the reckless system of loans to foreign States has been first curtailed and finally extinguished. For the five or six years before 1872 we simply lent money to foreigners who bought our goods with the cash, and have never repaid the three hundred millions we advanced. It was no wonder that trade was brisk when we supplied our customers with plenty of cash. As to the "balance of trade against us"—it is one of the delusions of antiquated economists and simply means an excess of imports, which is a characteristic of the most progressive States who owe little and are owed much. In 1876 the excess imports of France were only sixteen and a-half millions; last year they amounted to eighty millions—yet in the meantime French commerce and industry had made giant strides. As regards England, many facts and figures are left out of the Board of Trade returns. We find nothing there of our export of ships: the profits of our shipowners as regards the carrying trade of the world are not stated, and the incomes derived from investments abroad are omitted. Another source is the fact that the value of imports is given at the beginning of a commercial transaction, while the value of exports is stated at the end when many profits have enhanced the price. The fact was put in a striking way by Mr. J. K. Cross in his recent speech. "One thousand pounds," he said, "will buy two thousand tons of coal, free on board at Cardiff; the freight of this coal to San Francisco will be one thousand five hundred pounds; the amount realised for it in San Francisco will be two thousand five hundred pounds, which sum invested in wheat will purchase two thousand quarters. The conveyance of this wheat to Liverpool will cost one thousand five hundred pounds, and it will require to be sold at four thousand pounds in Liverpool to cover cost and expenses. In the import tables there will be an entry of four thousand pounds wheat; in the export tables will be an entry of one thousand pounds coal; the one exchanges for the other. Is any one poorer for this transaction?" The illustration may convince those who shudder at excess of imports of the truth of the old witticism, "Nothing is so deceptive as facts—except figures." Our condition is not half as black as it is painted by despondent economists, and if Mr. Chamberlain can negotiate a treaty as good as the Convention of 1860 we may safely trust to the energy and skill of Englishmen against the world.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE TRADE IN HUMAN BONES.

Civilisation is unquestionably advancing by leaps and bounds. One of the peculiar characteristics of savage and semi-savage peoples is the reverence with which they regard the remains of their dead—except, of course, when they eat them. It is one of those instincts which seems to survive even when other primitive ideas have been abandoned or superseded. Of course it was a mistake:—

Shakespeare saw clearly enough that the destiny of the dead Alexander was to descend to some homely sphere of usefulness, such as stopping a bunghole, and the sooner this is done the less is the economy of Nature interfered with. Those, therefore, who, now and again, write to the papers about the shameful neglect of the graves of the men who fell in the Crimea, seek to excite a sentiment that should be obsolete. Better recommend the chartering of a small ship to collect the bones and deliver them to some respectable firm of manure makers in Bristol, who might in some way utilise them for the benefit of our distressed agriculture. Such reflections are suggested by the story—which should not be received without considerable caution—that bones from the battlefields about Plevna are already being received at Bristol to be used to fertilise our English acres. The shipment is said to have been made at Rodosta and Constantinople, and people profess to know that they are those of the "noble defenders of Plevna," though the assailants of that fortress suffered far more severely than the defenders, and their remains should be far more plentiful. We need not repeat the charnel house details which accompany these statements. It is enough to be assured that after a rest of no more than five years these bones are again required for active service. We venture to say at once that the interval is not long enough, and the disturbance decidedly premature. Only a few years ago these bones condemned to be manure were toiling and aching on behalf of their country, and whether they were those of unspeakable Turk or hardly less unspeakable Cossack, they ought to have been left longer in peace, even at the cost of valuable chemical ingredients. The time may come when sentimental considerations will be wholly banished, but as yet sentiment is a fact and should be taken account of.—*Evening Standard.*

Fertile of Resource.—Whatever may be thought of the Americans, it cannot be denied that they claim to be—"very 'cute." A story just told of General Grant may be taken as a fair instance in support of this assertion. Presented, when at Constantinople, by the Sultan with a couple of Arab horses, he was not a little chagrined to find next day that one of the animals had been spirited away by the palace stable attendants, and that a very wretched, lame, and unsound beast had been sent in its stead. The General was in a difficulty. He could not send a spavined, dismal creature to the United States, and yet to have left it behind would have been to offer an insult to the Caliph. An idea struck him; the animal in question happened to be black. So Grant sent for the high official who had passed the horses on to him, and, while expressing his enchantment at the beautiful Arabian steeds given him, hinted that he would unfortunately be unable to take the black one with him, as it so chanced that in America—an exceedingly superstitious country, and not at all enlightened, like Turkey—black horses were only used for funerals, and were regarded as the precursors of ill-luck. The official listened, and at once offered to change the horses, the result being that General Grant took away with him a couple of splendid chargers, and left the miserable black in the Sultan's stables.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FARMING IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

Throughout the whole of the northern counties of Scotland the estimates as to the probable yield of the harvest can never be made with any degree of accuracy until at least a month after those for England and the more southern portions of the United Kingdom. Thus, while the estimates for England were sent out by the various eminent authorities during the first week in August, those for Scotland, which are collected by the *Banffshire Journal* yearly since the incorporation with it of the *Northern Farmer*, are not sent out until the last week in that month or the first week in September. These have now been sent for this year to several hundred farmers, and their answers have been published, and we are, therefore, in a position to get a very capital picture of the crops and farming in the northern parts of the country.

Here, as in other parts of the United Kingdom, the crops of the year will not improve the condition of farmers, as did the very capital crops last year. Oats will be in the majority of cases decidedly below an average, and in the higher districts are very late and inferior in quality. Barley promises to be good in quantity but bad in quality, both colour and weight being on all hands declared to be unsatisfactory. And in both these crops the straw is below an average. The turnip crop is very bad, in many cases being below half a crop, and in very many others only that quantity. The hay crop has been light, and pasture grass, in most cases, is already exhausted, so that farmers are already driven to seek extraneous aid for the keep of their live stock, the turnips not being as yet ready for use. Potatoes are the only crop that are likely to be an average crop; these are generally favourably reported on both as to bulk and quantity. Thus, though the crops, as a whole, are below average, the very good harvest last year will make the case of agriculturists not so bad as those of their southern brethren. The crops are also much better than in the disastrous year of 1879.

In connexion with these harvest reports a large number of figures have been published, bearing on farming and prices, etc., which cannot fail to be of interest to large classes of the community. The first of these figures show how steady prices of grain are over a series of years, and also that during the past ten years the average prices for oats and barley are slightly higher than during the previous ten years. Thus, the fairs prices for oats in the years 1862-70 averaged for Banffshire, 21s. 5d. per quarter; and for the years 1871-80, 21s. 11d. During the former period barley averaged 31s. 9d. per quarter, and during the latter, 32s. The detailed figures show greater variation than this, but it is remarkable that two extended periods should show such a remarkable steadiness. But more important than this is the price of meat, for to the Aberdeenshire and northern farmer the grazing and feeding of cattle is his chief work. Thus, in the chief market of Aberdeenshire prices of best fat cattle per cwt. show that market values have increased during the past ten years. Thus, during the years 1861-70 the average price was £3 7s. 6d. per cwt., while for the years 1871-80 it had increased to £3 19s. 4d. per cwt., or 12s. more than during the previous nine years. So far as this year has gone prices have varied from £3 8s. to £3 15s. per cwt., and the average is £3 10s. The highest price made during the whole 19 years was £4 10s. per cwt., and this prevailed as the top price during 11 consecutive weeks in 1873. These figures by themselves would go to show that farmers who had taken their farms on lease previous to 1870 could not have done badly. But figures go to show that outgoing expenses have also had a proportionate rise. The first item in which this is observed is that of labour, and this is shown in a table giving the prices paid for labour during the summer half-year on an arable farm of 280 acres. During the years 1862-71 the average price was £73 6s. 6d. per year, and during the succeeding ten years (1872-81) this had increased to £100 3s. The winter wages were somewhat lower, but the figures show conclusively that the difference in wages during the past ten years is no less than £50 a year for the regular servants on a farm of this acreage. And between 1866 and 1876 the difference in wages paid was £80 on the year. And the figures on a smaller arable farm of 180 acres shows that the whole year's wages paid to labourers amounted, in 1862, to £146, and in 1880 to £197, or an increase in 19 years of no less than £51. On this farm the other expenses also show an increase in very important items. Thus the average of tradesmen's accounts for the 10 years prior to 1871 was £15 6s. 8d., while the average of the nine years following was £31, or as nearly as possible double. These figures are chiefly those paid to blacksmiths and wrights and do not relate to new implements. Then, under the heading of miscellaneous payments in connexion with the farm during the 10 years following 1862, the lowest amount (£49 16s 11d.) was spent in 1862, and the highest (£88 4s. 5d.) in 1871, while the average for the entire period was £67 10s. During the following nine years (1871-80) the lowest payment was £67 5s. and the highest £108, and the average £80 2s. 6d., or an increase of about £13. Rents, too, must have increased, as the returns for the whole of Scotland show that income tax was assessed under Schedule B, in 1859-60, on £6,281,680, and in 1879-80 on £7,776,919, or an increase of 28¾ per cent. Thus it will be seen that, even with the best of prices and yield, the great increase in outgoing expenses is a serious item and one that requires consideration. But the whole figures show that, in spite of foreign competition, prices are not declining, and that it is in other directions that the greater evils are to be feared.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

The weather on Deeside has been wet, cold, and unsettled, and there is fresh snow on some of the hills. The Queen takes daily drives and walks, regardless of wind and rain. Her Majesty is going for three days to the Glassalt Shiel, as soon as there is a prospect of fine weather.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle from Keilder, and will remain there till the end of October, when they will probably go to Cannes for the winter for the benefit of the Duchess's health. The Duke and Duchess will entertain Lord and Lady Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and other personages of "light and leading" in Toryism next month after the Newcastle "demonstrations," during which the "stars" will be guests at Ravensworth Castle.

Mr. Savile's racing stud will be sold by Messrs. Tattersall, at Newmarket, on Wednesday week, before the races. It includes several two-year-olds of great promise, but their value is somewhat diminished by the circumstance that their owner's lamented death renders all their engagements void. The valuable breeding stud at Rufford Abbey will be sold at Doncaster on Wednesday, November 2 This includes the mares, foals, and stallions, of which the chief is Cremorne, for whom Mr. Savile twice refused French offers of 15,000gs.

A system of trade "boycotting" appears to obtain in Cork at present. Dr. Webster, a Protestant clergyman, is boycotted for having permitted his name to be associated with a building in connection with the Queen's College, in the construction of which wood-work of English manufacture has been used in preference to local carpentry. Canon Hegarty, a Roman Catholic divine, is subjected to the same process because he imported from Belgium some statuary for an altar-piece for one of the city churches, and thus evinced a want of appreciation of the merits of indigenous art.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* present at the Hanover manœuvres had an important telegram returned to him, the German Imperial Telegraph Department refusing to let it be forwarded, because it contained some expressions of doubt as to the popularity in Hanover of the Prussian rule. Such is Bismarckian liberty!

In the Western Highlands, at Ballachulish and on Loch Leven, the weather during the last fortnight has been magnificent—hot and bright, enabling both workers and idlers to be out all day. This is very different to the reports from Switzerland, where rain and snow seem to rule supreme. Still, people will go abroad.

I hear that Sir William Knollys will certainly resign his office as Black Rod before Parliament meets, the step being rendered necessary by his very infirm health. This is, perhaps, the most desirable permanent post in the gift of the Sovereign, and of course there will be a host of eligible candidates. Mr. Erskine, of Cardross, Lord Hertford's son-in-law, who already holds a subordinate place in the House of Lords; Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and Sir Dighton Probyn, the Prince of Wales's Controller, are the favourites; but probably Sir Henry Ponsonby would get the place, if he desired to exchange the weary and thankless work of a Sovereign's private secretary for an easy and well-paid berth. This office, up to a very recent date, was worth some £7,000 a year, there being then large receipts from fees; but a regular salary (£2,000, I think) is now the figure, besides an excellent house.

Mr. Gladstone is going to pay several visits in Scotland, but he has no intention of giving a series of addresses to his constituents. Scotch Liberals will do well to act upon the intimation made by Mr. Bright to the inhabitants of Bovey Tracey:—"My friends will best show their friendship by abstaining from demonstration of any kind;" for after such a long period of incessant labour and of endless trouble and anxiety, Mr. Gladstone needs rest and quiet, and his real friends will do their best to spare him either letters or addresses, which, however flattering and satisfactory, are, under present circumstances, unseasonable.

A number of the pupils at Beaumont, the Jesuit school near Windsor, have been staying at Ilfracombe for several weeks, accompanied by a *posse* of Fathers. Among them is the son of Don Carlos, and it was in order to visit the boy that the Spanish Pretender went down to Ilfracombe last week. He only stayed two days, one of which was occupied in a fishing excursion in the Channel. The party had intended to visit Lundy, but abandoned the project, the weather being unfavourable.

There have been an unprecedented number of tourists in Cornwall this autumn, and new hotels at Lizard and at Land's-End are about to be built. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the Cornish coast—both north and south—but the heat is intense during the four summer months, and there is a general absence of shade; moreover the hotels are then overcrowded, bustling, and uncomfortable. By far the best months for Cornwall are April and October, and between Boscastle or Tintagel, Lizard, and the Land's-End district a few weeks might be very pleasantly passed by anyone wanting fine air and scenery and perfect quiet. It is to be hoped that no more will be heard of a project for making things pleasant to tourists by easing (*i.e.* utterly spoiling) the path to the famous Logan rock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Wednesday.

The Queen yesterday morning drove with the Duchess of Connaught to Abergeldie, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with her Royal Highness and the Duchess of Edinburgh to the Glassalt Shiel. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went with the Prince of Wales to a deer drive in the woods of Birkhall. Prince Leopold walked out, attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke. Lord Carlingford left the Castle yesterday.

At the Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary of the Angels, Westmoreland-place, Bayswater, on Wednesday, was celebrated the marriage of Lord Camoys with Miss Carew, second daughter of Mr. Robert Russell Carew, of Carpenders Park, Watford. In consequence of the deep mourning in the bridegroom's family invitations were limited to the immediate relatives of both families, among whom were Julia, Countess of Jersey, and Mr. Brandling, Captain and Mrs. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carew, Colonel and Mrs. Sladen. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor, mother of the bridegroom, who has not recovered from the shock of her husband's death, was unable to be present. Lord Camoys arrived at the church, attended by the Hon. Henry Stonor, his brother, as best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin Duchesse, trimmed with point à l'Aiguille, the tablier and plastron being embroidered in pearl and silvered beads; and over a wreath of natural orange flowers wore a tulle veil, fastened by diamonds. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. She was attended by two bridesmaids—namely, the Hon. Julia Stonor, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Sladen, niece of the bride. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white mousseline de soie and lace over lilac slips, the bodices and sashes being of satin merveilleux, and fancy Tuscan hats, lined with lilac and ornamented with roses, and both carried bouquets of beautiful roses. Both ladies wore a brooch, the gift of Lord Camoys, with the bride and bridegroom's initials in diamonds and pearls, surmounted by a coronet of pearls. In the absence of the Hon. and Right Rev. Monsignor Stonor, who is abroad, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Stone, private chaplain to Lord Camoys. After breakfasting at Mr. and Mrs. Russell Carew's residence, at Lancaster Gate, Lord Camoys and bride paid a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, at her residence in South Audley-street, before starting for Bournemouth for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was composed of myrtle velvet, with jabot and revers of point d'Alençon, and fancy Tuscan bonnet, trimmed with myrtle velvet, and wreath of poppies under the brim.

The death is announced of General Lord Airey, at the residence of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Bart., The Grange, Leatherhead. The deceased general, who was 78 years of age, entered the army in March, 1821; became captain in October, 1825; major, 1834; lieutenant-colonel, 1838; and colonel in 1851. In 1854 he obtained the rank of major-general, and became full general in 1871. Lord Airey served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, first in command of a brigade and afterwards from the disembarkation in the Crimea as Quartermaster-General, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. From 1857 to 1865 he served as Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, in which year he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. In 1870 he came back to the Horse Guards as Adjutant-General, and discharged the duties of that office until the end of October, 1876, when he retired, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Airey, of Killingworth. He married in 1838 his cousin, the Hon. Harriett Mary Everard Talbot, eldest daughter of Lord Talbot of Malahide, by whom he has one surviving daughter. Lord Airey was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, of Killingworth, and was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in April, 1803. In his younger days he acted as aide-de-camp to the Governor of the Ionian Isles and to the Governor-General of North America, and at the time of the breaking out of the war with Russia he held the post of Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

The death is also announced of Viscount Bangor, at Brighton. The deceased Edward Ward, Viscount Bangor and Baron Bangor, of Castle Ward, county Down, in the peerage of Ireland, and an Irish representative peer, elected in 1854, was the eldest of the five sons of Edward Southwell, third viscount, by his wife, the Hon. Harriet Margaret Maxwell, second daughter of Henry, sixth Lord Farnham, and was born 23d of February, 1827. He succeeded to the title 1st of August, 1837. The late peer was unmarried, and was a Conservative in politics. By his death his elder brother, Captain Hon. Henry William Crosbie Ward, succeeds to the viscounty. The present peer was born 26th of July, 1828, and married, first, 6th of December, 1854, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry King, who died in August, 1869; and secondly, 8th of April, 1874, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Eccles, of Cronroe, county Wicklow. He was formerly in the 43d Foot, but retired from the army in 1855.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A Manchester correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—The decision of the spinners to close their mills for a week has been the chief topic of conversation on 'Change to-day, and the unanimity of the employers is regarded as a hopeful sign that the remedy, though a severe one, will be loyally applied. Already it is pointed out that the likelihood of a stoppage has begun to affect the Liverpool market in greatly diminishing the sale, and to-morrow there is every probability that the transactions on the Liverpool flags will be on a still more restricted scale. Since the meeting held here yesterday many more firms have sent in their acquiescence in the course adopted, and have stated their willingness to join in closing their mills for the period agreed upon. In fact, the remedy suggested is felt to be one applicable to the case. The figures read at the Manchester meeting hardly represented the opinion of the spinners fairly, and in order that there may be no misapprehension as to their real meaning, it may be as well to explain how they were made up. There is a Central Association of Cotton Spinners, which has its headquarters at Manchester, and of which spinners from all parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire are members. In addition to this there are in certain districts local associations affiliated to the Central, and acting in concert with the resolutions arrived at by the general body of representatives. But there are also important districts, such as Rochdale, Todmorden, New Mills, and others, which have no local association, and the spinners in the localities are in no way under the influence of the Central Association. At the meeting yesterday nearly all the District Associations had sent in their returns, and it was upon these that the decision to stop for six days was practically based. Since then, as already stated, however, a considerable number of individual firms have forwarded to Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary, expressions of their determination to fall in with the terms of the resolution, and to stop their mills for a week. The figures which were reported by the Secretary at the meeting were really of much greater significance than appeared on the surface. They dealt with spinners of all descriptions of cotton, including waste Egyptian, as well as those firms who only use American; but as it is American cotton alone which is affected by the operations of the Liverpool syndicate of speculators, it follows that only those firms which spin American cotton are directly interested in the question of stopping the mills. Taking these, therefore, into account by themselves, and adding the returns received subsequent to the meeting, it is estimated that fully seven-eighths of the firms in the district covered by the Association have already agreed to a stoppage for a week. Under these circumstances it is almost certain that the movement will become a success. There will, therefore, be a large number of mills standing idle in order to defeat the operations of those brokers who took advantage of the low rates in May last to purchase all the cotton which could be shipped from American ports to arrive in England in August and September. If this can be done, then, after the end of the present month things may be expected to resume their ordinary course. The struggle at the present is between the brokers and the spinners, and the strongest, of course, will succeed.

FIRE IN A WELSH COLLIERY.

A great fire broke out on Wednesday at Pentre Colliery, Ystrad, Glamorganshire. The neighbourhood of the pit is very populous, a large number of collieries adjoining. News of the disaster speedily spread, and brought to the vicinity immense numbers of colliers and women anxious to know the worst. The greatest excitement prevailed, and as a precautionary measure the county police at Pontypridd were sent for to keep the pit's mouth clear, and these were soon on the spot. The medical men of the locality also repaired to the pit. The conflagration broke out about half-past four o'clock this afternoon, and exaggerated rumours soon went abroad, some to the effect that as many as one thousand men were below at the time of the occurrence. It was reported that four hundred men were in the pit, but the rumour through the valley increased this to as many as one thousand. The output of the colliery, which belongs to Messrs. Cory, coal exporters, Cardiff, is considerable, there being a great demand from all parts of the world for the class of steam coal that is worked here. The Rhondda Valley coals are valued for their gaseous qualities, but the same fact tends to render them dangerous to a great extent, and disasters have from time to time occurred in the mines of the locality and on board ships laden with coal from the neighbourhood. The colliery has three shafts, which is one in excess of the requirements of the Act of Parliament, and the engine-room where the fire broke out is used for haulage. At one time it was rumoured that the engine was for the purpose of working the ventilating van, which would have made matters much more serious for those who were unfortunately in the interior of the pit. An explosion resulting in the loss of forty-four lives took place at the same pit ten years since. The latest intelligence to hand is that the whole of the men have been brought out alive, and that the fire is being got under. The pit is about 350 yards deep, and 4ft. and 6ft. seams are being worked. A correspondent who had an interview with one of the proprietors of the Pentre Colliery learned that the fire was attributed to the spontaneous combustion of the coal dust or the small coal in the goafings. The colliery was opened 13 years ago, and the seams, like all the steam coal of the district, are known to be fiery. The last of the three shafts was sunk several years ago, at the time of a previous explosion. The colliery is at present ventilated by a fan. The Davy lamp is used, and no blasting is permitted. The number of men employed is 500, and at the time at which the fire commenced about 400 were below.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL POLICY.

The *Cape Times* to hand by Wednesday's mail, in an article headed "England and her Colonies," says there is "an under-current of feeling prevailing in England, that enough has not been made of the colonies either for trade or emigration, and that if England is to retain her hold upon them she must handle them very gingerly at the present moment. Whilst, however, one set of thinkers would cement the union which they believe to be every year becoming 'more and more a sentimental one,' by the stronger ties of federation, although they admit that such a tie is not yet within the region of practical politics, another set would sever the bond and get rid of what they call the colonial incubus altogether. Of this latter class are the advanced Birmingham school of politicians, who have 'unfortunately acquired such undue preponderance in the councils of the country.' The policy of England in regard to her colonies, when not tinctured with mischievous interference as in the Transvaal, has generally been characterised by sublime indifference, and it is only when the results of that indifference affect, as they do now, English interests, that they give place to attentions which, if slightly overdone, may prove as mischievous as a policy of indifference. It is well known that emigration from England is increasing year by year, and during the last year the exodus has been so marked, that English politicians are beginning to ask themselves whether they cannot so direct the stream that, instead of weakening the Empire, it may become amongst one of her surest means of defence. In other words, they are beginning to ask in what way an Englishman who goes to France or America, benefits the State he leaves. They say, if it be true that an Englishman who goes to the Cape or New Zealand or Australia becomes still a customer to the extent of £8 10s. per head, while if he goes to America or France he is only worth as many shillings, it must be to our interest not only to keep a hold on the colonies hailing under our flag, but we must endeavour to prevent an Englishman going either to France or America, and direct his course to one or other of the parts of the globe where the inhabitants are still our best customers. It is here that England's colonial policy needs closely watching. There are few of the colonies so blind as to object to receive a portion of the surplus population of the mother country. The only fear is if England attempts to direct the exodus from her shores to either our own or those of any other colony, that her attentions, unless framed on some mutual basis, and with due regard to our needs, will become injurious instead of beneficial. The colonies have done nothing to show that they desire to cease to be chips of the old block. It is England's colonial policy that has given rise to even the faintest suspicion of such an opposite idea. If, however, that policy, besides the selfish one of still retaining the colonies as customers is dictated by the feeling that we have 'substantial identity of interest,' and that, like the bundle of sticks, England and her colonies will be strongest when united, there will be no danger of any breach occurring through any defection on the colonial side. We have already said that England's colonial policy is difficult of explanation. It is certainly not as unalterable as were the laws of the Medes. We can therefore only express the hope that, as it is admitted by the under-current of public opinion, and by the occasional out-spokenness even of Liberal officials, that England has not made as much of her colonies as it would be to her interest to do, that she will shape her policy in reference to them with a little more regard to the wishes of their people, and not as if they could not think for themselves, or were not in a position to back their opinions if they were called upon to do so. Then would England's colonial policy be more intelligible, less mischievous, and more likely to bring about the federation of an empire second to none which the world has ever seen."

THE ST. LEGER.

Splendid weather greeted the early visitors to Doncaster on Wednesday morning, and the long street leading from the centre of the town to the moor was crowded from an early hour and until the second race was over. Then the mob on the racecourse was seen to be quite up to average, and the sensational doing over the St. Leger in the different rings were provocative of more than one surprise, the overthrow of Exeter for the Queen's Plate, after Eastern Empress had achieved a good performance in the opening scramble, being followed by a most exciting dead heat for the Milton Stakes. Next came the driving back of Iroquois to 100 to 30 for the St. Leger, and finally the triumph of the most heavily-peppered favourite that ever won the Leger or any other great race. The cheering that greeted the victory was loud and long continued, and when the horse returned to weigh the Tykes cheered as loudly as they might have done if their vaunted Ishmael had proved the victor. Details:—

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs, and the third 100 sovs, out of the stakes. New St. Leger Course (about 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.) Two hundred and thirty-one subs.

Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois, by Leamington—Maggie B.B. (F. Archer) 1
Mr. F. Gretton's Geologist, by Sterling—Siluria (T. Cannon) 2
Mr. Perkins's Lucy Glitters, by Speculum—Bicycle (J. Snowden) 3
Mr. Crawfurd's St. Louis, by Hermit—Lady Audley 0

Also ran:—Mr. R. S. Evans's Falkirk, Lord Falmouth's Bal Gal, Mr. R. Jardine's Ishmael, Mr. R. Jardine's Privateer, M. Lefèvre's Eusèbe, Lord Rosebery's Voluptuary, M. Leopold de Rothschild's Josyan, Lord Bradford's Limestone, Lord Vivian's Fortissimo, Captain Patrick's Lord Chelmsford, Prince Soltykoff's Scobell.

Betting at Starting.—2 to 1 agst Iroquois, 5 to 1 St. Louis, 5 to 1 Ishmael, 11 to 1 Limestone, 11 to 1 Geologist, 100 to 8 Scobell, 100 to 6 Voluptuary, 20 to 1 Bal Gal, 40 to 1 Eusebe, 50 to 1 Josyan, 56 to 1 Fortissimo, 56 to 1 Lucy Glitters, 56 to 1 Privateer, 200 to 1 Lord Chelmsford.

The Race.—Mr. Manning had the fifteen runners weighed out in capital time, and, after Ishmael had shown the way in the preliminary canter and Josyan in the parade, they were marshalled to the post, and Mr. M'George lowered the flag at the first attempt to an excellent start. The first pair to show in front were Iroquois and St. Louis. When they had settled down into places, however, Josyan drew to the front, and at a good pace made the running from St. Louis, Iroquois, and Ishmael, then came Geologist, Scobell, Voluptuary, and Limestone, these being clear of Privateer and Eusebe, while Lucy Glitters acted as whipper-in. They ran in the order named up the hill, and after about five furlongs of the distance had been covered, Josyan was still showing the way from St. Louis, Ishmael, Voluptuary, Geologist, Falkirk, and Scobell, while Iroquois, who had been pulled back, was now keeping company in the rear with Privateer. As they made their way past the rifle butts Josyan lost her place, and Falkirk took up the running, being followed at this point by St. Louis, Ishmael, and Lucy Glitters, while a clear interval separated the last named lot from Limestone, Geologist, and Bal Gal, and Iroquois improving his position took his place alongside Lord Falmouth's mare, while Privateer was still bringing up the rear. Little change took place in the order named until passing the Red House, but when fairly in the straight Falkirk was done with, and Ishmael settled down in front of St. Louis, Lucy Glitters, Limestone, Geologist, Iroquois, Eusebe, and Scobell. Before the bend was reached the lot had closed up. A quarter of a mile from home Ishmael was in trouble, as were also St. Louis, Limestone, and Eusebe, and Lucy Glitters coming through with a rush, took a clear lead of Geologist and Iroquois, and to this trio the race was reduced a furlong from home. At the distance Lucy Glitters cried a go, and Iroquois shooting out with a clear lead of Geologist, the American, amid the greatest excitement, ran home an easy winner by a length; three-quarters of a length separated the second and third; St. Louis was a bad fourth; then came Eusebe fifth; Ishmael sixth; Fortissimo seventh; Bal Gal eighth; Limestone ninth; Scobell and Falkirk next; the last four being Lord Chelmsford, Privateer, Josyan, and Voluptuary. Time, 3 min. 20 3-5 sec.

Serious Accident to an Acrobat.—An accident occurred at the Royal Aquarium on Monday night to an acrobat named Zaro. Zaro had gone through several feats when he proceeded to bring his entertainment to a conclusion by standing on his head on a chair fixed at a height of about 30 feet. Just

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15–16, 1881.

MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH FARMERS.

The attempt to prove to the Irish farmers that they should not take the fullest advantage of the Land Act is perhaps the most arduous which Mr. Parnell has yet taken up. Until the Ministerial measure was carried, the leader of the Home Rule party had the interests of the tenants on his side, and adroitly availed himself of the advantage. The arguments which he employed at the National Land League Convention on Thursday do not indicate much fertility of resource in meeting the embarrassment which the new situation has necessarily brought with it. The farmers who supported the Land League in order to obtain the security which the new Act and the new Court confer, will receive with some surprise the intimation that they must do nothing for themselves which would endanger the organization of the League. The Sabbath was made for man, but apparently the Irish farmer was made for the Irish Land League. It would be scarcely reasonable, though the enemies of Ireland might say that it was Irish, to abstain from benefiting by the realization of the end for fear of impairing the efficacy of the means. The useful summary of the Land Act which the Commissioners have recently furnished will probably be read with more interest in Ireland than the bitter declamation and the perverted reasoning in which Mr. Parnell's disappointment finds vent. If the tone of Lord Portarlington's admirable letter to his tenants were more generally imitated, there would be little prospect of the operation of the Act being seriously impeded by the counsels of resentment and irritation. The labourers, about whom Mr. Parnell never said a word until they threatened to establish a Land League of their own, were referred to with great respect in his speech of Thursday. If the farmers accept Mr. Parnell's dictation, and permit him to prescribe how much land they should provide for the men in their employment, they will show little independence and less wisdom. An address, in which many passages were irrelevant and some fallacious, was not inappropriately concluded by the advocacy of Protection in its crudest and silliest form. The recommendation to buy dearer goods in preference to cheaper, so long as the former were Irish, is happily innocuous, because it is certain not to be acted on. A similar doctrine was propounded by Mr Vereker at the meeting for the encouragement of Irish industries held in the Dublin Mansion House the other day. Even a bowing acquaintance with the rudiments of political economy would be sufficient to show Mr. Parnell and his strange ally that, if this preposterous design could be carried into practice, the result would be the reverse of profitable to Irish industries. How does Mr. Parnell suppose that Ireland pays for the commodities which she imports from abroad? When he has answered this question for himself he will see that his advice not to take anything from England is a direct attack upon Irish commerce itself.—*Daily News.*

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress on Thursday were interrupted by an incident of a somewhat remarkable nature. After a prolonged and stormy debate, it was decided to exclude some half-dozen delegates then present, on the ground that they were not duly qualified as representatives of Trades Unions. The allegation was that these individuals were present at the instance of the National Fair Trade League or its friends, and were assisted by funds from that source. It was, therefore, urged that they could not be looked upon as genuine delegates, such as properly entered into the composition of the Congress. The discussion, as we have said, was angry and exciting, and many charges and counter-charges were made, but the resolutions which effected the exclusion were, in each instance, carried by a large majority. The action of the Congress in this matter will doubtless provoke much hostile criticism, though it ought not to be forgotten the members have an obvious right to decide whether any persons present at its sittings are duly qualified for the purpose. The Secretary to the National Fair Trade League emphatically denies that the Delegates in question were open to the charge brought against them. But the Congress had its own opinion on the subject, and acted accordingly. It is to be regretted that instead of thus calling upon certain Delegates to verify their credentials on the fourth day of their proceedings, the Congress did not do so at the very outset. It would have been less painful, and more to the purpose, if the persons now excluded had been required to prove their *bona fides* before the deliberations commenced. Still, whether sooner or later, it must be admitted that, if the Congress is to be of any practical value, it must free itself from any admixture which would impair the perfect honesty of its pretensions. As was argued yesterday, it should not be in any sense "adulterated." The views expressed by a body of working men really representative of their class cannot fail to carry weight, and will always command respect. But there must by no room for suspicion that such a gathering is other than precisely what it professes to be. With the efforts of the Trades Union Congress to maintain this character all candid persons must sympathise. As to the facts of the case, the Congress must be supposed to have satisfied itself, and to be prepared to vindicate its decision. If it has erred at all, it has been due to a scrupulous care to keep itself free from all outside influences. One of the speakers on Thursday indicated his earnestness by saying that "if the Congress was not what it purported to be the sooner it was broken up the better." The sentiment is one to be commended. The public look upon this gathering as consisting of working men who honestly represent Trade Societies, and it would manifestly be a sheer deception if the opinions expressed emanated from any other source. While regretting the scene on Thursday, we commend the motive, seeing that it aimed at the very proper object of securing an "honest and unadulterated" Congress, setting forth the views which prevail among large and carefully-organised bodies of working men on important subjects affecting their welfare.—*Standard.*

THE SENTENCE ON LEDRU ROLLIN REYNOLDS.

The sentence passed yesterday by the Recorder upon Mr. Ledru Rollin Reynolds by no means erred on the side of severity. Two years' hard labour is no doubt a severe punishment, but the fraud of which Reynolds was guilty was as deliberate and as impudent as could well be conceived:—

The form which the crime took was the fashionable one of floating a company, called in this case the Silver Valley Mining Company. This precious property was represented as worth more than a hundred thousand pounds, the real value being about ten pounds. A fictitious conveyance was drawn up by Mr. Reynolds which purported to convey the land from one non-existent person to another. It is scarcely creditable that shareholders should have been found to place their money in this man's keeping. So it was, however, and the company came in due course under the notice of the Master of the Rolls, who at once pronounced it to be the merest swindle. Some of the persons defrauded accordingly prosecuted, with the result which we have already indicated. It is satisfactory to find that a rogue has occasionally to pay in person rather than in purse; but schemes of plunder so coolly planned and systematically carried out deserve the severest punishment of which the law authorizes the infliction. Reynolds pleaded guilty to some of the minor counts against him, and as he had disgorged some of his gains, the heavier charges were not proceeded with. Counsel for the prosecution denied that there had been any compromise; but in such cases it is dangerous for the Bench to countenance the doctrine that restitution is any mitigation of the original crime. How much would Reynolds, who was about to take up his residence in Spain, have restored if he had not been detected?—*Daily News.*

THE LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Thursday night:—

The work of disinterring the dead at Elm continues. As yet, however, only fifteen bodies, crushed beyond possibility of recognition, have been recovered. The statement that three persons had been taken out of the ruins alive, besides being improbable in itself, is not confirmed by the latest reports. Huge stones are continually breaking away from the torn sides of the Tschingel, and thundering through the valley; but, the bed of the Sernf having been re-opened, danger from inundation is at an end. The distance from the point at which the slip broke from the mountain to the upper end of the valley is about two thousand feet, and the *débris* covers some six square miles of ground. As may be supposed, the accounts of the catastrophe given by the survivors vary considerably. There is a curious discrepancy as to the interval that elapsed between the two falls. Some say it was ten minutes; others say 15; others again make it an hour. According to one account the fears of the people in Elm were first awakened by the strange appearance of the pine forest on the mountain side. The trees swayed to and fro like corn in a high wind. Then the forest was thrown as by invisible hands into the valley below. After it came in one compact mass the whole of the Tschingel above the slate quarries. Everything in its path, even the Ahorne, a considerable mountain, which the villagers were hoping might serve as a rampart, went down like grain before the reaper. All fled wildly from their houses. Many who might have escaped met their death in Unterthal while helping to save those whose houses had been struck. It is believed that not a few before being crushed by the falling rocks were killed by the concussion of the air. The rush of wind was so great that an iron bridge over the Sernf was torn from its fastenings. Herr Elmer, of the Elmer Hotel, who happened to be standing on it, was thrown into the stream and drowned. His brother was killed by a fragment of rock. In one house was assembled a christening party of fifteen, all of whom, except the child's father, who escaped as if by a miracle, perished. It might seem from the account that the interval between the two slips could not be more than a few minutes, that immediately after the fall of the wood, which did no great harm, the top of the mountain fell and completed the work of destruction. The opinion is strongly expressed in some quarters that the slate quarries with which the Tschingel is honeycombed had rendered the mountain insecure. Three years ago the Forest-master warned the proprietors that if they did not conduct their operations with greater care they would cause a landslip; and so long since as January last a stream suddenly dried up without apparent cause—a sure indication that the ground was becoming fissured, and therefore dangerous. The bodies so far recovered were buried yesterday. The engineers have recommended that Elm be abandoned for the winter.

SCENE IN A CORONER'S COURT.—At an inquest held on Thursday at the Southwark Coroner's New Court, adjacent to St. George's Church, High-street, Borough, upon the body of a child 12 days old, which was found dead by its mother's side in St. George's Workhouse, a juryman, named Chinnery, claimed to make an affirmation instead of taking the oath. Mr. Payne, the coroner: On what grounds, sir?—Mr. Chinnery: That I have no particular religious belief; in fact, I have none at all. (Cries of "Shame.")—The Coroner: Then I refuse. You may go, sir.—A Juryman: It is perfectly shocking that a person in his position should say he has no religious belief.—Another Juryman: He gets off serving by that.—The Juryman: Having no religious belief is far more important than getting off serving on a jury.—The Coroner: Oh, it is fashionable now to claim to make affirmation. Mr. Chinnery then left the court. There being only eleven jurymen present some time elapsed before a twelfth could be found, during which a free discussion ensued upon the incident referred to. Subsequently the jury was completed, and a verdict of congestion of the lungs from pressure on the mouth arising accidentally was returned.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Premier will probably arrived in Leeds on the evening of the 6th of October. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, and they will proceed to Spring Bank, Headingley, the residence of Mr J. Kitson, whose guests they will be. On Friday the presentation of addresses will take place, and in the evening the banquet will be held in the Cloth Hall-yard. It is suggested that a grand torchlight procession shall take place at the close of the banquet.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, M.P., and Mr. Givan, M.P., have gone to Dublin, to have an interview with Mr. Forster, in reference to the release of Michael Davitt and the suspects arrested under the Coercion Act.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Dr. Sandford has, we are informed, declined the offer of the Bishopric of Barbadoes.

We understand that Colonel R. D. Osborn has been invited to deliver five lectures on Indian history at the University of Cambridge in November next. Colonel Osborn's lectures will be on the condition of the peasantry in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

We learn that on August 14 Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, arrived at Pietermaritzburg on his way to Durban to embark for Capetown. On the same day the Bishop of Natal had an interview with him with special reference to the case of the Pondos, who have repeatedly solicited the Bishop to proceed to England to make known to the British Government the injustice with which they were treated under Sir Bartle Frere's Administration. The change of Government at the Cape has rendered it unnecessary for the Bishop to comply with the request of the tribe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen yesterday morning drove out with the Duchess of Connaught, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove by Gairnside with the Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke, walked out. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went deerstalking.

The Marquis of Anglesey has arrived at Uxbridge House, Dover-street, *en route* for Wales.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at Hampstead Marshall, near Newbury, Berks, from Brighton for the autumn.

The Marchioness of Huntly, Lady Elena and Lady Ethel Gordon, Countess of Mayo and Lady Eva and Lady Florence Bourke, Lord Francis Gordon Lennox, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton, Lord Harlech and Hon. Miss Ormsby Gore, Lord Houghton, Lord Norreys, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt, Hon. Robert Bourke, Mr. Seymour Wynn Finch, and Mr. Charles Steuart are among the company staying at Nostell Priory, Wakefield, on a visit to Mr. R. Winn, M.P., and Mrs. Winn for the Doncaster races.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have arrived at Buxton from visiting the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby Park.

The Right Hon W. E Forster, M.P., left on Thursday for the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin, and intended to break his journey by visiting the Prime Minister at Hawarden Castle, resuming his journey to Ireland to-day.

The Hon. Mrs. Jane Anne Cuthbert died at her residence in Grosvenor-street on Wednesday last, after a short illness. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas North, second Lord Graves, by his marriage with Lady Mary Paget, fifth daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and was, therefore, sister of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey. She married in December, 1829, Captain James W. Cuthbert, was left a widow in June, 1874, and was aged 75 years.

BANQUET TO MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH.

The Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Alderman Baker) on Thursday night gave a banquet to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the veteran novelist, who is a native of Manchester. Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. James Crossley, and a large number of local literary men were present. Invitations had also been given to Mr. L. Banks and Miss Jessie Fothergill. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, who was received with cheers on rising to respond to the toast of his health, said:—I beg to thank you most heartily for the manner in which you have drunk my health. Many similar compliments have been paid me, but none that have afforded me so much gratification. If honour is to be paid me, it is here in my native city that I would have it. (Applause.) Nothing has delighted me more than to be styled "Lancashire novelist"—(applause)—and if I really thought I merited the designation I should indeed feel proud. My great ambition has been to connect my name as an author with the city of my birth, and with this aim I have chosen certain subjects that would give me a chance of doing so. I sought to describe the rebellion of '45, and the visit to Manchester of the unfortunate Prince Charles. With the old city as it existed at the period I was tolerably familiar, and could conjure up its picturesque black and white houses, and other ancient structures, most of which, I grieve to say, have for ever disappeared. In the days I refer to there was a very strong Jacobite feeling in Lancashire, and especially amongst the oldest families in Manchester, many of whom were devoted to what they deemed "the good cause." Prominent amongst these were Dr. Byron and his charming daughter Beppy, both of whom had always the strongest attraction for me. Tom Tyddall, the Jacobite barber, was likewise a favourite, as were Dr. Deacon and his sons and Jemmy Dawson. In "Beatrice Tyldesley" I have described the Jacobite trials in Manchester in 1694. In the "Leaguer of Lathom," a tale of the civil war in Lancashire, and "Preston Fight on the Insurrection of 1715," I had other periods to deal with and other parts of the county to depict. And in the locality of the "Lancashire Witches" I had very picturesque scenery to describe, and I strove to do justice to it. (Applause.) But it is in a modern story portions of which may be almost termed autobiographical that I have described my early days in Manchester and neighbourhood, my schoolfellows and schoolmasters, Dr. Smith and Dr. Edsdale, and I have now had my reward. (Applause.) I have been honoured by the chief magistrate of my native city, who has bidden me to a banquet at which I have been received with a warmth I shall never forget. (Applause.) I thank you again most heartily for the reception you have accorded me, I shall ever look back with pride and pleasure to this day. (Applause.) And now, before sitting down, I would fain say a word respecting a much valued and excellent friend. I allude to Mr. Gilbert Winter, whom I regard as one of the best specimens of Manchester men of the last generation—(applause)—a model of kindly hospitality, a man of business, a man of the strictest honour, and untiring in his zeal to serve a friend. (Applause.) Gilbert Winter must have been known to many gentlemen now present, and I am sure they will concur in the opinion I have expressed of him. (Hear, hear.) He resided in the house on the Cheetham-road now occupied by another old friend of mine, for whom I have an equally strong regard and whom I am happy to see before me. I allude to Mr. Crossley. (Applause.) I need not expatiate on Mr. Crossley's social qualities, on his learning and scholarship, on his varied and extensive reading. It is not an extravagant compliment to say that he may be compared to the great Dr. Johnson himself. (Hear, hear.) As I cannot doubt that the honour paid me by the Mayor is due to my having earned some distinction as a chronicler of Lancashire, I may congratulate myself on obeying the impulse that prompted me to select that particular walk. (Applause). I believe my task to be well-nigh accomplished, and can scarcely hope to write another tale; but should I do so, I shall return to the old ground and strive to maintain the honourable distinction I have acquired as the "Lancashire novelist." (Applause.) I have not alluded to any other of my productions, though they are many in number, and some of them have enjoyed considerable favour, because I have desired on this occasion to confine myself to those that deal with our county, and especially with Manchester. But I may be allowed to observe that for upwards of forty years my pen has rarely long been idle. Occasionally a novelist is a harder worker than he is supposed to be. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I am thankful to have lived to see this day. (Applause).

THE PROPOSED IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A turbulent meeting was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to consider the question of the promotion of Irish manufactures and the proposed industrial exhibition. There was continual opposition between a Land League section and the rest of those present. Mr. Lyons, M.P., upon seconding a resolution authorising the committee to be appointed to include in the exhibition English machinery applicable to Irish work, was received with hisses from a corner of the room, in which the whole Land League party had grouped themselves around Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. Healy, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and other members of the League. The disturbers of the meeting shouted—"Coercion;" "You're not in London now;" "We won't hear a bit of you;" and "Put him out." The noise and interruption continued for about twenty minutes, Dr. Lyons during the time refusing to sit down; but subsequently he said that he was advised to withdraw for the sake of peace. This particular storm over, after protests by Dr. Lyons and others against the repression of opinion, Mr. Sexton proposed that the patronage of no British subject be desired for the exhibition. Mr. Sexton's address was received with cries of—"Question;" "No politics;" "We don't want the Land League;" and "Who are you!" and the motion was declared to be lost. This decision was disputed, and the Lord Mayor asked those in favour of the League proposal to come to one side of the room, while those against it remained at the other, and this proposal was responded to by loud cries of "Certainly not; no politics;" and about four-fifths of those present left the room, including a large number of well-known citizens who had subscribed to the guarantee fund, and many who came up from the country to the meeting. Mr. T. H. North and others denounced the League as "a ruin to the country." A division was takan amidst a scene of indescribable confusion, and after a considerable time the Lord Mayor again declared that Mr. Sexton's proposal was lost. Mr. Sexton protested, and another scene of uproar followed, several persons vainly endeavouring to address the meeting. The crowd surged around the platform, and the police entered the room. Mr. Sexton moved the adjournment of the meeting, and another scene of confusion followed. Mr. Gray proposed a compromise, and suggested that the committee to be appointed should only engage in executive work. Mr. Gray said the committee had no power to seek patronage; and on this undertaking the proposition of Mr. Sexton was withdrawn. The rest of the time was occupied with a series of stormy scenes, several of which appeared likely to end in a resort to physical force. Dr. Dawson, one of the speakers towards the close, remarked that he had been told that, in consequence of the scenes which had occurred, more than one-half of the guarantors to the exhibition fund would withdraw their promised support. He added that if any person acted thus, no person would enter the house of business any more. This statement was heard with uproarious cheering and cries of dissent. Finally, the meeting adjourned, having appointed a committee, upon which Mr. Parnell's name and Mr. Sexton's, with those of other prominent Land Leaguers, appear.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., in a letter to the *Times* addresses himself to the question: What are to be the future arrangements for the good government of Egypt? and says:—"The first necessity is to restore the authority of the Khedive and to punish the mutinous soldiery. The second is to make such dispositions as shall negative the possibility of the recurrence of military dictation. The ill-advised partnership with France causes the difficulty of deciding these knotty points to be far greater than it would be did it depend on our sole arbitrament. I have advocated that we should reclaim our liberty of action. I do not mean thereby to propose to alter for the present the system of financial control, though that would be certain to be altered hereafter; but I mean that the political action which is necessitated by present events should be taken by us on our own responsibility, and without submitting it to French approval. The partnership cannot last. It must come to an end soon. Take heart of grace, and seize the occasion courteously, but firmly. For whether France likes it or not, it is true that there is no parity of interest between the two countries. With her it is only a matter of speculative finance; with us it is one nearly affecting the vitality of the Empire." He deprecates an appeal to the Sultan for the purpose of restoring the Khedive's authority. That, to put it plainly, would be setting a thief to catch a thief. The course he advocates is "far bolder, but far more effectual. It is simply to move our Mediterranean fleet to Alexandria, and, if needful, to bring up a few thousand of our Indian troops. I venture to say that the troops will not be wanted, and that the Khedive's mutinous military politicians will rapidly subside the moment that such an order is known to have been issued. It would get over the difficulty of the employment of European soldiers, and the question which arose at the time of the first occupation of Cyprus could not be raised on this occasion, as Egypt is not in Europe. I know that it would at first require some pluck to face French indignation, but let us have the pluck. It would be the best solution in the end, and would assuredly save England from grievous complications hereafter. France would cry out loudly, but would, I feel convinced, before long resign herself to the dictates of good sense and sound argument."

THE VICTORY OF IROQUOIS.

The easy victory of Iroquois in the St. Leger has put beyond all doubt, states the *Daily News*, the quality of the American horse who in the Derby succeeded in turning the tables on Peregrine, his conqueror in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas. "Had it not been for that defeat Iroquois would have been entitled to rank among that select band known in the language of the Turf as winners of the three-year-old 'treble event,' and his name would have been bracketed with those equine stars of the first magnitude, Gladiateur and Lord Lyon. The extraordinary success of the American horses this year will hardly be grudged to their owners by any true Englishman. When Gladiateur achieved his victories the Paris Jockey Club was illuminated, but in this country there was no sense of irritation except among a few persons who questioned the age of that redoubtable racer. When a storm of yells and hisses greeted Fille de l'Air, it was not because she won the Oaks, but because she had not previously won the One Thousand Guineas. As a rule we like to see the best competitor—horse, dog, or man—win. No invidious feeling should exist in consequence of the curious position Iroquois occupied in the betting market. It is no concern of Mr. Lorillard or his trainer that eager turf speculators should play wild tricks with laying and taking odds at the Racing Exchange, nor need the result of the heavy betting on the great race of the North trouble anybody but the speculators themselves, who will, or will not, hie them to Tattersall's on Monday next with what appetite they may. What is far more interesting to the large section of the public concerned with the breeding of stock is the steady and persistent success of the American-bred horses during the present season. Not only has Iroquois covered himself and his owner, Mr. Lorillard, with glory, but Foxhall and other of Mr. Keene's horses have borne his gay colours bravely to the front. Next to the black and crimson colours of Iroquois at the finish of the Rowley Mile came the white and blue spots of Don Fulano. In the greatest of the spring handicaps Foxhall filled the unenviable second place to the magnificent Bend Or, but in the Grand Prix at Paris achieved European fame. Such results as these cannot fail to draw attention to the strain of blood now prevailing among racehorses in the United States. Not many years ago American horses were brought to this country by Mr. Ten Broeck, but although they often ran well in moderate company, they signally failed to achieve high honours. Some were supposed to make up in temper what they lacked in stamina; but, however this may be, none combined that dash of speed with great power of endurance which together raise a racehorse into the first rank. The fresh breeze of the Town Moor and the pleasant odours of Newmarket Heath in July are not unfrequently tainted by suspicious whispers of animals supposed to be 'safe' because so much money is betted against them. But it is all the more gratifying when a genuine good horse comes triumphantly out of the financial storm which has been raised about his unconscious ears, and settles all doubts by winning as easily as Iroquois did yesterday. Doubtless excited Yorkshire would have shouted more lustily had Snowden been able to keep the lead he once took on Lucy Glitters, or 'Johnny' Osborne been able to 'land' the popular colours of Ishmael; but now that it is all over and the best horse beyond all question has won, not a few of the more generous owners of a 'stable mind' will regret that the gallant American just missed the third clasp to the Blue Ribbon of the Turf."

THE COTTON "CORNER."

The recommendation of the trade meeting, that the spindles be stopped, is being adopted in Blackburn to a greater extent than many expected would be the case. About 600,000 spindles are already reported to be stopped in the town, and the number will be very considerably increased at the end of the present week. On Thursday night the largest firm in the neighbourhood stopped their five mills for three days, and will adopt the same course next week. Several firms have also stopped their looms, thus throwing out of employment temporarily large numbers of weavers. Privation is likely to be caused in the town by the stoppage. The spinners of Church and Oswaldtwistle are taking independent action, and the following spinning mills were not at work on Thursday, and will not resume work until Monday:—Messrs. Walmsley, Moscow Mills; Church Bridge Spinning Company; Messrs. Watson, Stone Bridge; Vine Spinning Company, Limited; Hipping Vale Spinning Company, Limited. The weavers are stopped at Moscow Mills. It is intended to run short time until some better prospect in the purchase of cotton takes place. On Thursday night an important meeting of limited companies was held in Oldham, Mr. G. Holden, Chairman of Royton Spinning Company, presiding. Ninety companies were represented at the meeting, owning about three million spindles. A resolution was passed agreeing to stop for a week. Upon this meeting may be said to hinge the stoppage of the mills in Lancashire. A circular embodying the above resolution was drawn up at the meeting, and this will be forwarded to all limited companies. Two more large cotton mills closed on Thursday night in Burnley as the beginning of a six-days' stop, with a view of abolishing the Liverpool cotton "corner." Those which have not stopped already will stop all next week. More than three-fourths of the town will stop. Indeed, there is said to be only one mill that does not intend to stop, and possibly that may do so by the end of the week. The same arrangement is being carried out at Padiham.

THE FATAL QUARREL AT SCARBOROUGH.—An inquest was held at Scarborough on Wednesday concerning the death of Joseph Norris, aged fifty-one, of Upper Chuddun, Devonshire, who was killed at the Royal Hotel on Saturday last in a quarrel with Mr. Meynell Collier, of London. From the evidence it appeared that a ball had been held in the hotel on the Friday night. About one o'clock on Saturday morning, after it was over, some observations were made in the smoking-room as to the ladies who had been present, Mr. Collier saying that he did not think much of them. The deceased thereupon called Mr. Collier a "d—— cad," and subsequently struck at him. Mr. Collier warded off the blow and struck the deceased in the face. The deceased reeled round and fell to the ground, striking and breaking a chair. He bled freely from the nose, and never spoke again. A doctor was immediately summoned, and found that he was dead. These facts were confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Fleming, Adam-street, Adelphi, and of Mr. Walmsley, Grosvenor-square. The medical evidence showed that the lungs, heart, and brain of the deceased were diseased, and that his death was accelerated by drink and the blow. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," adding that the deceased had given Mr. Collier great provocation.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE TORIES.—In answer to a letter asking Mr. Bright to attend a Liberal meeting in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, the right hon. gentleman writes:—"As to reciprocity and the rubbish which is disturbing some minds, I do not think we need to trouble ourselves much about it. The Jingo cry has died out, and the Tory party must have something to say for themselves and against us. It is pleasant to think they are so hard up for a topic, and whatsoever there is of sense and honesty among them must revolt from the old weapon they have picked up. Three hundred farmers in Aberdeenshire have just denounced Protection as heartily as you or I could have done it. The cry may do some mischief at a single election, but I think it will be dead enough before a general election is upon us."

MR. GLADSTONE'S VOTE.—At the Marylebone Registration Court on Thursday a claim by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., for a "dwelling house" at 73, Harley-street, was objected to by Mr. Higgins on the ground of non-residence. The Revising Barrister said that the description of the qualification ought to have been "house," instead of "dwelling-house." After a long discussion the case was adjourned, at the request of Mr. Seager, for the production of further evidenee as to Mr. Gladstone's occupancy of the house.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The following extraordinary document has been placarded at Castlebar:—"Irish Nihilists to the front. Liberty or death! Nihilists of Castlebar, the hour has come! Cast off the hellish yoke, or die in the effort. Make sure your blows prove to the double-dyed British Government and its base, tyrannical, and bloody followers that Nihilism is not confined to Russia. Mark well your enemies. You know them. They whose lives were doomed at last meeting. Maintain the sacred vow you made before heaven. Come, then, in the name of God and country. Remember, 'He who would be free must strike the blow himself.' Meet, you know when and where. God save Ireland. Perdition to Victoria. Freedom or blood. Now or never. To arms, Nihilists of Castlebar, to arms. Shrink not from your duty. You know when and where. God save Ireland and perdition to Victoria."

THE LOSS OF THE "TEUTON."—Gratifying evidence of the discipline maintained on the *Teuton* at the time of her wreck is indicated in a telegram received by the Union Steamship Company, stating that the committee formed at Cape Town for collecting funds to relieve the sufferers by the lamentable catastrophe desire that special awards may be made to the officers, carpenter, boatswain, and rescued members of the crew, independently of anything which may be awarded from the general fund, in order to indicate the public appreciation of the order and discipline existing on board the ship after striking on the rock.

THE DAIRY SHOW.—The sixth annual show of dairy stock, plant, and produce, under the management of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, opened on Thursday morning at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is a good all-round show, and the competition for prizes in the Channel Islands classes is particularly strong. Some new features have been introduced this year, and the association is working hard to make the affair as comprehensive as possible. The miscellaneous collections of dairy products in the Clock Gallery, the variety of model dairies, and the class of milk-testing appliances, may be mentioned as interesting additions, while cheese and butter making goes on as in previous years, and contributions from the Royal dairy farms are supplemented by some Zulu cattle from Ulundi. The poultry-show is also worth seeing, and there are the usual adjuncts of mechanical exhibits so familiar to Agricultural Hall visitors. In Class 1, for short-horn cows eligible for the herd book, Mr. E. C. Tisdall, of Kensington, takes the first prize with a roan cow of rare quality, and is highly commended for another. The second prize goes to Mr. W. H. Wodehouse, of Hertingfordbury, who also holds the reserved number. Her Majesty the Queen has four entries in this class, and two of them were highly commended by the judges.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—A serious accident occurred about eight o'clock on Thursday on the Great Northern Railway, between King's-cross and Holloway stations. A coal train was going at some speed towards the North London Railway—which is reached by means of a "slip" line—when it ran into an engine which was standing foul of the line. Such was the force of the collision that both engines were turned over and damaged considerably, while the coal trucks were piled one above the other. Before assistance could be rendered the steam valves of both engines burst, and the drivers and stokers were all more or less severely scalded. They were conveyed as soon as possible to the Great Northern Hospital, in the Caledonian road, and their injuries attended to; but it is feared that in more than one case the accident will prove fatal. A breakdown gang was immediately sent to the spot, but it was some time before the lines were cleared. It is reported that one of the drivers died shortly after being admitted to the hospital.

MR. BENTINCK, M.P., ON PROTECTION.—Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P. for West Norfolk, has published a letter boldly demanding a return to Protection. The hon. gentleman says: "The problem to be resolved is whether one-sided Free-Trade can be endured any longer by this country. It cannot be denied that foreign competition, coupled with the effects of one-sided Free-Trade and the consequent exclusion of British manufactures from foreign markets by high protective duties, has ruinously affected all capital embarked in this country in commerce and agriculture, and must lead, if the present state of things continues, to its annihilation. Those often-repeated words 'cheap food' involve a plausible but an obvious fallacy. Food is cheap or dear to the great body of the people not according to its actual price, but to the means which they possess of purchasing it, and the possession of those means depends solely upon the value of their labour, which must depend upon the inducements held out to capital to employ labour. The producers of the wealth of the country comprise an immense majority of the population, and unless they are protected from the consequences of one-sided Free-Trade, the present condition of things tells us plainly that they must ere long be consigned to a condition of starvation, and with their ruin must come the downfall of the wealth and prosperity of England."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS. — Considerable time was spent at the Trades Union Congress on Thursday in considering the cases of delegates who did not appear to be there as representatives of *bonâ-fide* trades unions. Several who had presented themselves at the meetings had paid their own expenses, and could not say that they were accredited by any union. These had attended the meetings of the Fair Trade Conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel; and it was asserted that they came, or were sent, to the Trades Congress in order to produce an impression that trades-unionists were favourable to what is called Fair Trade or Protection. This was the view which seemed to be taken by the Congress; and all the persons indicated were, after a good deal of discussion, and no little confusion occasionally, ordered to withdraw from the meeting. A letter was read from Sir T. Brassey expressing his regret that he would be unable to deliver his promised address to the Congress.

SIR RICHARD CROSS ON AGRICULTURE.—Speaking on Wednesday at the Leigh (Lancashire) Agricultural Show, Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., said he wished he could congratulate those present on the agricultural prospect throughout the country. In the last four or five years the British farmer had gone through many difficulties and hardships, and had borne them with more determination than any other class in the country would have done, and it was this which induced him to come that day among them, to show his entire sympathy with those who had suffered so much, but whose prospects at last were beginning to brighten. The great importation of corn from America had terrified the English farmer, but it should be remembered that as the American harvest had increased the consuming power throughout the world had also increased. The time would come when it would be proved that if it had not been for the blessing of Providence we should not have known what to do. There was no doubt it pressed heavily upon us, and required all our exertions, and the pulling together of landlord, tenant, and labourer; for if that were not done, we should proportionately suffer. From what he could see among both the tenantry and the agricultural labourers, he believed a spirit of unanimity was beginning to exist. There was no doubt that of late years extra burdens had been thrown upon land. Certain relief had been given, but to his mind not enough, and he hoped that time would come when further relief would be given to the overburdened land. Any such proposition, wherever it came from, would receive his hearty support, for he was quite sure that in the long run the

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15–16, 1881.

MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH FARMERS.

The attempt to prove to the Irish farmers that they should not take the fullest advantage of the Land Act is perhaps the most arduous which Mr. Parnell has yet taken up. Until the Ministerial measure was carried, the leader of the Home Rule party had the interests of the tenants on his side, and adroitly availed himself of the advantage. The arguments which he employed at the National Land League Convention on Thursday do not indicate much fertility of resource in meeting the embarrassment which the new situation has necessarily brought with it. The farmers who supported the Land League in order to obtain the security which the new Act and the new Court confer, will receive with some surprise the intimation that they must do nothing for themselves which would endanger the organization of the League. The Sabbath was made for man, but apparently the Irish farmer was made for the Irish Land League. It would be scarcely reasonable, though the enemies of Ireland might say that it was Irish, to abstain from benefiting by the realization of the end for fear of impairing the efficacy of the means. The useful summary of the Land Act which the Commissioners have recently furnished will probably be read with more interest in Ireland than the bitter declamation and the perverted reasoning in which Mr. Parnell's disappointment finds vent. If the tone of Lord Portarlington's admirable letter to his tenants were more generally imitated, there would be little prospect of the operation of the Act being seriously impeded by the counsels of resentment and irritation. The labourers, about whom Mr. Parnell never said a word until they threatened to establish a Land League of their own, were referred to with great respect in his speech of Thursday. If the farmers accept Mr. Parnell's dictation, and permit him to prescribe how much land they should provide for the men in their employment, they will show little independence and less wisdom. An address, in which many passages were irrelevant and some fallacious, was not inappropriately concluded by the advocacy of Protection in its crudest and silliest form. The recommendation to buy dearer goods in preference to cheaper, so long as the former were Irish, is happily innocuous, because it is certain not to be acted on. A similar doctrine was propounded by Mr. Vereker at the meeting for the encouragement of Irish industries held in the Dublin Mansion House the other day. Even a bowing acquaintance with the rudiments of political economy would be sufficient to show Mr. Parnell and his strange ally that, if this preposterous design could be carried into practice, the result would be the reverse of profitable to Irish industries. How does Mr. Parnell suppose that Ireland pays for the commodities which she imports from abroad? When he has answered this question for himself he will see that his advice not to take anything from England is a direct attack upon Irish commerce itself.—*Daily News.*

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress on Thursday were interrupted by an incident of a somewhat remarkable nature. After a prolonged and stormy debate, it was decided to exclude some half-dozen delegates then present, on the ground that they were not duly qualified as representatives of Trades Unions. The allegation was that these individuals were present at the instance of the National Fair Trade League or its friends, and were assisted by funds from that source. It was, therefore, urged that they could not be looked upon as genuine delegates, such as properly entered into the composition of the Congress. The discussion, as we have said, was angry and exciting, and many charges and counter-charges were made, but the resolutions which effected the exclusion were, in each instance, carried by a large majority. The action of the Congress in this matter will doubtless provoke much hostile criticism, though it ought not to be forgotten the members have an obvious right to decide whether any persons present at its sittings are duly qualified for the purpose. The Secretary to the National Fair Trade League emphatically denies that the Delegates in question were open to the charge brought against them. But the Congress had its own opinion on the subject, and acted accordingly. It is to be regretted that instead of thus calling upon certain Delegates to verify their credentials on the fourth day of their proceedings, the Congress did not do so at the very outset. It would have been less painful, and more to the purpose, if the persons now excluded had been required to prove their *bona fides* before the deliberations commenced. Still, whether sooner or later, it must be admitted that, if the Congress is to be of any practical value, it must free itself from any admixture which would impair the perfect honesty of its pretensions. As was argued yesterday, it should not be in any sense "adulterated." The views expressed by a body of working men really representative of their class cannot fail to carry weight, and will always command respect. But there must by no room for suspicion that such a gathering is other than precisely what it professes to be. With the efforts of the Trades Union Congress to maintain this character all candid persons must sympathise. As to the facts of the case, the Congress must be supposed to have satisfied itself, and to be prepared to vindicate its decision. If it has erred at all, it has been due to a scrupulous care to keep itself free from all outside influences. One of the speakers on Thursday indicated his earnestness by saying that "if the Congress was not what it purported to be the sooner it was broken up the better." The sentiment is one to be commended. The public look upon this gathering as consisting of working men who honestly represent Trade Societies, and it would manifestly be a sheer deception if the opinions expressed emanated from any other source. While regretting the scene on Thursday, we commend the motive, seeing that it aimed at the very proper object of securing an "honest and unadulterated" Congress, setting forth the views which prevail among large and carefully-organised bodies of working men on important subjects affecting their welfare.—*Standard.*

THE SENTENCE ON LEDRU ROLLIN REYNOLDS.

The sentence passed yesterday by the Recorder upon Mr. Ledru Rollin Reynolds by no means erred on the side of severity. Two years' hard labour is no doubt a severe punishment, but the fraud of which Reynolds was guilty was as deliberate and as impudent as could well be conceived:—

The form which the crime took was the fashionable one of floating a company, called in this case the Silver Valley Mining Company. This precious property was represented as worth more than a hundred thousand pounds, the real value being about ten pounds. A fictitious conveyance was drawn up by Mr. Reynolds which purported to convey the land from one non-existent person to another. It is scarcely creditable that shareholders should have been found to place their money in this man's keeping. So it was, however, and the company came in due course under the notice of the Master of the Rolls, who at once pronounced it to be the merest swindle. Some of the persons defrauded accordingly prosecuted, with the result which we have already indicated. It is satisfactory to find that a rogue has occasionally to pay in person rather than in purse; but schemes of plunder so coolly planned and systematically carried out deserve the severest punishment of which the law authorizes the infliction. Reynolds pleaded guilty to some of the minor counts against him, and as he had disgorged some of his gains, the heavier charges were not proceeded with. Counsel for the prosecution denied that there had been any compromise; but in such cases it is dangerous for the Bench to countenance the doctrine that restitution is any mitigation of the original crime. How much would Reynolds, who was about to take up his residence in Spain, have restored if he had not been detected?—*Daily News.*

THE LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Thursday night:—

The work of disinterring the dead at Elm continues. As yet, however, only fifteen bodies, crushed beyond possibility of recognition, have been recovered. The statement that three persons had been taken out of the ruins alive, besides being improbable in itself, is not confirmed by the latest reports. Huge stones are continually breaking away from the torn sides of the Tschingel, and thundering through the valley; but, the bed of the Sernf having been re-opened, danger from inundation is at an end. The distance from the point at which the slip broke from the mountain to the upper end of the valley is about two thousand feet, and the *débris* covers some six square miles of ground. As may be supposed, the accounts of the catastrophe given by the survivors vary considerably. There is a curious discrepancy as to the interval that elapsed between the two falls. Some say it was ten minutes; others say 15; others again make it an hour. According to one account the fears of the people in Elm were first awakened by the strange appearance of the pine forest on the mountain side. The trees swayed to and fro like corn in a high wind. Then the forest was thrown as by invisible hands into the valley below. After it came in one compact mass the whole of the Tschingel above the slate quarries. Everything in its path, even the Ahorne, a considerable mountain, which the villagers were hoping might serve as a rampart, went down like grain before the reaper. All fled wildly from their houses. Many who might have escaped met their death in Unterthal while helping to save those whose houses had been struck. It is believed that not a few before being crushed by the falling rocks were killed by the concussion of the air. The rush of wind was so great that an iron bridge over the Sernf was torn from its fastenings. Herr Elmer, of the Elmer Hotel, who happened to be standing on it, was thrown into the stream and drowned. His brother was killed by a fragment of rock. In one house was assembled a christening party of fifteen, all of whom, except the child's father, who escaped as if by a miracle, perished. It might seem from the account that the interval between the two slips could not be more than a few minutes, that immediately after the fall of the wood, which did no great harm, the top of the mountain fell and completed the work of destruction. The opinion is strongly expressed in some quarters that the slate quarries with which the Tschingel is honeycombed had rendered the mountain insecure. Three years ago the Forest-master warned the proprietors that if they did not conduct their operations with greater care they would cause a landslip; and so long since as January last a stream suddenly dried up without apparent cause—a sure indication that the ground was becoming fissured, and therefore dangerous. The bodies so far recovered were buried yesterday. The engineers have recommended that Elm be abandoned for the winter.

SCENE IN A CORONER'S COURT.—At an inquest held on Thursday at the Southwark Coroner's New Court, adjacent to St. George's Church, High-street, Borough, upon the body of a child 12 days old, which was found dead by its mother's side in St. George's Workhouse, a juryman, named Chinnery, claimed to make an affirmation instead of taking the oath. Mr. Payne, the coroner: On what grounds, sir?—Mr. Chinnery: That I have no particular religious belief; in fact, I have none at all. (Cries of "Shame.")—The Coroner: Then I refuse. You may go, sir.—A Juryman: It is perfectly shocking that a person in his position should say he has no religious belief.—Another Juryman: He gets off serving by that.—The Juryman: Having no religious belief is far more important than getting off serving on a jury.—The Coroner: Oh, it is fashionable now to claim to make affirmation. Mr. Chinnery then left the court. There being only eleven jurymen present some time elapsed before a twelfth could be found, during which a free discussion ensued upon the incident referred to. Subsequently the jury was completed, and a verdict of congestion of the lungs from pressure on the mouth arising accidentally was returned.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The Premier will probably arrived in Leeds on the evening of the 6th of October. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, and they will proceed to Spring Bank, Headingley, the residence of Mr. J. Kitson, whose guests they will be. On Friday the presentation of addresses will take place, and in the evening the banquet will be held in the Cloth Hall-yard. It is suggested that a grand torchlight procession shall take place at the close of the banquet.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, M.P., and Mr. Givan, M.P., have gone to Dublin, to have an interview with Mr. Forster, in reference to the release of Michael Davitt and the suspects arrested under the Coercion Act.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Dr. Sandford has, we are informed, declined the offer of the Bishopric of Barbadoes.

We understand that Colonel R. D. Osborn has been invited to deliver five lectures on Indian history at the University of Cambridge in November next. Colonel Osborn's lectures will be on the condition of the peasantry in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

We learn that on August 14 Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, arrived at Pietermaritzburg on his way to Durban to embark for Capetown. On the same day the Bishop of Natal had an interview with him with special reference to the case of the Pondos, who have repeatedly solicited the Bishop to proceed to England to make known to the British Government the injustice with which they were treated under Sir Bartle Frere's Administration. The change of Government at the Cape has rendered it unnecessary for the Bishop to comply with the request of the tribe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen yesterday morning drove out with the Duchess of Connaught, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove by Gairnside with the Duchess of Edinburgh, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke, walked out. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went deerstalking.

The Marquis of Anglesey has arrived at Uxbridge House, Dover-street, *en route* for Wales.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at Hampstead Marshall, near Newbury, Berks, from Brighton for the autumn.

The Marchioness of Huntly, Lady Elena and Lady Ethel Gordon, Countess of Mayo and Lady Eva and Lady Florence Bourke, Lord Francis Gordon Lennox, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton, Lord Harlech and Hon. Miss Ormsby Gore, Lord Houghton, Lord Norreys, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt, Hon. Robert Bourke, Mr. Seymour Wynn Finch, and Mr. Charles Steuart are among the company staying at Nostell Priory, Wakefield, on a visit to Mr. R. Winn, M.P., and Mrs. Winn for the Doncaster races.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have arrived at Buxton from visiting the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby Park.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., left on Thursday for the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin, and intended to break his journey by visiting the Prime Minister at Hawarden Castle, resuming his journey to Ireland to-day.

The Hon. Mrs. Jane Anne Cuthbert died at her residence in Grosvenor-street on Wednesday last, after a short illness. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas North, second Lord Graves, by his marriage with Lady Mary Paget, fifth daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and was, therefore, sister of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey. She married in December, 1829, Captain James W. Cuthbert, was left a widow in June, 1874, and was aged 75 years.

BANQUET TO MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH.

The Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Alderman Baker) on Thursday night gave a banquet to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the veteran novelist, who is a native of Manchester. Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. James Crossley, and a large number of local literary men were present. Invitations had also been given to Mr. L. Banks and Miss Jessie Fothergill. Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, who was received with cheers on rising to respond to the toast of his health, said:—I beg to thank you most heartily for the manner in which you have drunk my health. Many similar compliments have been paid me, but none that have afforded me so much gratification. If honour is to be paid me, it is here in my native city that I would have it. (Applause.) Nothing has delighted me more than to be styled "Lancashire novelist"—(applause)—and if I really thought I merited the designation I should indeed feel proud. My great ambition has been to connect my name as an author with the city of my birth, and with this aim I have chosen certain subjects that would give me a chance of doing so. I sought to describe the rebellion of '45, and the visit to Manchester of the unfortunate Prince Charles. With the old city as it existed at the period I was tolerably familiar, and could conjure up its picturesque black and white houses, and other ancient structures, most of which, I grieve to say, have for ever disappeared. In the days I refer to there was a very strong Jacobite feeling in Lancashire, and especially amongst the oldest families in Manchester, many of whom were devoted to what they deemed "the good cause." Prominent amongst these were Dr. Byron and his charming daughter Beppy, both of whom had always the strongest attraction for me. Tom Tyddall, the Jacobite barber, was likewise a favourite, as were Dr. Deacon and his sons and Jemmy Dawson. In "Beatrice Tyldesley" I have described the Jacobite trials in Manchester in 1694. In the "Leaguer of Lathom," a tale of the civil war in Lancashire, and "Preston Fight on the Insurrection of 1715," I had other periods to deal with and other parts of the county to depict. And in the locality of the "Lancashire Witches" I had very picturesque scenery to describe, and I strove to do justice to it. (Applause.) But it is in a modern story portions of which may be almost termed autobiographical that I have described my early days in Manchester and neighbourhood, my schoolfellows and schoolmasters, Dr. Smith and Dr. Edsdale, and I have now had my reward. (Applause.) I have been honoured by the chief magistrate of my native city, who has bidden me to a banquet at which I have been received with a warmth I shall never forget. (Applause.) I thank you again most heartily for the reception you have accorded me, I shall ever look back with pride and pleasure to this day. (Applause.) And now, before sitting down, I would fain say a word respecting a much valued and excellent friend. I allude to Mr. Gilbert Winter, whom I regard as one of the best specimens of Manchester men of the last generation—(applause)—a model of kindly hospitality, a man of business, a man of the strictest honour, and untiring in his zeal to serve a friend. (Applause.) Gilbert Winter must have been known to many gentlemen now present, and I am sure they will concur in the opinion I have expressed of him. (Hear, hear.) He resided in the house on the Cheetham-road now occupied by another old friend of mine, for whom I have an equally strong regard and whom I am happy to see before me. I allude to Mr. Crossley. (Applause.) I need not expatiate on Mr. Crossley's social qualities, on his learning and scholarship, on his varied and extensive reading. It is not an extravagant compliment to say that he may be compared to the great Dr. Johnson himself. (Hear, hear.) As I cannot doubt that the honour paid me by the Mayor is due to my having earned some distinction as a chronicler of Lancashire, I may congratulate myself on obeying the impulse that prompted me to select that particular walk. (Applause). I believe my task to be well-nigh accomplished, and can scarcely hope to write another tale; but should I do so, I shall return to the old ground and strive to maintain the honourable distinction I have acquired as the "Lancashire novelist." (Applause.) I have not alluded to any other of my productions, though they are many in number, and some of them have enjoyed considerable favour, because I have desired on this occasion to confine myself to those that deal with our county, and especially with Manchester. But I may be allowed to observe that for upwards of forty years my pen has rarely long been idle. Occasionally a novelist is a harder worker than he is supposed to be. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I am thankful to have lived to see this day. (Applause).

THE COTTON "CORNER."

The recommendation of the trade meeting, that the spindles be stopped, is being adopted in Blackburn to a greater extent than many expected would be the case. About 600,000 spindles are already reported to be stopped in the town, and the number will be very considerably increased at the end of the present week. On Thursday night the largest firm in the neighbourhood stopped their five mills for three days, and will adopt the same course next week. Several firms have also stopped their looms, thus throwing out of employment temporarily large numbers of weavers. Privation is likely to be caused in the town by the stoppage. The spinners of Church and Oswaldtwistle are taking independent action, and the following spinning mills were not at work on Thursday, and will not resume work until Monday:—Messrs. Walmsley, Moscow Mills; Church Bridge Spinning Company; Messrs. Watson, Stone Bridge; Vine Spinning Company, Limited; Hipping Vale Spinning Company, Limited. The weavers are stopped at Moscow Mills. It is intended to run short time until some better prospect in the purchase of cotton takes place. On Thursday night an important meeting of limited companies was held in Oldham, Mr. G. Holden, Chairman of Royton Spinning Company, presiding. Ninety companies were represented at the meeting, owning about three million spindles. A resolution was passed agreeing to stop for a week. Upon this meeting may be said to hinge the stoppage of the mills in Lancashire. A circular embodying the above resolution was drawn up at the meeting, and this will be forwarded to all limited companies. Two more large cotton mills closed on Thursday night in Burnley as the beginning of a six-days' stop, with a view of abolishing the Liverpool cotton "corner." Those which have not stopped already will stop all next week. More than three-fourths of the town will stop. Indeed, there is said to be only one mill that does not intend to stop, and possibly that may do so by the end of the week. The same arrangement is being carried out at Padiham.

MR. BENTINCK, M.P., ON PROTECTION.—Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P. for West Norfolk, has published a letter boldly demanding a return to Protection. The hon. gentleman says: "The problem to be resolved is whether one-sided Free-Trade can be endured any longer by this country. It cannot be denied that foreign competition, coupled with the effects of one-sided Free-Trade and the consequent exclusion of British manufactures from foreign markets by high protective duties, has ruinously affected all capital embarked in this country in commerce and agriculture, and must lead, if the present state of things continues, to its annihilation. Those often-repeated words 'cheap food' involve a plausible but an obvious fallacy. Food is cheap or dear to the great body of the people not according to its actual price, but to the means which they possess of purchasing it, and the possession of those means depends solely upon the value of their labour, which must depend upon the inducements held out to capital to employ labour. The producers of the wealth of the country comprise an immense majority of the population, and unless they are protected from the consequences of one-sided Free-Trade, the present condition of things tells us plainly that they must ere long be consigned to a condition of starvation, and with their ruin must come the downfall of the wealth and prosperity of England."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS. — Considerable time was spent at the Trades Union Congress on Thursday in considering the cases of delegates who did not appear to be there as representatives of *bona-fide* trades unions. Several who had presented themselves at the meetings had paid their own expenses, and could not say that they were accredited by any union. These had attended the meetings of the Fair Trade Conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel; and it was asserted that they came, or were sent, to the Trades Congress in order to produce an impression that trades-unionists were favourable to what is called Fair Trade or Protection. This was the view which seemed to be taken by the Congress; and all the persons indicated were, after a good deal of discussion, and no little confusion occasionally, ordered to withdraw from the meeting. A letter was read from Sir T. Brassey expressing his regret that he would be unable to deliver his promised address to the Congress.

SIR RICHARD CROSS ON AGRICULTURE.—Speaking on Wednesday at the Leigh (Lancashire) Agricultural Show, Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., said he wished he could congratulate those present on the agricultural prospect throughout the country. In the last four or five years the British farmer had gone through many difficulties and hardships, and had borne them with more determination than any other class in the country would have done, and it was this which induced him to come that day among them, to show his entire sympathy with those who had suffered so much, but whose prospects at last were beginning to brighten. The great importation of corn from America had terrified the English farmer, but it should be remembered that as the American harvest had increased the consuming power throughout the world had also increased. The time would come when it would be proved that if it had not been for the blessing of Providence we should not have known what to do. There was no doubt it pressed heavily upon us, and required all our exertions, and the pulling together of landlord, tenant, and labourer; for if that were not done, we should proportionately suffer. From what he could see among both the tenantry and the agricultural labourers, he believed a spirit of unanimity was beginning to exist. There was no doubt that of late years extra burdens had been thrown upon land. Certain relief had been given, but to his mind not enough, and he hoped that time would come when further relief would be given to the overburdened land. Any such proposition, wherever it came from, would receive his hearty support, for he was quite sure that in the long run the main industry of England would be agriculture.

EVENING DRESS.—When a party of men come in from the deer drive or the moors cold, hungry, and wet, what is more delightful than the hot bath, the toilet made in the presence of a roaring fire, and the anticipation of the excellent dinner and good wines which they are presently to discuss in the company of beauty delicately arrayed? White satin and pearls glimmering in the subdued light of a few hundred wax candles appeal to the refined and Sybaritic portion of their nature, and the glimpse of a delicate foot encased in a Chantilly lace stocking and dainty pearl-embroidered satin shoe is a comforting contrast to the leggy country women who have impaired their faith in human ancles during the day. Dinner dresses are now made on such principles that the aforesaid glimpse is frequently of the most liberal kind. Very short, indeed, are the dresses of to-day. What are we to infer from this as to those of to-morrow? Will they be shorter still? or will the inevitable reaction set in and find us not only tripping over our own skirts, but setting all the world a-stumbling too? A ridiculous little train at the back pretends to make up for the shortcomings of sides and front, but in reality makes them more prominently apparent. So much for form. In colour the evening dresses of the present day (or night) are simply perfect. Æstheticism, well abused as it has been, has certainly been powerfully instrumental in banishing the crude greens and blues, frightful pinks, and, above all, the maddening magenta of a few years ago, and introducing the tender half tones and deliciously soft tints of greenish blue, brownish yellow, russets, cool greys, and warm browns now so much in vogue. Where, a few years ago, were the numerous shades of cream-white that delight the eye to-day? And where the wonderful brocades, imitated from an elder time, in the soft and refined productions of more modern looms? A girl must, indeed, be hopelessly plain if she does not look at least picturesque in evening dress nowadays.—*Liverpool Mail.*

PATRON AND CLIENT.—At length the worm in the wig, the "dolichocephalic," or long-headed Lincoln's-inn worm, has turned, and it would appear that he has turned uncommonly rusty, and not without very sufficient data for showing cause why and wherefore. Messrs. Fox and Dodgson, Skinem and Shuffle, like other dogs, have now had their day, a very sunshiny and pleasant day, in which much hay has been securely, if not very scrupulously, saved and made. It has been no secret for a long time in Old-square and Pump-court that certain solicitors "of the baser sort," as Mr. Bright would say, have systematically spotted and victimised *seriatim* the promising members of the junior bar, bringing them work in chambers, "cases for the opinion of Mr. Plowden Smith," etc., marked with the usual fee; causes in court whereby they fleshed their maiden swords and made the early waggings of their forensic tongues and took the new gloss off their gowns, and got acclimatised to the law-smell about the seats of judgment. But after writing elaborate opinions, and attending stately consultations with starchy "leaders," and watching and waiting for the sitting and rising of "My Lud," and imbibing sufficient "bacteria" in the fine air of the close legal dispensaries to set up a fine section of the British Association, they found that their practice brought about inadequate pecuniary results. The middlemen intercepted the fees *en route* from client to patron, from outsider to counsel, being well assured that the etiquette of the bar would effectually screen them from the consequences of their shabby trickery. It is all very well in theory for the members of a dignified and learned profession to take very high ground, but unless the people with whom they have business relations are willing to ascend with them into the same sublime atmosphere and to "level up" with them, their grand isolation and lofty position scarcely indemnify them against the inconvenience of never getting paid for their services. The great West-end physician is a mighty personage, but he shovels up the guineas every morning in a very prosaic and profitable manner, and "our learned friend" must take a leaf out of his book. It is good hearing that the weasels and stoats and polecats in the lower walk of legal life are to be nailed up forthwith on the hall screens in the various inns, as a terror to evil doers in the future, and names on the black list will become beautifully less until, at length, the reign of *suum cuique* has been fairly established.—*Globe.*

USELESS BOOKS.—One of the most melancholy spectacles to a mind in a meditative mood is a vast library with its shelves crammed with books. Each tome has consumed weeks or years of the author's life, and has encouraged aspirations to fame or profit. Yet of the whole collection how many have justified the ambition of the writer? The great majority are relegated to out-of-the-way shelves, where they are never touched except by the brush of the duster. It is the same with contemporary literature. The proportion of useless books to those considered, for the moment at least, of a useful character, is ludicrously great. This rapid accumulation of works of no value is an admitted evil. But how is it to be remedied? At the meeting of the Library Association in the Hall of Lincoln's-inn, on Friday, Mr. Harrison held that all useless books should be eliminated from a library in order to make room for something which will better fulfil their purpose. Libraries, he held, ought to be instruments "for enlarging human knowledge and cultivating human understanding." Assuredly they should. But how are we to decide on the means to make them so? By what process of rejection are we to eliminate the useless books? A volume which is considered by some men to be a rare and precious treasure, is looked upon by others as rubbish; while a copy of an edition which one collector would not accept as a gift, is so highly prized by another that he would not part with it for a large sum. How to weed the useless books from a library is obviously a problem difficult to solve. Even Mr. Harrison would not resort to the method adopted by Osman with the library at Alexandria. Till, however, some such means are employed, we must submit to the haphazard way to which we are accustomed.—*Globe.*

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARIANSHIP.—There will clearly be no lack of candidates for the librarianship of the Bodleian, which is in the gift of the University of Oxford, as represented by Convocation. The post is worth £700 a year, and has patronage of some value attached to it. For instance, the under-librarians, who receive £300 a year each, are nominated by the librarian, subject to the approval of the curators and of Convocation. The care of books seems to be a healthful occupation, if one may judge from a few figures. Mr. Coxe, whose hale and hearty figure will long be remembered, was preceded in the librarianship by Dr. Bandinel, who held the office for forty-seven years (1813-1860), while Dr. Bandinel's predecessor held it for forty-five. The first librarian was appointed in 1598, and has had but eleven successors, which gives an average tenure of twenty-four years to the holders of the office. The second of them, it should not be forgotten, was John Russe, or Rouse, to whom Milton addresses one of his Latin poems. Milton had sent a copy of his earlier English poems to the Bodleian, where the book was lost or stolen; and Rouse begged for another copy. Milton professes to be highly flattered, and to base his hopes of being remembered in later ages through the care of men in Rouse's position—

> Tum livore sepulto,
> Si quid meremur sana posteritas sciet,
> Rousio favente.

The metre employed is eccentric, but there are some pretty lines. Rouse presided over the Bodleian from 1620 to 1653.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FATAL EXPLOSION AT MACCLESFIELD. — A terrific explosion occurred at Messrs. Fitton's flour mills, Macclesfield, on Wednesday night, wrecking the engine-room, the mechanics and joiners' shops, and one-third of the mills. The engine-man, Charles Johnson, was killed. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

MORNING DRAMS.—If there is one form of "drinking" more injurious than others, it is that which consists in the frequent recourse to drams at odd times between meals. That there is a great deal of this sort of tippling in vogue cannot be doubted, when we take cognisance of the very large and, as it would seem, the increasing number of young men and even women of respectable appearance who are to be met in the streets of London or any large city as early as noon, already to an evident degree under the influence of an intoxicant. Discounting the multitude of such inebriated persons for habitual debauchees, and those who drink so deeply at night that they retain the effects of the poison until late in the following day, it is still only too plain that a considerable proportion of the staggering and half-unconscious or unduly excited individuals about are the victims of the morning dram. It is a serious question whether public-houses should be allowed to begin the day before noon. It is surely unnecessary that workmen and workwomen should commence their potations earlier than the usual dinner-hour. As it is, no sooner have the bricklayers, painters, plumbers, plasterers, or carpenters engaged in the repair of a house returned from their breakfast and arranged their tools than they go or send for beer. The result of this early beginning of the drink business is that before the afternoon has well set in they are apt to be practically useless, or only able to labour with a great effort of self-control. While the doors of public-houses stand open, those who have money will enter and buy drink. Perhaps if the purveyors of intoxicants were not at liberty to commence their dangerous trade until just before the first meal in the day at which stimulants are legitimately taken, there would be a less common use of the "morning dram," one of the most mischievous "drinks i' in which the multitude—especially the young—can possibly indulge.—*Lancet.*

THE IRISH LAND CONVENTION.—The convention resumed its deliberations on Friday. Mr. Parnell took the chair. The attendance of delegates was again very large. Mr. Parnell announced that a deputation of labourers' representatives in the convention had last night waited upon him, and he was happy to announce that they had arranged a satisfactory plan of action in regard to their claims. (Cheers.) Mr. Sexton then read a telegram from Mr. Forde, proprietor of the *Irish World*, announcing that they sent 30,000 francs to their convention, and adjuring the assembly to unfurl the banner of "No rent" and "Hold the harvest." If this were not done America would be disheartened; but if it were done their support would be doubled. (Cheers.) A telegram in similar terms was read from an American League branch. The debate on the fourth resolution empowering the League executive to lay test cases before the Land Commission, for the purpose of discovering whether the Act would reduce the rents, was then resumed, and Dean Quirke, of Tipperary, denounced the Bill as an insufficient instalment of justice. Those who had sent him, however, instructed him to say that whatever in it was good should be taken from it, and that the rest should be used as a weapon against their enemies. (Cheers.) Mr. McLoughlin, of Derry, said that they should kick out the Land Act. No tenant should pay a single penny of rent unless at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon. (Cheers.) The desire of the people of the north for vengeance was aroused. Derry ignored the Land Court, and asked the Irish people to have nothing to do with the Land Act. (Cheers.) "Vengeance" should now be their motto. (Cheers.) They should not give in to their cowardly assailants. Other delegates followed with similar speeches.

THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR EUSTON-SQUARE.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Thursday at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court on the bodies of Alfred Hammett, aged 3½ years, and Arthur Hammett, aged 11 months, who, as alleged, were murdered by their father, Richard Hammett, a printer, now in the University College Hospital, suffering from the injuries he had inflicted upon himself. The particulars of the tragedy have been already published. The jury at once returned a verdict of wilful murder against Richard Hammett. Upon inquiry at the University College Hospital, it was stated that Hammett was progressing favourably.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—It is stated that the health of the Lord Chancellor is far from being satisfactory. His lordship, who is staying at Blackmoor, his country seat in Hampshire, was to have attended a meeting at Petersfield on Thursday, but at the last moment a letter was received stating his inability to be present in consequence of illness.

CONVICTION OF A SWINDLER.—Ledru Rollin Reynolds has been leniently dealt with by the prosecution in the Central Criminal Court. The charge of forgery was withdrawn, and that of false pretences only pressed. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour; and the Recorder said he would probably have given a less sentence had he not seen a couple of letters written by the prisoner, evidently for the purpose of keeping two of the principal witnesses out of the way.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—As a son of Dr. Holberton, of Old Hampton, accompanied by Miss Pemberton and a little girl, was out rowing near home on Thursday, the boat suddenly capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the river. A waterman succeeded in saving the child, but both the lady and gentleman were drowned, the bodies being recovered half an hour afterwards. The sad event has caused considerable distress in the neighbourhood, where both the deceased were well known, the families being greatly respected.

THE DUTY OF LANDLORDS.—The annual dinner of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association took place at Aylesbury on Thursday. The Duke of Buckingham presided at the dinner. Lord Carrington, when responding for the House of Lords, said he could not delude himself into the belief that there was much general sympathy with the landlords. Landlords had been always supposed to be enormously rich, and people thought that they were having their bad time now, and that was all. He could not help thinking that if any Government wished to see how soon they could provoke a revolution let them try the excitement of reproducing the protective duty, which would appreciably affect the price of bread. The harvests had failed, but the towns knew that bread was as cheap as ever. He ventured to think relief must come from the landlords. They would be told that some landlords were so hampered with charges that they could not do much, but farmers who were making their living at fair rents in fair times required temporary abatements till things mended. Where rents had been highly raised in the good times from competition or other causes, or where, in individual instances, the rates had increased out of all proportion, the abatement must be permanent.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—A new middle-class school for 200 girls has been opened in Chenies-street, Tottenham-court-road, the whole cost of which, amounting to several thousands of pounds, has been defrayed by a lady of the Goldsmid family. The school will be non-sectarian, but Jewish children are to be preferred among applicants for admission. The school site happens to be on the edge of the Bedford estate, adjoining the land which centuries ago was bequeathed for educational purposes by John Carpenter to the City of London, and which gave rise to the present City of London School.

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THE FAIR TRADE AGITATION.

It is in its bearing on party politics that the frivolous Fair Trade agitation is chiefly objectionable. There is, for the most part, no serious harm in the public discussion of fallacies which are most effectually exposed when they have become subjects of popular controversy. No long time can elapse before landowners will be convinced that the restoration of any fragment of the old Corn Laws is utterly impossible; and, if imported food is untaxed, the revenue to be derived from other protective duties would be insignificant. Farmers could not be expected to pay artificial prices for manufactured goods, while their own produce was exposed to unlimited competition. The traders who desire to exclude or to limit foreign competition are inconsiderable in number and in weight. The real grievance which is generally felt is not that foreign commodities are imported, but that English goods are excluded from foreign markets. English iron-masters and iron-founders would not suffer the less from the American tariff if heavy duties were imposed upon American products. They would, in truth, be doubly taxed, if the price of bread and of meat were raised while the duties on iron and steel remained the same as at present. There can be but few believers in the efficacy of retaliation. The producers who maintain for their own benefit restrictive legislation would derive additional strength from an admission on the part of the English Legislature that they were in the right. If retaliation is ever attempted, it will probably be confined to non-comparative articles, such as wine; and in such cases no relief would be afforded to any domestic industry. There is no danger that the reaction against economic principles should prevail. It is, indeed, unwise to trust to the universal triumph of truth when false doctrines seem to become more and more powerful in almost every foreign country; but truth combined with overwhelming preponderance of force is great and will prevail. No conceivable argument would reconcile manufacturers to taxes on raw materials, or the enormous population of the towns to duties on food. Those who favour either measure only condemn themselves to political isolation and helplessness. Before the invention of Fair Trade, reasonable Conservatives and moderate Liberals were gradually approaching to one another in opinion, though the boundaries of party connexion had not been visibly disturbed. Any considerable secession to the ranks of the Protectionists would reopen and perpetuate the division which was fading into a mere imaginary line. Both political sections, if they were united, would not be too strong for the purpose of resistance to revolutionary legislation. Only a few weeks have passed since the enactment of the anomalous measure which purported to find an excuse in the exceptional condition of Ireland; and already Scotch farmers have begun to agitate for the arbitrary extension of limited rights to which their claim is strictly defined by the terms of voluntary contracts. The principal organ of the Ministerial party gives currency to proposals for confiscating the whole or the greater part of the property of landowners. Even at the Fair Trade meeting, doctrines which ought to have alarmed the promoters of the League were thoughtlessly propounded. It was suggested that the proposed duty on imported corn would not have been necessary but for the deficient produce of the land as it is divided into large estates. Fair Traders were not likely to know that the gross produce of English land is much greater than that of any country of equal extent. The impending agitation against landowners will rapidly extend to every other kind of property; and there is scarcely an institution in the country which is not seriously threatened. Neither the House of Commons nor the Cabinet is exempt from revolutionary tendencies, and no confidence can be reposed in the impulsive Prime Minister. If the Opposition had a leader like Sir Robert Peel, it would rally by degrees all those who are interested in the rights of property and all friends of the Constitution. A heterogeneous party, composed of all discontented sections of the community, may harass the Government, but it will not be in a position to succeed it. Defiance of economic rules is especially objectionable when the main object of the adversaries of the Government ought to be resistance to interference with private rights. Mr. Gladstone has, when it suited his purpose, relegated political economy to Saturn and Jupiter, and he has nothing to fear from those who in another department of legislation arrogate to themselves similar license. The French Legitimists and Bonapartists, who habitually vote with the wildest anarchists for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, have not attained such a degree of success as to render them models for imitation. It would be a serious national evil that the Opposition should, in its conflict with a dangerous faction, commit itself to untenable issues.—*Saturday Review.*

THE LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND.

It appears, from a Geneva telegram in the *Times*, that next to the rain the chief cause of the catastrophe which has overwhelmed Elm is said to be injudicious quarrying for slate, whereby the mountain was in part undermined and so rendered unsafe. Work in the quarries, owing to fears of a disaster, was suspended last Thursday week; but the correspondent says:—

No one seems to have thought the village was in danger until Sunday afternoon, when, as the people were coming from church, a quantity of stones rolling from the Ischingel crushed several houses in Unterthal nearest the foot of the Alp. Ten minutes later came the great catastrophe; a thunderous noise rent the air, a black dust-cloud overspread the valley, and all was still. In those two or three seconds Unterthal had disappeared, and with it were buried nearly every one of the unfortunates, who a few minutes previously were worshipping in the village church. Scarcely any, in fact, who on the first alarm crossed the Sernft, either out of curiosity or fear, or to lend a helping hand to those whose houses had been struck, escaped, and they include nearly all the manhood of the village. The proprietor of the Elm Hotel was thrown by the concussion of air from the iron bridge over the Sernft into the stream, and drowned. His brother, who had reached the Unterthal side, was crushed beneath a fragment of rock. In one house there was a christening party of fifteen persons, mostly kinsfolk, all of whom, save the child's father, was killed; at one stroke he was bereft of family, relatives, and estate. His house is gone, and his fields are buried under the wreck of the mountain. From the first, rescue, though energetically attempted, was seen to be hopeless; rocks and earth are piled over Unterthal to a height of 50ft., and the area covered by the *débris* is computed at from six to eight square miles. The statement that three of the victims had been taken from the ruins alive has not been confirmed, and the dead are mutilated beyond the possibility of recognition. It adds another pang to the grief of the bereaved to know that even if their dead should be found they will be unable to claim them. A correspondent of the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung*, who visited Elm on Tuesday, describes the scene as weird, wild, and melancholy beyond the power of words to express. Above the rolling clouds which hung about the skirts of the mountains rose the white summit of the Plattenberg. Every few minutes a great fragment of rock thundered down the side of the Tschingler Alp. Where Unterthal had been was a mass of stones and earth as high as the church steeple. A great part of the village on the other side of the stream was under water; and the Sernft, forced from its bed, was vainly dashing itself against the obstructions that barred its way. Through a driving rain men were carrying shapeless bodies and laying them in the church, one of the few buildings which had escaped destruction. A weeping woman searching among the ruins for some vestige of her lost little ones, and an old man, whose wife, children, and grandchildren had all perished together, was wandering about heedless of everything, praying that the rocks might crush him also. But except these two the villagers, fearing another earthslip, had fled.

GENERAL GARFIELD.

Part, at least, of the English feeling for General Garfield, which is singularly deep and real, is due to admiration of his countrymen's attitude. There is something quite exceptionally fine about the conduct of the Americans in a crisis which would have severely tried the tempers as well as the nerves of any other people:—

The President, it must not be forgotten, is chief of a party as well as of a people, and General Garfield was just beginning to win his first great party fight when he was struck down. No man had ever been more bitterly attacked. On the very day on which he was wounded his opponent's newspapers were full of the most violent charges of treachery, deception, and dishonesty ever published in English. He was held up by an entire party as an example of the lengths to which a good man debased by party feeling might descend. So violent was the party hostility that it is reported to have inflamed Guiteau to his act, and that hundreds of persons in Europe believed that if the Stalwarts did not approve the assassination they would profit by its consequences. The illness resulting from the wound has been of the most tedious character. For two months it has kept all Americans in excitement, it has caused to the dominant party the most acute disappointment and pain, and it has given opportunity at least, if not occasion, for discussions on Constitutional questions of the most burning character, it being at this moment doubtful who is entitled to use the wide prerogatives of the President of the Union. Yet from the moment the bullet was fired to the present, now more than two months, the entire Union has remained profoundly quiet, all party feeling absorbed in pity for the wounded man. From the South as well as the North, the West as well as the East, comes up the same unbroken report. Not only has no party made the slightest attempt to benefit by the catastrophe, but no party has expressed a wish to do so. There is no source of national strength like a national unanimity of this kind.—*Economist.*

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

The joint protectorate of Egypt, the *Spectator* thinks, is a cynical fraud, perpetrated by two great Governments for money, and it cannot endure. It involves all the great evils of European conquest in Asia, the loss of independence, the depression of the upper class, the arrest of all spontaneous development, excessive taxation, and the liberation of the executive from native opinion, and it does not secure the grand compensations, personal freedom, the security of life and earnings for the poor, and impartial justice to all men:—

Such a double *régime* has always, and justly, appeared to its subjects the most intolerably leaden of all governments, and it will end. Whether the end will come through a Turkish intrigue, or a military *émeute*, or an Arab invasion—quite on the cards—or a rising of the fanatics, no one can foresee, but it will end, and when it ends, England and France, unless they have come to some permanent agreement as to the future of the country, an argeement which will work, and which therefore must be an agreement to assign Egypt to England, with compensation to France, will be nearer to war than they have been since 1815. That is an unspeakable misfortune, hardly to be compensated by any advantage, for war between England and France means the dominance of Prince Bismarck on the Continent, and bloodshed and confusion in every corner of the globe. Lord Granville's first duty is to provide a remedy for a contingency which, whatever Consuls may report, he will find inevitable; and it will tax to the utmost not only his adroitness and inventiveness, but his nerve. The right method would be the administration of Egypt through a British Viceroy, with French consent; but failing that, the only course is for the Powers to appoint an Arab, like Khaireddin, who can govern an army as well as a people, reduce the Egyptian dividend to an endurable limit, and leave the country on all subjects except that dividend and the Canal to take its own way, and make history for itself.

The *Saturday Review* thinks that, notwithstanding obvious objections or difficulties, the occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops would be the most expedient measure which could at present be adopted, should the military revolt be renewed. The employment of a joint French and English force would involve more serious complications; and it is impossible to allow the establishment in Egypt of an irresponsible military Government. If a sufficient Turkish force were despatched to Egypt, there would be little risk of resistance on the part of mutinous troops. Many of the regiments would probably refuse to fight, even if the chances of success were equally balanced. That they would expose themselves to certain defeat is in the highest degree improbable. In Egypt the army stands apart from the population, which would not dream of taking part in any conflict. It is not impossible that the menace of a Turkish expedition would enable the Khedive to disband the mutinous regiments.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The *Saturday Review* says:—The English public have become suddenly and painfully familiar with the special dialect of the cotton trade. A week ago there were few people not connected with Lancashire who could have defined the difference between "spot" cotton and "futures":—

To-day "futures," at all events, have become a household word with vast numbers who are either patiently looking forward to inevitable losses or calculating how much they will have to endure in order to bring these losses to an end. The cotton-spinner will not be seriously injured by a short stoppage of work. It will merely ensure a brisker demand for yarn when he re-opens his mill. But the workmen whom the closing of the mill throws out of employment are in a very much less secure position. To some extent, perhaps, they may be recouped by better trade and higher wages by and by; but against this chance must be set the unpleasant certainty that they will have to live for a week or a fortnight on credit or on savings which have both been heavily drawn upon by the recent trade depression. The committee of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association ought not to find it a very difficult matter to frame rules which should head the corner man at some point or other in the long series of steps by which he carries out his end. Some method of registration of purchases might be devised which should make it evident whether any unusual amount of cotton was coming into certain hands, and so warn the dealers who have contracted to deliver futures at this or that date to lose no time in obtaining the means of fulfilling their contracts. It is hardly probable, however, that if public opinion goes on condemning cornering with the same decision which it has lately shown, speculators of the class to which corner men ordinarily belong will continue to practise it.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

It has been announced that the negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and England will be renewed on Monday next. The intelligence for many reasons will be very welcome:—

There is the more reason for satisfaction in the matter, because it is stated that the French Government have given way on the point as to the prolongation of the existing arrangements, which recently caused the rupture of the negotiations. Now it may either be assumed that the concession shows a greater desire on their part to have a treaty concluded, or that it is the result of some further understanding between the two Governments as to what the basis of a new treaty will be. It is, of course, too soon yet to conclude that, because matters have got so far advanced, therefore there will be a treaty. The French Government, we believe, all through the past negotiations have shown great obstinacy in adapting their new specific duties to the actual facts which the former *ad valorem* duties had established. They would not admit the principle that the specific duties in all cases, somehow or other, should be so arranged as not to increase the rate of duty above those which had come to be fixed under the *ad valorem* principle; but after the lesson which they have had as to the determination of this country not to tolerate any increase of duties in a new treaty, it may be hoped that the French negotiators will be a little more pliable. There are some reasons for anticipating that a proper treaty will now be negotiated; but the change in the attitude of the French Government from what it has been will be very considerable.—*Statist.*

THE MILITARY CRITICS AT THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

A *Times'* correspondent, speaking of the German army manœuvres, remarks that military critics have nothing to complain of beyond the fact that the ideas dominating the sham battles are lithographed in German characters. They have rather everything to praise:—

On a similar occasion two years ago (he says) one of the Emperor's English guests told me that as regards the manœuvres themselves, he had often seen much the same thing, if on a smaller scale, at Dartmoor and Aldershot; but that what particularly struck him as unique was the wonderful way in which the machinery for entertaining them had been organised. At every turn they are met with what they want. On arriving at any manœuvre centre they are provided with a printed list of their names and addresses, and are either lodged in various hotels or billeted, as here, on the inhabitants. They receive a daily programme of work and pleasure. Special trains are at their service. Polyglot Staff officers wait upon them. Ticketed carriages requisitioned from all the neighbourhood take them from their lodgings to the most convenient point in the field, where they find a row of chargers awaiting them; and when the general halt is called after the tide of battle has been rolled back several miles over a complicated and devious country, they look round, and, lo! there stand the vehicles by which they had come, ready to carry them home again, where they are invited to dine with the King. The foreign officers are the objects of great popular curiosity everywhere, and amusing are the shrewd criticisms passed upon them; for not only have they come to Germany to judge, but also to be judged, and the ordeal for some of them must have been singularly trying. It is needless to say that General Sir Fredrick Roberts, whom the Emperor has treated with special distinction, has been the cynosure of neighbouring eyes, and many have been the inquiries as to which of the multi-uniformed suite of his Majesty was the man who made the famous march from Cabul to Candahar. The Crown Princess, who followed the manœuvres to-day on horseback, was frequently at the side of Sir Frederick Roberts, who has conceived a very high opinion of German troops, especially the infantry.

The Double Murder near Euston-Square.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Thursday at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court on the bodies of Alfred Hammett, aged 3¼ years, and Arthur Hammett, aged 11 months, who, as alleged, were murdered by their father, Richard Hammett, a printer, now in the University College Hospital, suffering from the injuries he had inflicted upon himself. The particulars of the tragedy have been already published. The jury at once returned a verdict of wilful murder against Richard Hammett. Upon inquiry at the University College Hospital, it was stated that Hammett was progressing favourably.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

At the sitting of the Congress on Saturday the chairman (Mr. Coulson) read the following letter from the American Minister in London:—"I have the honour to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the Trade Union Congress expressing their friendly and sympathetic feelings in view of the late attempt on the life of the President of the United States. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting it to the Government at Washington." The Congress then voted on the question of the next place of meeting. Invitations had been received from Manchester, Nottingham, and Birmingham. It was decided to go to Manchester. Mr. Simmons (Sussex and Kent Labourers) submitted a resolution on the reform of the land laws, which were declared to be manifestly unjust, opposed to the best interests of the people, by divorcing the peasantry from the soil and causing the nation to depend largely for its supply of food on foreign importations. The resolution further stated that the Congress was glad to find notice of motion next session to facilitate acquirement by agricultural labourers of proprietary rights in the soil they cultivate; and also a bill respecting allotment of land to cottagers and labourers. The resolution was agreed to. The rest of the business of the Congress was run through with little or no discussion. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the pledge of the Government to assimilate the borough and county franchise; urging the necessity of an extension of the hours of polling; enforcing *bonâ fide* representation at future Congresses; instructing the Parliamentary Committee to assist the cabdrivers in obtaining a reform of the cab laws; pledging the Congress to continue its efforts for inquiry into cases of sudden death in Scotland; approving the Shop Hours Regulation Bill; asking for an alteration of the jury laws for Ireland and Scotland, as well as for England; agreeing to the introduction of a bill giving pilots direct representation on all local pilotage boards; pronouncing the cost of administering the English poor law to be excessive; and urging the necessity of an amendment of the Public Health Act, 1875, so as to render it incumbent on local authorities to isolate persons in whose houses infectious diseases exist, and to grant compensation for any loss so incurred. About half-a-dozen other resolutions, under the form of "proceeding to the next business," were passed over, among them being one on foreign State bounties and another on "fair trade." Others were withdrawn. The chairman read a letter from the workmen of Switzerland inviting delegates of the working men of Great Britain to an international congress to be held at Zurich on October 1. The letter was left in the hands of the Parliamentary Committee with a view to making the necessary inquiries. The Congress was brought to a close with votes of thanks to the local committee, the Standing Orders Committee, and the officers of the Congress.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Friday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, drove yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge, was present at the cricket match, at Balmoral, between the servants of the Queen's Household and those of the Prince of Wales, from Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge dined with her Majesty, and Miss Knollys had also the honour of being invited.

The Duke of Portland has been entertaining a large party at Welbeck Abbey during the week.

The Marqnis and Marchioness of Bute, with their children, the Earl of Dumfries and Lady Margaret Stuart, are prolonging their sojourn at Gascoigne's Hotel, Harrogate.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda and Mary Marchioness of Ailesbury have been staying with the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall during the week for the Doncaster races.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton and Lady Katherine Lambton, the Earl and Countess of Feversham and Lady Hermione Duncombe, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, Lord Capell, Lord William Neville, Sir Frederick and Lady Milner, Colonel Eaton, Colonel and Mrs. Harford, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Bentinck, Mr. Chandos Pole, and Mr. A. Fitzroy have been among the guests of Mr. W. and Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison at Nun Appleton Hall during the Doncaster race meeting.

The Earl and Countess of Loudoun have been entertaining a party of friends at Willesley Hall, Asby-de-la-Zouch.

The Earl of Redesdale has arrived at Batsford Park, Morton-in-Marsh, from his seat in the north of England.

Lord and Lady Auckland have entertained Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Sir William Eden, Captain Barrington Foote, and Mr. Frederick Arkwright at Edenthorpe Hall during the Doncaster race week.

The remains of General Lord Airey, G.C.B., were removed from The Grange, General Sir Garnet Wolseley's residence at Leatherhead, to the late lord's house in Lowndes-square on Friday, preparatory to interment.

Evening Dress.—When a party of men come in from the deer drive or the moors cold, hungry, and wet, what is more delightful than the hot bath, the toilet made in the presence of a roaring fire, and the anticipation of the excellent dinner and good wines which they are presently to discuss in the company of beauty delicately arrayed? White satin and pearls glimmering in the subdued light of a few hundred wax candles appeal to the refined and Sybaritic portion of their nature, and the glimpse of a delicate foot encased in a Chantilly lace stocking and dainty pearl-embroidered satin shoe is a comforting contrast to the leggy country women who have impaired their faith in human ancles during the day. Dinner dresses are now made on such principles that the aforesaid glimpse is frequently of the most liberal kind. Very short, indeed, are the dresses of to-day. What are we to infer from this as to those of to-morrow? Will they be shorter still? or will the inevitable reaction set in and find us not only tripping over our own skirts, but setting all the world a-stumbling too? A ridiculous little train at the back pretends to make up for the shortcomings of sides and front, but in reality makes them more prominently apparent. So much for form. In colour the evening dresses of the present day (or night) are simply perfect. Æstheticism, well abused as it has been, has certainly been powerfully instrumental in banishing the crude greens and blues, frightful pinks, and, above all, the maddening magenta of a few years ago, and introducing the tender half tones and deliciously soft tints of greenish blue, brownish yellow, russets, cool greys, and warm browns now so much in vogue. Where, a few years ago, were the numerous shades of cream-white that delight the eye to-day? And where the wonderful brocades, imitated from an elder time, in the soft and refined productions of more modern looms? A girl must, indeed, be hopelessly plain if she does not look at least picturesque in evening dress nowadays.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Patron and Client.—At length the worm in the wig, the "dolichocephalic," or long-headed Lincoln's-inn worm, has turned, and it would appear that he has turned uncommonly rusty, and not without very sufficient data for showing cause why and wherefore. Messrs. Fox and Dodgson, Skinem and Shuffle, like other dogs, have now had their day, a very sunshiny and pleasant day, in which much hay has been securely, if not very scrupulously, saved and made. It has been no secret for a long time in Old-square and Pump-court that certain solicitors "of the baser sort," as Mr. Bright would say, have systematically spotted and victimised *seriatim* the promising members of the junior bar, bringing them work in chambers, "cases for the opinion of Mr. Plowden Smith," etc., marked with the usual fee; causes in court whereby they fleshed their maiden swords and made the early waggings of their forensic tongues and took the new gloss off their gowns, and got acclimatised to the law-smell about the seats of judgment. But after writing elaborate opinions, and attending stately consultations with starchy "leaders," and watching and waiting for the sitting and rising of "My Lud," and imbibing sufficient "bacteria" in the fine air of the close legal dispensaries to set up a fine section of the British Association, they found that their practice brought about inadequate pecuniary results. The middlemen intercepted the fees *en route* from client to patron, from outsider to counsel, being well assured that the etiquette of the bar would effectually screen them from the consequences of their shabby trickery. It is all very well in theory for the members of a dignified and learned profession to take very high ground, but unless the people with whom they have business relations are willing to ascend with them into the same sublime atmosphere and to "level up" with them, their grand isolation and lofty position scarcely indemnify them against the inconvenience of never getting paid for their services. The great West-end physician is a mighty personage, but he shovels up the guineas every morning in a very prosaic and profitable manner, and "our learned friend" must take a leaf out of his book. It is good hearing that the weasels and stoats and polecats in the lower walk of legal life are to be nailed up forthwith on the hall screens in the various inns, as a terror to evil doers in the future, and names on the black list will become beautifully less until, at length, the reign of *suum cuique* has been fairly established.—*Globe.*

Useless Books.—One of the most melancholy spectacles to a mind in a meditative mood is a vast library with its shelves crammed with books. Each tome has consumed weeks or years of the author's life, and has encouraged aspirations to fame or profit. Yet of the whole collection how many have justified the ambition of the writer? The great majority are relegated to out-of-the-way shelves, where they are never touched except by the brush of the duster. It is the same with contemporary literature. The proportion of useless books to those considered, for the moment at least, of a useful character, is ludicrously great. This rapid accumulation of works of no value is an admitted evil. But how is it to be remedied? At the meeting of the Library Association in the Hall of Lincoln's-inn, on Friday, Mr. Harrison held that all useless books should be eliminated from a library in order to make room for something which will better fulfil their purpose. Libraries, he held, ought to be instruments "for enlarging human knowledge and cultivating human understanding." Assuredly they should. But how are we to decide on the means to make them so? By what process of rejection are we to eliminate the useless books? A volume which is considered by some men to be a rare and precious treasure, is looked upon by others as rubbish; while a copy of an edition which one collector would not accept as a gift, is so highly prized by another that he would not part with it for a large sum. How to weed the useless books from a library is obviously a problem difficult to solve. Even Mr. Harrison would not resort to the method adopted by Osman with the library at Alexandria. Till, however, some such means are employed, we must submit to the haphazard way to which we are accustomed.—*Globe.*

The Bodleian Librarianship.—There will clearly be no lack of candidates for the librarianship of the Bodleian, which is in the gift of the University of Oxford, as represented by Convocation. The post is worth £700 a year, and has patronage of some value attached to it. For instance, the under-librarians, who receive £300 a year each, are nominated by the librarian, subject to the approval of the curators and of Convocation. The care of books seems to be a healthful occupation, if one may judge from a few figures. Mr. Coxe, whose hale and hearty figure will long be remembered, was preceded in the librarianship by Dr. Bandinel, who held the office for forty-seven years (1813-1860), while Dr. Bandinel's predecessor held it for forty-five. The first librarian was appointed in 1598, and has had but eleven successors, which gives an average tenure of twenty-four years to the holders of the office. The second of them, it should not be forgotten, was John Russe, or Rouse, to whom Milton addresses one of his Latin poems. Milton had sent a copy of his earlier English poems to the Bodleian, where the book was lost or stolen; and Rouse begged for another copy. Milton professes to be highly flattered, and to base his hopes of being remembered in later ages through the care of men in Rouse's position—

Tum livoró sepulto,
Si quid mĕremur sana posteritas sciet,
Rousio favente.

The metre employed is eccentric, but there are some pretty lines. Rouse presided over the Bodleian from 1620 to 1653.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Fatal Explosion at Macclesfield.—A terrific explosion occurred at Messrs. Fitton's flour mills, Macclesfield, on Wednesday night, wrecking the engine-room, the mechanics and joiners' shops, and one-third of the mills. The engine-man, Charles Johnson, was killed. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

Morning Drams.—If there is one form of "drinking" more injurious than others, it is that which consists in the frequent recourse to drams at odd times between meals. That there is a great deal of this sort of tippling in vogue cannot be doubted, when we take cognisance of the very large and, as it would seem, the increasing number of young men and even women of respectable appearance who are to be met in the streets of London or any large city as early as noon, already to an evident degree under the influence of an intoxicant. Discounting the multitude of such inebriated persons for habitual debauchees, and those who drink so deeply at night that they retain the effects of the poison until late in the following day, it is still only too plain that a considerable proportion of the staggering and half-unconscious or unduly excited individuals about are the victims of the morning dram. It is a serious question whether public-houses should be allowed to begin the day before noon. It is surely unnecessary that workmen and workwomen should commence their potations earlier than the usual dinner-hour. As it is, no sooner have the bricklayers, painters, plumbers, plasterers, or carpenters engaged in the repair of a house returned from their breakfast and arranged their tools than they go or send for beer. The result of this early beginning of the drink business is that before the afternoon has well set in they are apt to be practically useless, or only able to labour with a great effort of self-control. While the doors of public-houses stand open, those who have money will enter and buy drink. Perhaps if the purveyors of intoxicants were not at liberty to commence their dangerous trade until just before the first meal in the day at which stimulants are legitimately taken, there would be a less common use of the "morning dram," one of the most mischievous "drinks" in which the multitude—especially the young—can possibly indulge.—*Lancet.*

The Irish Land Convention.—The convention resumed its deliberations on Friday. Mr. Parnell took the chair. The attendance of delegates was again very large. Mr. Parnell announced that a deputation of labourers' representatives in the convention had last night waited upon him, and he was happy to announce that they had arranged a satisfactory plan of action in regard to their claims. (Cheers.) Mr. Sexton then read a telegram from Mr. Forde, proprietor of the *Irish World*, announcing that they sent 30,000 francs to their convention, and adjuring the assembly to unfurl the banner of "No rent" and "Hold the harvest." If this were not done America would be disheartened; but if it were done their support would be doubled. (Cheers.) A telegram in similar terms was read from an American League branch. The debate on the fourth resolution empowering the League executive to lay test cases before the Land Commission, for the purpose of discovering whether the Act would reduce the rents, was then resumed, and Dean Quirke, of Tipperary, denounced the Bill as an insufficient instalment of justice. Those who had sent him, however, instructed him to say that whatever in it was good should be taken from it, and that the rest should be used as a weapon against their enemies. (Cheers.) Mr. McLoughlin, of Derry, said that they should kick out the Land Act. No tenant should pay a single penny of rent unless at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon. (Cheers.) The desire of the people of the north for vengeance was aroused. Derry ignored the Land Court, and asked the Irish people to have nothing to do with the Land Act. (Cheers.) "Vengeance" should now be their motto. (Cheers.) They should not give in to their cowardly assailants. Other delegates followed with similar speeches.

Illness of the Lord Chancellor.—It is stated that the health of the Lord Chancellor is far from being satisfactory. His lordship, who is staying at Blackmoor, his country seat in Hampshire, was to have attended a meeting at Petersfield on Thursday, but at the last moment a letter was received stating his inability to be present in consequence of illness.

Conviction of a Swindler.—Ledru Rollin Reynolds has been leniently dealt with by the prosecution in the Central Criminal Court. The charge of forgery was withdrawn, and that of false pretences only pressed. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour; and the Recorder said he would probably have given a less sentence had he not seen a couple of letters written by the prisoner, evidently for the purpose of keeping two of the principal witnesses out of the way.

Fatal Boat Accident.—As a son of Dr. Holberton, of Old Hampton, accompanied by Miss Pemberton and a little girl, was out rowing near home on Thursday, the boat suddenly capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the river. A waterman succeeded in saving the child, but both the lady and gentleman were drowned, the bodies being recovered half an hour afterwards. The sad event has caused considerable distress in the neighbourhood, where both the deceased were well known, the families being greatly respected.

A Munificent Gift.—A new middle-class school for 200 girls has been opened in Chenies-street, Tottenham-court-road, the whole cost of which, amounting to several thousands of pounds, has been defrayed by a lady of the Goldsmid family. The school will be non-sectarian, but Jewish children are to be preferred among applicants for admission. The school site happens to be on the edge of the Bedford estate, adjoining the land which centuries ago was bequeathed for educational purposes by John Carpenter to the City of London, and which gave rise to the present City of London School.

Stored Electricity for the Lighting of Interiors.—The first practical application of stored electricity to the lighting of interiors took place on Friday night in the smoking-room of the Junior Carlton Club. The room is ordinarily lighted by a modified form of sun-burner, with about twenty-five gas-burners in it. Beneath this has been suspended a shade somewhat like the shade of an umbrella, and in this fifteen British incandescent lamps are placed. The electricity came from accumulators which were placed in the basement of the building. These had been charged with electricity at the Heddon-street works of the British Electric Light Company, and had been brought into the club only a few hours before the lighting up took place. The accumulators used are on the Faure principle, and were sufficiently charged to last about six hours. The experiment is said to have been successful.

The Library Association.—The proceedings of this association were resumed on Friday morning at Gray's Inn Hall, Mr. Harrison, of the London Library, in the chair. The committee appointed to revise the rules presented their report, and the sitting was mainly occupied with the consideration of the alterations proposed, which were of no public interest. Mr. Nicholson moved "That this association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part at least of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the just application of this principle useless or undesirable." Mr. Tedder seconded the resolution. Mr. Wright, Plymouth, moved as an amendment, "That this association does not consider it within its province to discuss the question of opening libraries and museums on Sundays." Mr. Cowell, Liverpool, seconded the amendment, which was carried by a large majority without any discussion. Mr. W. Archer, librarian of the National Library of Ireland, presented some suggestions as to public library buildings. His main idea was that the public reading room should be central and circular, with the store rooms grouped around it. The remaining business was the election of officers for 1881-2, after which the members proceeded to Richmond to visit the Public Free Library there, and to be the guests in the evening of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell (Miss Braddon).

The Ashantee Difficulty.—According to information received by the mail steamer, the Ashantee Ambassadors were still at Elmina on the 21st of August, awaiting Queen Victoria's acceptance of their King's apology, and of the gold dust and gold axe. It was originally arranged that Captain Maloney, the Colonial Secretary for the Gold Coast settlement, should accompany Prince Buaki and his followers to Coomassie, but this has been changed, probably on account of the illness of the Governor. Sir Samuel Rowe has arranged to remove to Aburi, the Government sanitorium, and should this not have a beneficial effect, he will probably return to Europe. In this event, the Lieutenant-Governor will administer the Gold Coast, and Captain Maloney will assume governmental authority at Lagos. Regret was felt that anything should prevent Sir Samuel from finishing the Ashantee business, while the fact of Captain Maloney being unable to accompany the Royal emissaries to Coomassie will also be regretted, on account of his experience in native "palavers."

The Methodist Œcumenical Council.—The Council met for the ninth time on Friday, the Rev. William Arthur presiding. Dr. Macdonald, of Toronto, read a paper on "The Maintenance of Home Missions among the most Degraded Classes." He said that the question was one of a most important character to the Church. The work of the missionaries of the London City Mission during the last year included the conversion of 2,500 drunkards, 500 fallen women, the paying of three million visits, and the distribution of 17,000 Bibles and four millions of tracts. In New York there were at one time 40,000 destitute children; but the work of the missionaries had been the means of rescuing half the number. The Church must be alive

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18—19, 1881.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations between the English and French Commissioners on the proposed Treaty of Commerce are resumed. Statements have recently been made as to certain concessions reported to have been granted by England in return for or in consideration of the abandonment by France of claims which she had previously put forward. The English Government was more particularly said to have accepted the principle of specific duties as a substitute for duties ad valorem. These rumours are entirely without foundation. The English Commissioners will resume their task unfettered by any such previous arrangements. The demand that the existing treaty should be prolonged from the 8th of November to the 8th of February, which our Cabinet made some weeks ago the condition precedent of renewing the discussion, has been admitted by the French Minister of Commerce, and on that understanding the transaction will be again taken up at the point where it was dropped before. It may be assumed from the readiness of the French Government to re-open a controversy in which the views of the English Ministry had already been pretty clearly defined, and in the course of which the House of Commons had expressed its opinion with sufficient distinctness, implies a determination no longer to insist upon unreasonable and impracticable terms. M. Tirard and his colleagues must by this time be aware that there is not the slightest obligation on English manufacturers to obtain a convention on any terms that may be offered. Critics who begin at the wrong end of the commercial process which they are considering assume that any restriction upon the power of foreign Governments to exclude English manufactures is better than none. It is true that the follies of a high protective tariff are felt in some degree beyond the limits of the country which establishes it, but it is only benefits of the most substantial kind that can compensate for the serious disadvantage of subjecting our financial system to arbitrary and burdensome conditions. Treaties of commerce are at the best but clumsy expedients for mitigating some of the evils which a fiscal policy based on unsound premisses produces throughout the world. It is of course true that if the negotiations now being renewed were to prove unsuccessful, English manufacturers who import to France would be subject to higher duties than are at present imposed upon our goods. The tax would in the main be paid by the French consumer, who would further have to pay an enhanced price for the protected commodity without adding anything to the revenue, but some inconvenience would undoubtedly be caused to the country against which the measure would be exclusively directed. On the other hand, we should be saved from the drawback of being unable to impose duties upon French products for purposes of revenue. French statesmen will deceive themselves if they rely upon the supposed necessity to England of escaping from the operation of the general tariff.—*Daily News.*

A NOVELTY IN CAVALRY TACTICS.

The contributions of correspondents to the morning papers on the autumn manœuvres which they have witnessed have hitherto been singularly devoid of useful information, except in a very few instances. Among the latter may be quoted a letter published a few days ago on the Austrian cavalry manœuvres. The writer seems to know something about his subject, and tells very plainly the direction in which attempts at developments are being made, though we cannot quite agree with him that there is no novelty in the proposed method of attack:—

The present Inspector-General of Cavalry in Austria is endeavouring to make progress in one particular direction, but the manner in which he proposes to do so is a very decided innovation. The idea is to get as much work as possible out of the artillery which forms part of the cavalry division. There is nothing novel in this, because while foolish theorists in England strive to depreciate the value of field artillery, every army which has lately fought in Europe is paying the greatest possible attention to that arm and generally increasing the number of the guns. As the action of cavalry is for the most part by shock and hand-to-hand struggle—it must be so when cavalry meets cavalry—the guns must cease fire as soon as the horsemen are at work. The artillery may indeed assist in the pursuit or cover the retreat, but it can do nothing when the opposing squadrons are actually mixed. The Austrian idea—and, we believe, the Prussian also—is to delay the final shock as long as possible, and thus give the guns time to play sufficiently upon the enemy. The rule has hitherto been to divide the attacking force into three parts, two of which deliver the charge in front, while the third, held in hand somewhat to the rear of the others, watches its opportunity for a flank attack. The new plan is to amuse the enemy in front with the weaker force while the artillery does its work, and the greater body of cavalry manœuvres with the object of gaining the enemy's flank and delivering the principal charge there. If such a manœuvre can be carried out, it must without doubt be successful, for the flank of cavalry is very weak; and, besides, a large body making an attack there will be able to develop the rear and turn victory into rout and annihilation. But the question is whether it will be possible to carry the idea into execution. Against a stupid cavalry it will succeed; but how if German and Austrian cavalry meet, equally well handled and possessed with the same idea? They will certainly take care that their flanks cannot be approached unseen; and if one side remains concentrated and makes a direct charge against the small body in front of it, may not the flanking portion arrive too late? Everything will depend on the certainty of carrying out the flank movement unperceived, and this will be a very difficult operation. If there is any mistake or any unexpected obstacle the force which has divided itself may lose the battle and the guns. The problem is extremely interesting, and we shall be glad to hear more of it.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENGLAND AND HER AFRICAN COLONIES.

The time has come when our position in South Africa must be reviewed. As matters stand, it lays a burden upon us for which we receive no equivalent. While we remain as we are, we can look only to have our home budget periodically disorganised, and to be under the need from time to time of sending out troops we can ill spare to engage in distant quarrels in which no honour and no advantage are to be won:—

There is enough to occupy us nearer home than this. As an outlet for colonization South Africa is of little use. The emigrant from the United Kingdom is drawn elsewhere. The broad fields of North America and the boundless cattle runs of the vast Australian Continent have a superior attraction for him. In South Africa there is just an interested sense that England is very useful at times, coupled with a determination not to suffer England to assert herself overmuch. We can neither govern the people nor can we induce them to govern themselves as we wish them to do. Our only course is to loosen the tie which binds them to us; to allow them any degree of power they need for the administration of their own affairs, but to refuse steadily to hold ourselves answerable for the results of their blunders or mismanagement or misfortune. We may hope that the Basuto war has brought its lesson to them. They engaged in it in opposition to the counsels of this country, and they have had the conduct of it to themselves. They will perhaps think twice before they repeat an experiment which must be tried on these terms. It is in the interest of the natives that we are most likely to be forced to intervene in South Africa. It is an unselfish task we are thus holding ourselves ready for. The case needs to be very clearly made out before we can acknowledge that we have any duty in the matter. If the appeal is to the true Quixotic temper which knows no distinction of place or race, the doubt will suggest itself whether this temper ought to be suffered to guide English policy in South Africa or anywhere else.—*Times.*

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Telegraphing on Sunday the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The interest of the situation in Afghanistan again centres at Candahar, where the Ameer and Ayoob are now face to face, and whence the news of a general and decisive engagement is hourly expected. Some cavalry skirmishes and artillery duels appear to have taken place and it is said that Abdurrahman offers battle daily, but for some reason unknown to us here Ayoob had not accepted the challenge up to the date of the latest advices. All the Ameer's measures appear to have been excellent, and his choice of a position shows his reputation for generalship to be well deserved. He commands, not only the road to Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Cabul, but also that towards Chaman and the British outposts, so that he has two lines of retreat open in case of a disaster; while a force under Abdool Kudus Khan, which has been detached to the Hazara country, will be available to cut off Ayoob from Herat should victory declare itself for the Cabul troops. There are no exact details as to the strength of the two armies, but probably their numbers are about equal, the advantage in this respect, if any, being on Abdurrahman's side. The Cabuli soldiers in Candahar continue to desert in small parties to the Ameer, and such of the Barakzais as are not actually with Ayoub are now said to be joining his rival. Abdurrahman is evidently awakening to the necessity of conciliating the populace. It is announced that he pays the full price for all supplies and compensates the villagers for damage to their property. He has written to the Indian Government that he is convinced he cannot hold the Candahar province unless he succeeds in making himself popular, and that, therefore, he intends to do everything to win the affection of the people. Thus far, then, chances would appear to be in favour of the Ameer; but it must be remembered that there is little news from Ayoub's camp, that we know next to nothing of his intentions, of his readiness for battle, and of the state of feeling among his troops, while we do know that he has more than one able general among his followers, and that he has on his side the prestige of the victories of Karez-i-Atta and Maiwand, and the advantage—a great one among the more fanatical Afghans—of representing a cause untainted by an alliance with the hated Kafirs. Before the end of the week the neighbourhood of Candahar will probably witness another battle, which for a time at least will decide the fate of that province, if not of Afghanistan. The news from other parts of the country is all favourable to the Ameer.

THE COTTON "CORNER."—Several more mills were stopped at Blackburn on Saturday, and it is estimated that there have been thrown out of employment temporarily by the action of the masters about 10,000 persons, being one-third of the operatives employed in the town. There are nearly thirty mills stopped in Blackburn, and nine out of eleven in Darwen. The feeling amongst manufacturers is very strong in favour of the adoption of short-time, and it is probable that a considerable proportion of them will act upon the proposal to run only three days per week for a month. On Saturday thirteen mills in Ashton-under-Lyne, representing 600,000 spindles, ceased work for a week. The loss to the operatives in wages is estimated at £6,000. The other twenty-two concerns in the town will continue working as usual, they not being materially affected by the "corner," and having large contracts on hand, do not feel justified in stopping at present. Six cotton spinners in Preston, running in the aggregate 381,601 mule and throstle spindles, have agreed to stop their spinning machinery one full week. One firm has stopped 97,000 spindles for three days as a temporary arrangement, and others are working broken time. Messrs. Hawkins and Sons, who have nearly 100,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, have had one half of their machinery stopped two weeks, in consequence of a strike. Over 100 mills stopped in Oldham on Saturday, representing between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 spindles.

THE SPEAKER ON FAIR TRADE.—Sir Henry Brand, speaking at Glynde Harvest Home on Saturday, said that in his opinion the prices which farmers obtained for their productions in the present were fair and good. It was true that farmers were somewhat unfairly rated, and that was a subject well worthy the attention of Parliament, but he had no faith in the new fair trade scheme as a remedy for all their troubles. The Government could not again tax the food of the people for the benefit of the few, and especially at a time when the population of the country was rapidly outgrowing the means of supplying to them the necessaries of life by home growth.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Reclaimed, an English adaptation by Mr. James Mortimer of Victorien Sardou's five-act comedy, *Les Vieux Garçons*, was produced on Wednesday last at the Haymarket Theatre. To those who are familiar with the original work, as performed some years back at the Paris Gymnase, the English adaptation, compressed into four acts, must appear deficient in pungency; the adapter having striven—much to his credit—to render the work acceptable to English audiences by the elimination of irs most objectionable features. While thus commendably occupied, he has, perforce, omitted many of the points which helped to make the piece successful in Paris, but were unpresentable in London. The plot, thus shorn of meretricious attractions, presents little to enchain the interested attention of an audience. The chief personage, Colonel Abercrombie (Mr. Hermann Vezin) is introduced as a dangerously fascinating and experienced *roué*, but—except on one occasion, when he promptly abandons the attempt to captivate Grace Delafield—(Miss Lydia Cowell) he appears to be as innocent as a lamb. His interview with Grace excites the jealousy of her affianced lover, Captain Llewellyn (Mr. Arthur Dacre) who sends him a challenge. Llewellyn proves to be Abercrombie's son; the duel is prevented; father and son fall into each other's arms in the conventional fashion, and the dramatic interest of the play terminates. In the next—and last—act, the *dénouement* is delayed by a needless appeal to the arbitrament of Grace as to the course which Llewellyn should adopt towards the father who had deserted him and also his mother; and Abercrombie declares that he will abandon his ways, and will seek domestic happiness in the society of his son and daughter-in-law. He is, in fact, "Reclaimed," but the announcement of this new departure produces little impression on the audience, who have not been led to regard him with sympathy or personal interest. This was not the fault of Mr. Hermann Vezin, whose histrionic ability has seldom been more strikingly displayed than in his endeavour to render Abercrombie an interesting personage. He made every possible point, both as elocutionist and actor, and was the mainstay of the piece. Mr. Arthur Dacre's *rôle* was much curtailed, but his earnest and impassioned impersonation of the ardent young lover was worthy of warm praise. Miss Lydia Cowell added to the laurels she has won as a *première ingénue*, by a natural and unaffectedly graceful impersonation of Grace Delafield, the only female character in whom the audience could take any interest. The subsidiary parts were well played. Miss Lottie Venn's mingled archness and *naiveté* imparted charm to the character of Mrs. Delafield, and Miss Clifford, as the gushing Mrs. Redfern, with Miss Rose Doré as Mrs. Markwicke, efficiently filled parts of slight importance as regarded the plot. Similar praise was merited by Mrs. St. Maur—whose impersonation of Lord Frothingham was a middle-aged lady-killer, who fails to kill any ladies—was genuinely comic without any trace of exaggeration. Mr. Selton (Delafield), Mr. Weathersby (Redfern), Mrs. Smedley (Markwicke), and Mr. Fawcett (Smithers). The chief success of the occasion was made by Mr. Alfred Bishop, in the character of Sir John Maudslay, a worn-out *débauché* of seventy, the narration of whose amours with Mlle. Violetta, the "fascinating serio-comique" of a music hall, awakened considerable laughter. Mr. Bishop's acting was really admirable, and might be advantageously compared with that of Lafont in the original *rôle*. The comedy had been carefully rehearsed, and the *mise en scène* did credit to the stage manager, Mr. Edward Hastings. Costumes and scenery were all that could be desired, and no pains had been spared to court success, yet the comedy was apathetically received. Its comparative failure must be attributed to the pruning applied to the comedy of which it is an adaptation. Mr. Mortimer's dialogue is well written, and in many instances he has succeeded in preserving the wit of M. Sardou, while localising the action in England. He has shown considerable skill in compressing the original five acts into four, and has, in short, done his work well. It is to be regretted that so much ability and labour should be expended on the hopeless task of trying to make M. Sardou's comedy interesting and amusing, while expunging its offensive but most entertaining features.—*Observer.*

There is at present, says the *Era*, what may be called a wave of melodramatic excitement passing over London, and those houses supplying sensational and elaborate productions of this kind are drawing the largest audiences. *Youth* is filling Drury-lane. The careful revival of *Never Too Late to Mend* is bringing good houses at the Adelphi. At the Princess's Mr. Wilson Barrett has had a brilliant triumph in the production of Mr. G. R. Sims's highly successful drama of *The Lights o' London*. At the Gaiety the extravaganza of *The Forty Thieves* has passed its 200th representation. *Claude Duval* is increasing in popularity at the Olympic. *The Colonel* still holds a strong position at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Globe has been reopened with the perennial comic opera of *Les Cloches de Corneville*. At the Opera Comique *Patience* has now attained its 150th performance. No changes have taken place at the Alhambra, Criterion, Folly, Astley's, Surrey, and Standard Theatres. The Britannia has revived *The Wreck Ashore* and *The Scamps of London*. At the Grecian *The Sea of Ice* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan* continue in the programme.

Under the direction of Mr. John Clayton the Court Theatre reopens next Saturday with a new drama by Mr. Barrymore called *Honour*. Mr. Clayton has gathered round him a strong company, for he has secured the services of Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Henry Neville, Miss M. Terry, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Miss Moodie. It had been hoped that Mr. Forbes Robertson also would have been included amongst the recruits; but his previous engagement for a provincial tour with Mme. Modjeska makes this impossible.

On the following Saturday, the 1st October, the Vaudeville will reopen with a new comedy by Mr. G. R. Sims, called *The Half-way House*. Miss Allen Murray and Miss Kate Phillips will join the company.

Mr. Chatterton begins his occupation of Sadler's Wells on the 8th October, when he produces a new adaptation by Mr. Leopold Lewis, called *The Foundlings; or, the Ocean of Life*.

The transfer of *Patience* from the Opera Comique to Mr. Carte's new theatre, the Savoy, will probably take place on the 26th inst. The new managers of the Opera Comique, Messrs. Hollingshead and Barker, will commence their reign on the 8th October with *Princess Toto*, written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and composed by Mr. Frederick Clay.

Comic opera is also promised at the Royalty, which Mr. A. Henderson intends to reopen on the 3d October with a version, by Messrs. Farnie and Reece, of Audran's *Les Mascottes*. In this Mr. Lionel Brough will take part.

Mr. Boucicault, after playing at Brighton, Birmingham, and Dublin, proceeds to New York, where he is due at Christmas. After playing in the United States, he returns to London in March. It is probable that he will produce his new Irish play in Dublin early in December.

During five nights of Mr. Henry Irving's recent engagement at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, the receipts amounted to thirteen hundred pounds.

The next production at the Alhambra is to be a new version of the celebrated *Black Crook*, founded on *La Biche au Bois*. Amongst the *artistes* engaged for this reproduction are several members of the original cast.

Madame Ristori, it is said, will play Lady Macbeth and Elizabeth (in English) in London this season.

Speaking of the first appearance of Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary in London, a well-known writer says:—"It was about the year 1861. Mr. Buckstone, the Manager of the Haymarket Theatre, was in want of an attraction; and taking a liking to 'the young American actor,' as he was called, agreed to produce *Our American Cousin*, although he did so with not a little fear and trembling. All the actors and actresses connected with the Theatre predicted its failure. Buckstone himself consented to play the part of Asa Trenchard, to help the performance along, and nobody but Sothern had any confidence in his success. During the rehearsal of the play, Mrs. ——, one of the old Haymarket stock company, and a representative of all the gossip of the green-room, came upon the stage while Sothern was running over his famous letter scene. He turned, and said 'My dear madam, don't come on here till you get your cue. In fact, on the night of the performance, you will have twenty minutes to wait during this scene.' 'Why,' said the lady, satirically, 'do you expect so much applause?' 'Yes,' said Sothern, 'I know how long this scene always plays.' 'Ah!' answered madam, 'but suppose the audience does not take your view of the matter.' 'In that case, said Sothern, 'you won't have to bother yourself, it and the piece will have been condemned a good hour before your service will be required.'"

MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.

These entertainments continue to attract large audiences, and the able director, Mr. A. G. Crowe, takes pains to merit a continuance of public support. During the past week interesting programmes have been provided, and the concerts have been rendered specially attractive by the splendid performances of Mlle. Vera Timanoff, the celebrated Russian pianiste. Her marvellous powers of execution are not more remarkable than the intellectuality she infuses into all her readings of great works, and her interpretations of the chief concertos of Beethoven and Mendelssohn are no less excellent than her execution of the florid works of Liszt and Litolff. On Saturday night she played the Largo and Scherzo from a concerto by the last-named composer. The music was of little intrinsic value, the themes being uninteresting, and the orchestration feeble, but Mlle. Timanoff's superb execution of the Scherzo elicited enthusiastic and well-merited applause. The departure of this great artist for Russia will be regretted by English musicians. Another most attractive feature in Saturday's concert was a violin and violoncello duet by Bottisini, played exquisitely by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Edward Howell. Their spirited performance elicited a recall, and the applause was so energetically prolonged that they were compelled to return a third time to the platform, and repeat the last movement of the duet, which is likely to prove specially attractive at future concerts. The programme also included a number of well-chosen selections, in which the merits of the fine band were attested, and vocal pieces were sung by Miss Blanche Barton, a young lady who is not yet able to do justice to Mozart's "Non mi dir," and Mr. Thurley Beale. Mr. Crowe conducted throughout the concert with his customary ability.

LYCEUM ITALIAN OPERA.

The arrangements for the opening week of the ensuing season of Italian opera at the Lyceum Theatre are now completed, and the prospectus is about to be issued. We (*Observer*) are enabled to state that the season will open on October 1, with Meyerbeer's *Dinorah*, in which Mlle. Marimon will make her *début* as Dinorah, supported by Signori Frapolli (Corentino) and Padilla (Hoel). On the following Monday Mme. Rose Hersée will make her *début* as Gilda, in Verdi's *Rigoletto*—a *rôle* which she filled with great success during the Italian opera season at Melbourne; on Tuesday, October 4, *Don Pasquale* will be produced, with Mlle. Marimon as Nerina. On Wednesday, October 5, *Lucrezia Borgia*, in which Mlle. Léon Duval will make her *début* as Lucrezia. On Thursday, October 6, *La Figlia del Reggimento*, with Mlle. Marimon as Maria. On Friday, October 7, *Il Trovatore*. On Saturday, October 8, Mozart's masterpiece, *Il Don Giovanni*. As various reports are in circulation repecting the possibility of the theatre being ready for occupation by the end of this month, we are happy to be able to state that the alterations ordered by Mr. Henry Irving are so far advanced that the stage will be available for rehearsals from Wednesday next, and on the following Wednesday, September 28, the entire contract for alterations will be completed. The pit and gallery will be greatly enlarged, and it is expected that not only will the newly remodelled theatre be spacious and magnificent, but that its acoustical properties will be so greatly improved that it will be specially suitable for operatic purposes. It will, in fact, be one of the most beautiful theatres in London, and will be a fit home for the high-class musical entertainments about to be provided on a remarkably liberal scale by Mr. Samuel Hayes.

At the Alexandra Palace next week a series of English operas will be given, under the able management of Mr. T. H. Friend. Amongst the special attractions will be a new opera composed by Herr Meyer Lutz, who will be the conductor during the season.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

(FROM "VANITY FAIR.")

The Fortescues are one of the most ancient of our English families. Four hundred years ago they gave to the country the great Chief Justice of that name, and one hundred and fifty years ago one of them was raised to the peerage. The present and third Earl was born sixty-three years ago, and was called to the House of Lords in his father's lifetime. He has taken a great interest in middle-class education, and so great a share in all matters relating to sewage, that he has well earned the name of "Sanitas," conferred upon him by the late Lord Beaconsfield. He is a Whig of the Conservative kind. He is also a gentleman. He speaks fairly well, and, what is more important, he makes a good speech. He has a keen sense of humour, and a great store of amusing stories which he tells readily and with effect. He is also a man of taste, of genial manner, and of natural amiability. He is one of the few men who still venture habitually to ride on horseback through the streets of London. He is a man of considerable property, and was once chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

There are certain unpleasant matters which must be occasionally mentioned, just as London fogs and Ministerial failures must be mentioned. We take the fogs as natural because they are the work of the inexorable powers, and we take the failures as natural because they are the work of the Whigs. We never think of ceasing to talk of fogs and failures because the first happen to be abominable and the second deplorable. It is the same with scandals. A scandal is an ugly matter for conversation; but, so long as human creatures are constituted as at present, so long will scandals continue to become subjects of human interest. Perhaps it would be better if people who like talking about unwise actions committed by their fellow-creatures could always know the exact truth concerning the said unwise actions. Hushing things up is precisely the process which gives scope to persons of a romantic turn. People who really know what the truth is should tell it when occasion offers, and then there would be no need for the exertions of imaginative gossips.

There is a case in point. Some time ago a young nobleman and a married lady interpreted the marriage contract in an advanced manner. The youthful peer removed the lady from the custody of her husband; the lady removed the peer from the custody of his wiser friends. Many enjoyable stories have been told concerning this matter; but the embellishments employed by the tellers of the stories were too florid. The whole affair will be settled as follows:—The masculine reviser of the marriage contract has bought a yacht and will spend some time in various foreign seas; the lady goes to Germany and remains until divorce is effected. After this the regulation marriage will take place. So there is no need for further developments of romance.

It is believed that the Government will find it no easy matter to dispose satisfactorily of the Riband of St. Patrick just fallen to their disposal by the death of Lord Carew. The claimants to the honour are understood to be somewhat numerous, and as none of them can cite any pretensions palpably superior to the rest, the selection may become rather difficult. At present the name of the Duke of Leinster and of the Marquis of Clanricarde seem to turn up the most often as favourites for the prize. For the Lord-Lieutenancy of Wexford, also vacated by the demise of Lord Carew, there appears to be very little choice left them; for if they do not select Sir John Talbot Power, formerly Liberal M.P. for the county, they will be driven, in seeking a political supporter of rank for the appointment, to fall back upon Lord Powerscourt, who, though he possesses large estates, has, I believe, no residence there.

Since Mr. Childers has thought proper to label every regiment with a nickname, frequently quite inapplicable, he might make a better choice than he has done. Why, for instance, are not, at all events, certain regiments called after the names of distinguished officers who have served in them? We might have Wellington's, Wolfe's, Hill's, Moore's, Baird's, Abercrombie's, Clyde's, Marlborough's, Combermere's, Granby's, Ligonier's, Gough's, Napier's, Raglan's, Picton's, Anglesea's, Hardinge's, Peterborough's, Stuart's, Lynedoch's, Hope's regiments. This would serve to keep up old traditions and create *esprit de corps*.

The Duke of Marlborough, has, I am told, no fewer than five thousand acres of land on his hands.

By the death of Viscount Bangor, at Brighton, a vacancy is noted in the list of the representative Peers for Ireland. As a very considerable majority of the Irish Peers empowered to elect a "representative" from amongst their body are Conservatives, they generally at the close of each session meet to nominate one or more from amongst themselves who shall in due rotation fill up each vacancy as it occurs. At such a meeting, held at the residence of the Duke of Abercorn about a month or two ago, it is understood that the name of the Earl of Kilmorey stood first for the honour.

Mr. Douglas Straight, who, in 1879, expatriated himself, to the regret of a large circle of friends here, and to the advantage of the community of Allahabad (does Lord Hartington know the geographical situation of this place?), is, I am glad to know, very much appreciated where he is. As a judge he is the best on the local Bench, and as a member of Society his copious hospitality and unaffected geniality, which are in marked contrast to the measured peckings and pompous dullness of the Bengal civilian magnates, have made him a prime favourite.

Parliamentary candidates, and others connected with such, are just now much exercised in their minds regarding the vacancy for Oxford. There actually seems to exist a doubt whether the Speaker will order a writ to be issued for a new election or not, although a reference to Sir Erskine May's "Parliamentary Practice" would settle the question in a moment. It is there laid down that when vacancies occur during the sitting of the House, on the same being notified by one member moving and another seconding, that a new writ be issued for the seat vacated, the House instructs, or declines to instruct, the Speaker to order the issue of such writ. But when the vacancy occurs during the recess the Speaker is authorised—by 26 Vict. c. 20—on receiving a certificate of the same under the hands of two members, and, if the seat be vacated by acceptance of office, also from the member himself vacating—to issue his warrant for a new writ. Thus, if this were all affecting the seat for Oxford, the Speaker would very shortly issue his warrant.

But Oxford happens to be one of those boroughs which have been declared guilty of corrrupt practices by the award of the judges in the election petition, and shortly before the Session ended, a motion to issue a new writ in the place of the member unseated was negatived. As therefore the Speaker is not authorised to undo during the recess anything enacted by the House during the Session, the writ for Oxford must remain suspended till the penalty of exclusion thus inflicted be remitted by the House itself, which cannot take place until the House meets.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday morning with the Duchess of Edinburgh, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with the Duchess and the Duchess of Connaught to Glen Gelder Shiel, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went deerstalking. Prince Leopold drove out, attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke. Colonel Reilly, C.B., Royal Artillery, had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

SUNDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday morning accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, and drove and walked in the afternoon with the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went out deerstalking. The Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold went out driving. Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting.

Prince and Princess Dominique Radziwill have left Claridge's Hotel for Brighton.

The Earl of Bradford arrived in town on Saturday from Doncaster.

The Earl of Rosebery left Doncaster on Friday for Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh, to join the Countess.

The Earl of Rosslyn left Doncaster on Friday for Scotland.

Lord Houghton and the Hon. Miss Milnes have left Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived on Sunday morning in Dover from the Continent, and left by express train for London.

A MOORLAND RUN WITH THE DEVON AND SOMERSET.

We are on the swamps of Mole's Chamber now. Keep an eye forward, your spurs ready, and let your horse have his head, or every moment may find you in a bog. How the black peat seems to hold his hoofs, and how the strain of this deep ground tells on the weak ones! A plunge, a grunt, a struggle, and then silence tells of somebody down. There, where a green spot looked firm and level, a stranger has been entrapped, his horse girth-deep in black mire, with wide nostrils and startled eyes, too frightened to make another effort. It may seem heartless to go on and leave them thus, but each must take his own chance of mishap in a run like this, and our own turn may come next. There is a wood in front, towards which many are making as for a haven of refuge from their troubles. But hounds, swinging over the high moor wall, hit off the line again, and are away heading straight for Dure Down. Mile after mile ahead stretches apparently an undulating plain of brown-green sedgy grass. It looks as if you might gallop there to your heart's content. Try it. Stick to hounds close as you can, and you will find that many a steep hill and boggy hollow has to be crossed before the end of that rolling prairie is reached. The foremost riders now begin to scatter wide, all in hope of finding sounder ground as they cross Exe Head and get on to the treacherous "Chains of Exmoor;" but still holding their own level with the pack that has been streaming onwards for many a mile, without check or turn, save where the quarry has swerved a little from his direct line to make ascent of the steep hills easier. Straight ahead now, over a combe where we know that a deep brook runs, two herons rise, with broad, flapping wings, to indicate that their contemplated pursuit of fishing has been disturbed by some rude intruder, our hunted deer without doubt. He is heading for the Doone Valley and Budgeworthy Water. Will he stay there? Those amongst us whose horses are already beginning to falter at every stride, devoutly hope so. If not, there will be few to see him stand at bay in the dark woodlands of Horner, or plunge, as a last refuge, in the Severn Sea. One after another riders fall out of the ranks, stopped by the deep swamps, their last bolt shot before they even reach the firm ground where purple heather blooms on Brendon Common, only half a mile further on. Now we are in the traditional domain of the Doones. Down stream, past the stunted oaks of Budgeworthy Wood, our stag has gone, laving his heated limbs in pleasant pools. "We shall set him up here" is the last hope of some, as by dint of spur they rouse their jaded steeds to one more effort along a boulder broken path. Several have toiled up the farther steep, thinking that we may still hold on towards Porlock or Cloutsham. But no; our deer, having broken soil, has turned back towards Brendon Common, and hounds, hitting off the line, are toiling up the steep at an angle. Sure sign this that the quarry has still some running left in him. His point now must be the sounding waters of the Lyn, if he can only get there. Lowered crest and heaving flank tell how that last struggle up hill has told on each gallant steed. Only a bare half-dozen can raise a gallop now, but others hold on at a trot, in hope of seeing the end by a bit of clever skirting here and there. Fortunately, however, the pace slackens somewhat, hounds hunting superbly every yard as we go on past the solitary tree that stands at the head of Oare Oak Water, across Forley Combe, and down Cheriton Ridge, to the deep shadowy vale of East Lyn, by Ilford Bridges. Here the welcome music of a fresh find sounds sweet in our ears, the louder burst of hounds baying their stag, and then a silence that proclaims the end. Too fatigued to reach some vantage point where he might have placed his back to a rock and used those pointed antlers with fatal effect, our gallant quarry is pulled down in the deep pool without a struggle. Now we turn to count the survivors of the run, and find that not a dozen are with us to hear those lovely glens echo back the veteran huntsman's shrill Who! Whoop! and "tuneful *morte*." How cheerily we congratulate each other on having seen the end, and what pleasant reflections bear us company in our long ride homewards, as we revive each incident of this chase, the finest that any man has seen over the wilds of Exmoor for many a year.—*Standard.*

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A BRIDEGROOM.

Superintendent Green and Inspectors Glasse and Tew, of the Criminal Investigation Department, attached to the N Division, are investigating an extraordinary case of alleged abduction, in which a bridegroom was kidnapped in the neighbourhood of London on the eve of his marriage. The following is the statement of the gentleman, the Rev. R. B. Kennard, Rector of Marnhull, Dorset:—

"On the evening of the 13th of September I had engaged a sitting and bed room at the Castle Hotel, Woodford, where I intended to sleep that night, previous to my marriage on the following morning at 11 in the parish church of Woodford. I was sitting in my private room, waiting for dinner, about 8 p.m., when the waiter introduced a person who represented that he had just come from 3, York-villas, Woodford, in Mr. Fraser's carriage; that Mr. Fraser (a relative of mine living in the neighbourhood) particularly wished to see me there on a matter of importance, and requested me to come. This person represented himself to be a special messenger from Mr. Fraser, and I was under the apprehension that that gentleman might have some bad news which he wished to break to me. I accordingly put off my dinner for half an hour and went downstairs with my visitor to what I supposed to be Mr. Fraser's carriage. This was drawn up on the opposite side of the road, and I entered it without suspicion, the pretended messenger directing the coachman to drive to York-villas. Immediately the alleged messenger took his seat by my side, and another man, stepping out of the darkness, placed himself opposite to me. 'What!' I said, 'have you also come from Mr. Fraser?' 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'I am also a friend of Mr. Frazier's' (*sic*). My suspicions of foul play were at once aroused, but too late, for the carriage was now in motion. On looking out of the window I found that it was not being driven in the direction of York-villas, but in an opposite one, along the London-road. I attempted to appeal to the coachman, but was immediately laid hold of and forcibly held down in my seat by my companions. I shouted for assistance, and was then instantly seized by the throat and silenced. My assailants were both powerful men, and I soon found myself helpless in their hands. My first impression was that they were conveying me to the forest, there to rob me of bank notes to the amount of £100, which I carried in my pocket-book in preparation for my wedding tour. I said, "Is your object robbery?" They replied, "No, we are not robbers," but refused to give me any further explanation. As we proceeded I shouted for help whenever I saw any one within hearing. At every such attempt I was gagged and seized by the throat. In order to leave a trace of the route we were following I threw my hat out of the window. They drove on, regardless of my cries and struggles, through the forest, crossed London, passing the Angel Hotel at Islington, where I endeavoured again without success to invoke the police and the public who thronged the thoroughfare, stopping at last at a house which I afterwards discovered to be in Hunter-street. A few seconds before we stopped I saw a policeman, to whom I loudly appealed for help, shouting as lustily as I could with the hands of these men at my throat. I was dragged out of the carriage as soon as it stopped, and here again I struggled with all strength to release myself from my captors. I called "Police! Help! Murder!" The policeman, whom I had just seen, must have been within a few yards of me, as also were some other persons whom I observed on the pavement. I clung to the railings before the house, but in spite of all my struggles and appeals for rescue, I was forcibly dragged in and taken into a front room on the ground floor. I was then told that a gentleman would appear in a few minutes who would explain all. The pretended "messenger" then removed the fire-irons from the fender and left me alone in the room. After some time I was removed into a little room at the back of the house, where I found two small beds prepared for the night. They asked me if I required refreshment. I had been dragged away without my dinner, and I asked for some bread and cheese, which they brought me, with a glass of bitter ale. After

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19—20, 1881.

THE CHANCES OF ANOTHER TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The rumours that have been disseminated during the past few days respecting a projected meeting between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria would appear not to have lacked foundation. What could be more natural, after the interview between the German and the Russian Sovereigns, than that a similar meeting should be arranged between the Rulers of Russia and Austria? The absence of such an arrangement would have looked strange, not to say suspicious. It is not at all improbable that the projected interview has sprung directly from the Dantzic meeting, and was considered an indispensable sequence to it. If Russia wants to be on friendly terms with Germany, there is no other method of achieving that object than by seeking to be on good terms with Austria. In a word, the one Imperial interview will be the complement of the other. Are we, then, to infer that what was known as the Triple Alliance is about to be revived? We ought to hesitate before arriving at any such conclusion, though we are far from denying that it is possible that something of the kind might for a time be re-established. But there was a reason for the establishment of the original Triple Alliance, which no longer exists. Prince Bismarck invented that notable expedient in order to escape from the inconvenient obligations he had incurred by reason of the countenance and indirect assistance given to Germany by the Northern Power. He saw that the time was approaching when Prince Gortschakoff would say, "Now it is my turn." German unity and German greatness had been accomplished by the humiliation, firstly of Austria, and secondly of France; and these vast ends had not been reached without the connivance of Russia. But a price has usually to be paid for assistance of this character, and it was no secret in what direction Russia desired compensation. Germany could not possibly have raised any objection on her own account, and so Prince Bismarck cunningly brought about a reconciliation between Russia and Austria, in order to furnish himself with an excuse for checking Russia's ambition on the Danube and in the Balkan Peninsula. That was the real origin of the Triple Alliance. It was a notable scheme, and it was highly successful. As soon as Russia found out the trick, it was only natural that she should retire from a Triple Alliance designed only to hamper her action and clip her wings. But it is equally natural that, after having got over the sense of vexation produced by the discovery and having found that nothing is to be gained, and something is to be lost, by an attitude of sulky isolation, Russia should wish to return to the condition of things she herself terminated. Prince Bismarck, however, has no longer the same object in view, and if he is willing that a sort of loose Triple Alliance should exist, it can only be because he regards it as a fresh guarantee for that continued peace which at present is under his protection. At the same time, a mind so fertile in expedients may easily discern that it will further some other end; and it behoves the Powers that are not quite sure of their position to walk a little warily. France for one reason, England for another, has grown to regard these diplomatic movements with vigilance. England by its own fault, France by its misfortunes, is isolated; and isolation is never satisfactory.—*Morning Post.*

THE RITUALISTS AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

The *Standard* says, speaking of the programme of the Church Congress:—The principles of the English Reformation as bearing on questions of the present day is one of the matters to be considered; Ritual is another; lay work in the Church is a third:—

The first two may be expected ultimately to coincide, for it is mainly in connection with the controversies arising out of ritual that the principles of the Reformation have at this time of day to be dealt with. The question to be decided is a critical one. Did the English Reformation intend—all allowance being made for the difficulties of the first Reformers—to preserve the old Catholic character of the Church of England, or to change it for something else more in accordance with the views of Continental Protestants? On the answer to this question hangs at least one-half of the controversy between the Ritualists and their opponents. If it be decided in favour of the first hypothesis all that remains to be discussed is a matter of fact, not a matter of principle. How much ritual and ceremony did the Reformers think it necessary to retain in order to keep up the ancient Catholicity of the Church of England? If the decision be given in favour of the latter hypothesis, then of course for a large section of the clergy there is no longer a place within her pale.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

We are authorised to state that the question of sites for a fish market is now occupying the attention of the Special Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, and that instructions have been given that any suggestion as to a site for such a market forwarded to the City architect, Guildhall, on or before the 28th instant, will be considered.

We understand that Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, who is the judge selected to go on the Western Circuit at the ensuing Autumn assizes, will, in addition, undertake some portion of the duties for Lord Justice Lush on the North and South Wales Circuits, as it is not expected that the latter judge will go circuit this time.

Mr. E. Greer, sessional Crown solicitor, Newry, has been appointed an Assistant-Commissioner under the Irish Land Act.

In view of the approaching winter season the Board of Management of the Early Closing Association have drawn up a new appeal to employers on behalf of shop assistants, which has, we understand, been forwarded to a very large number of tradesmen in some of those districts of the metropolis where the practice of late hours and overwork is known to be prevalent. The circular states that from communications with firms in all parts of London it has been found that they are unanimous in condemning the present protracted hours as unreasonable and unnecessary.

The National Providence League, an association formed about two years ago for advocating national compulsory assurance, has issued a report giving an account of the measures taken for promulgating its views during the past year. An actuarial committee appointed by the League are stated to have reported in the sense of the Rev. W. L. Blackley's pamphlet, which lays down the principle that a sum of £10 accumulated by every person by the time of reaching man's estate would, if secured by the nation, suffice to secure "every wage-earner a provision against destitution in sickness and old age."

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Mr. Forster has written a letter to the Irish Manufacturers' Committee, offering £250 towards the Guarantee Fund of the Exhibition of Irish Manufactures, to be held next year. The right hon. gentleman expresses his satisfaction at the progress of the movement in which the committee is interested.

The Lord Chancellor continues indisposed, but his medical advisers hope that by complete rest he will shortly be convalescent.

Railway Dining-Room Cars.—Encouraged by the success which has attended the introduction of dining room cars on the Great Northern Railway, the Midland Railway Company have decided to follow in the same direction. They intend to place a dining car on all their express trains running from London to Manchester and Liverpool, and vice versa. These cars are to be made by the Pullman Palace Car Company. The same company are making several new palace cars for the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. Since the Brighton tragedy the demand made upon the Pullman car accommodation has been so great as to be in excess of what is at present at the disposal of the company. The directors have decided to run a train each way every day to be composed entirely of Pullman cars.

BRACING AIR.

The boasters who like a north wind, a north aspect, a room without a fire, a fine, cold, keen air, do not go so far as to admire what makes our hair grey, our noses red, our skin dry, and our tempers crabbed in a month when, according to the calendar, summer has begun. In autumn, providentially, the north and the east, as a rule, disappear—though latterly the north has been very disagreeably prevalent—and the advocates of bracing air have had to go up on the moors and the mountains to find the stimulus which they enjoy themselves, and by the aid of which they manage to interrupt the enjoyment of so many others. But the fact is that bracing air is not necessarily north at all. It does not follow that air to be bracing should be cold, and it is quite possible to enjoy it while the landscape sparkles in bright sunshine. It is a question of the barometer, and not of the thermometer, and relates to pressure rather than to heat. There are special winds known in Switzerland, during the prevalence of which everything becomes sapless and dried up. There is, for instance, the "Fohn," the incidence of which is almost a calamity. In some of the Cantons special legislation is requisite to protect the public from the dangers of the period. When it blows it is not only that eyes are blistered and noses red, but its effect on other subjects than human beings are equally singular. Many of the villages are built almost entirely of wood. Swiss houses are uniformly roofed with wood, heavy stones and masses of flag being used to keep the roof from being blown off. Now in the prevalence of this wind the wood gets as dry as tinder, and a spark might burn a village. So in certain of the Cantons, while the "Fohn" blows it is not allowed to light a pipe in the open air or to smoke one without a cover on the bowl. In Italy, the north wind is specially aggravating in the autumn. It comes down from over the Alps and is charged with the bleakness and coldness of those inhospitable heights. The most enthusiastic advocates, however loudly they might bluster, would never persuade an Italian that it is healthy for him to shudder. The moral question that is bound up with the consideration of bracing air as a kind of tonic to the character he never could understand. If the theory were formulated, it would only puzzle him. If he ever did get to understand it, he would probably only laugh. It is the same with the Spaniards. A lazy, picturesque, romantic kind of people, they are separated from the North Pole by mountains. It is not, indeed, so bad with them as it is with the Lombards. Mont Blanc does not rise up as a snowy barrier, over which the winds have to career, and by which they have to be refrigerated before they reach the southern plain below; still the north wind is the wind that comes over the Pyrenees and the Sierras, and the Spaniard throws his cloak over his shoulder and anathematizes the piercing current that comes to him across the mountains. Here in England, however, bracing air has another meaning, and the high table-lands of Yorkshire and the mountain tops and expanses of Scotland, where the barometer stands low because the pressure is light, best gratify popular desire. The school of muscular moralists have it all their own way when they praise a condition and a quality of atmosphere which lifts away fatigue and gives appetite and tone by no more difficult and laborious exertion than the mere act of respiration. And that is one point which at last medical science seems to be taking cognizance of. Doctors are at length beginning to recognise a distinction in airs. The obvious differences are clear enough. We all know that a mild air is good for some invalids, a strong one for others, and a dry one for a third series. But doctors seem at last to be pushing matters further, and to be recognising minute distinctions of the qualities of the air between districts that are comparatively close. Much is due to the soils and much to the neighbourhood which the prevalent wind habitually crosses over. Thus Campden Hill and Brompton are separated by a distance which is easily traversed in 25 minutes, and yet we are told that one is bracing and the other relaxing. And this is not due merely to the fact that one is a hill and the other lies in a valley. The altitude of Campden Hill is quite inconsiderable. In the short walk of 25 minutes it is scarcely noticed. But it is open to the influences from which it shelters the more southern districts. It is recognised, too, that where there are mineral springs the air of the district has an invigorating influence, and that certain invalids will get from the mere atmosphere the meed of benefit which others will derive from the waters themselves. There is a little space in the Black Forest district about 30 miles before the train from Heidelberg reaches Bâle, where the water can scarcely be said to be at all mineral. It is slightly chalybeate; but nothing like so much as many known but neglected spas in England. But Continental doctors recognise the influence of that air in allaying all cases of nervous irritability. The whole programme is to be out in it as much as possible, and hammocks are to be seen slung between the stems of trees, and patients lying out in the open air almost from dawn to sunset. If this distinction be well founded, if it be not the pushing of dogmas to fantastic lengths, then perhaps new fields of prescription are open to the profession, and what is called bracing air by strong-lunged pedestrians, who mean by the phrase north wind, may be capable of every variety of application. It is as old a saying as Queen Elizabeth's time, that where the martin or swallow builds its nest, the air is temperate and delicate. Duncan, King of Scotland, said the same when he saw the little birds turning the turrets of the old feudal castle into coignes of vantage in which to build. It may be we have much yet to learn about air from books, from doctors, and from birds. —*Globe.*

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Monday.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie yesterday, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and Lord Charles Fitzroy. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice has been confined to the house for the last week by a severe cold, from which her Royal Highness has now nearly recovered.

The Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duchesse de Montpensier, the Princesse Amélie d'Orléans, the Princesse Hélène d'Orléans, and the Princesse Isabèle d'Orléans have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Derby came to town on Monday, from Fairhill, near Tunbridge-wells, and after staying a few days in St. James's-square go to Knowsley for the autumn.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lady Alberta Edgcumbe and Lady Edith Edgcumbe and Viscount Valletort have left the Alexandra Hotel for Mount-Edgcumbe.

Viscount and Viscountess Cole have left the Alexandra Hotel.

Lord Boston and Hon. Cecil S. Irby have left the Alexandra Hotel.

Lord Lyons during his stay in England paid a fortnight's visit to his sister, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, at Heron's Ghyll, near Uckfield, and afterwards stopped at Norfolk House, St. James's-square.

Sir G. H. and Hon. Lady Cotterell have left the Alexandra Hotel.

Sir Rivers and Lady Wilson have left London for Paris.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., left Rochdale on Monday morning for Carroncary, Creetown, on the coast of Kirkcudbright, about four miles north of Wigton.

Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P., has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Cowes, Isle of Wight.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Thomas Hughes has written out his reminiscences of the late Dean Stanley, especially with reference to his Rugby life, and his work as a pacificator in the High Church difficulties at the East of London. The paper will appear in an early number of *Harper's Magazine*.

It is stated that the Rev. Alex. Cameron is preparing an etymological dictionary of the Gaelic language. Such a work would be welcomed by Gaelic students, as etymology is the weak point in the standard Gaelic dictionary issued more than fifty years ago by the Highland Society.

The Hon. Albert Canning has in the press an historical novel, the scene of which is laid chiefly in the North of Ireland, and the period illustrated is the end of the Seventeenth Century.

Miss Betham-Edwards will shortly bring out, under the title of "Untravelled France," a new volume describing journeys and sojourns among French friends in the little-known picturesque district of Le Morvan (Nièvre), and in Burgundy and Auvergne.

Two interesting manuscript *portolani* of the fifteenth century have recently been added to the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. They were presented to the Trustees by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Dr. Lockhart, of Blackheath, whose name is known to all those interested in China, where he resided so many years, has presented to the Trustees of the British Museum all the Chinese coins in his cabinet, of which the National collection had before no specimens.

The Clerical World is the title of a new weekly paper, for the pulpit and the pew, the first number of which will appear in a few days. It will be conducted by the editors of *The Pulpit Commentary*, and will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, of Paternoster-row. Its contents will include the best sermons of the day, specially reported; outlines of sermons, commentaries, etc., etc.

It may be interesting to your readers, says a writer in *Notes and Queries*, to know that in a certain diocese in Ireland there is a portrait of a Catholic prelate, in the garb of a Highland piper, who played his way through his extensive diocese, and succeeded, by this curious expedient, in defeating the penal laws and administering occasionally to the spiritual wants of his flock.

The *Athenæum*, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Thomas Armstrong as Art Director at South Kensington, says that the report needs confirmation, and under any circumstances can only be regarded as referring to an experiment as well as to a possible difficulty in filling the post which so thoroughly educated an artist as Mr. Poynter has occupied. The alleged choice of Mr. Sparkes as Principal of the Art Training School is undoubtedly satisfactory. Of this gentleman's fitness and experience not a shadow of doubt exists.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, writing from Worksop, says:—Hereabout, and at my old home in Derbyshire, and I have no doubt all through the Midlands, it is the custom to turn your money on hearing the cuckoo for the first time. If you have gold, you will have plenty of it till the cuckoo comes again; if silver, you will always have enough; and if your store is only "copper," you will never be short. If you hear the bird suddenly close at hand on the right it is good luck, and the reverse if heard on the left.

We (*Athenæum*) regret to hear of the death of Mr. Richard Wright Procter, of Manchester, which occurred on Sunday last. He was prominent amongst Lancashire authors as the narrator of events which took place in Manchester many years ago. His most recent works were "Manchester Streets" and "Bygone Manchester." He contributed a number of papers to the *Manchester Guardian*. He also wrote some poems, several of which were printed in the late Mr. Harland's "Ballads and Songs of Lancashire."

In the march of intellect rogues seem to keep well ahead and are ready enough to employ science in attaining their ends. Forgers in particular have always shown themselves keenly alive to new processes and inventions. Their ingenuity seems to keep pace with all attempts to baffle it which have of late years been suggested by photography and photo-chemical science. A branch bank of Warsaw received the other day an example of a new device, which consists in splitting hundred-rouble notes, and uniting each side with the corresponding upper or under half of a false note.—*Athenæum.*

The Chinese Government has been recently making an examination of the harbour of Lushun-kou, or Port Arthur as it is called on foreign maps, with the view of ascertaining its capabilities as a war port for Northern China. Although small and not very deep, its position is excellent so far as the defence of the Gulf of Pechili is considered, and it is said, moreover, to be always free from ice. Gold, which is known to exist in many parts of Northern China, is abundant, both in the shape of gold dust and nuggets, in the valleys near Port Arthur. The well-known Peking bars, so much prized in India on account of their peculiar softness and purity, are for the most part made of Kirin gold dust.—*Athenæum.*

The Sedgwick Memorial Fund (Cambridge) now amounts from subscriptions and interest to more than £14,000, but this sum is not sufficient to build the new geological museum which it has been decided to erect in honour of the late professor. As, however, the present museum was built partly by subscriptions collected mainly through the exertions of Professor Sedgwick, with a view to the erection of a geological museum, as well as of the library and other University buildings, the value of the portion occupied by the present museum should be taken into account in estimating the sum available for the new memorial building. The recent acquisition by the University of some adjoining land will, it is hoped, diminish the difficulties now existing in the way of finding a suitable site for the erection of the new geological museum.—*Nature.*

Mr. J. G. Sowerby, one of the illustrators of "Afternoon Tea," is engaged with Mr Thomas Crane on a series of designs which will be published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. this autumn, under the title "At Home."

The *Academy* says that Mr. Th. G. Pinches, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, is preparing, by order of the trustees, a popular catalogue of the Koyundjik Gallery. It will contain a full description of all the slabs, tablets, and implements exhibited there, with numerous notes on the history, mythology, art, and manners and customs of the Assyrians.

In the course of the restoration of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, an arched recess has been discovered in the north wall of the Albany aisle, which was built by the Duke of Albany and the fourth Earl of Douglas as an expiation for the death of the Duke of Rothesay. This arched recess is eight feet high and seven feet wide, with a depth of two or three feet. On the front of the arch is an exceedingly fine moulding of the thirteenth century, but it is more than half destroyed. Dr. Chambers has ordered the restoration of the moulding, and intends to place a recumbent figure in white marble of the Duke of Rothesay in the recess.—*Athenæum.*

The Liverpool Art Club will shortly open an exhibition of pictures in oil by artists of this country born before 1800, which is likely to be interesting because it will contain about 250 examples of choice kinds, well displayed in the excellent gallery of the society. The Duke of Westminster has lent three large works by Stubbs.

Most English students of architecture, scientific and æsthetic, will hear with pleasure that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will very shortly publish the second volume of Mr. Bucknall's translation of Viollet-le-Duc's "Lectures on Architecture," with the illustrations of the original version and an index. We noticed the first volume several years ago, and now look forward with pleasure to the task of commending this admirable summary of the philosophy of structural design. —*Athenæum.*

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A BRIDEGROOM.

A later account says:—The name of the bride was Miss Bade, residing with her parents at No. 3, York-villas, Snakes-lane, Woodford, while the man who took the principal part in kidnapping the reverend gentleman gave the name of Fraser. The police have found out he went to a livery stable keeper in Montague-mews, Russell-square, and there engaged a brougham and pair of horses, stating that he might require them, perhaps, for a couple of days, and he paid the charge in advance. The private hotel to where the reverend gentleman was taken and detained was No. 41, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, and here the man Fraser took the apartments for a week, paying the money in advance, and the reason the people took no notice of the rev. gentleman's protestations that he was illegally detained as a prisoner was, that they were informed that the rev. gentleman was a lunatic, that Fraser was a medical man, and that the other two persons were his attendants. Before he was allowed to go a new hat was bought for him at Mr. Dupee's, hatter, of Gray's-inn-road.

The reverend gentleman is stated to be about 60 years of age and his bride about 25. There is little doubt that the scheme was part of a large plot to prevent the wedding taking place. In all probability, had not the men who captured him been so well paid, Mr. Kennard would not have escaped so easily. The police have every information at hand, and the result of their inquiries has been communicated to the reverend gentleman, but no step will be taken in the matter until his decision has been received. The men who removed him received altogether £17, but it is thought that either fear of other proceedings, or believing they had made as much as they were likely to do by the transaction, induced them to release him.

LADY BECTIVE AND THE BRADFORD TRADE.

Lord and Lady Bective visited Bradford on Monday, and were presented, in the Chamber of Commerce, with addresses from Forster's Committee and (on behalf of the industrial classes) from the Society of Overlookers. The town presented a gay appearance, flags flying in all the principal thoroughfares. Previous to entering Bradford, Lord and Lady Bective, Lord Wharncliffe, the Hon. A. Burke, Miss Sedgwick, and party paid a visit to the mills of Sir Titus Salt and Company (Limited), at Saltaire. At Bradford the visitors were enthusiastically received. The address from Forster's Committee, after expressing appreciation of the assistance rendered by Lady Bective in furthering the objects of the Committee, went on to say that those objects were altogether void of political meaning. They were of a twofold nature, the primary one being to bring under the notice of the nobility, gentry, and people at large the paramount necessity of saving agriculturists from very serious loss by showing what may be done to encourage the growth of lustre wool, on which they largely depended for their subsistence, and, in the second place, to encourage manufacturers to avail themselves of those productions in such a manner as would yield profit to agriculturist and manufacturer, and, what was of the highest importance, give employment to the operatives. The Committee congratulated Lady Bective and her coadjutors on having given an impetus to a change of fashion which it was hoped was being gradually accomplished. The Earl of Bective replied on behalf of Lady Bective, and said it had been a source of immense pleasure to her to have been able to assist the objects which the Committee had in view. In the first instance, it appeared to Lady Bective that the way in which she could best do that was by bringing to the notice of some of her friends the sad depression under which the woollen trade and sheep farming interest had fallen, owing to fashion having for a time preferred the fabrics of foreign wool and foreign manufacture to those of British wool and British manufacture. The spirit in which her communications were received was so encouraging that an association of ladies was formed whose object was to bring again into favour the use of British woollen materials. It was soon found that the great majority had only to be told how they could assist for them willingly to co-operate in securing the objects aimed at. She was glad to find there was already an improvement in the demand for British woollen stuffs, and she sincerely hoped that the improvement before long might considerably increase, for she could not but feel that with the prosperity of the woollen manufacture were bound up the interests, not only of the working classes who were employed in that industry, but of the farmers, who had suffered so much for some years past by the reduced prices received for fleeces. She hoped the Ladies' Association might be of service in future by bringing producers of woollen stuffs more directly into communication with consumers, and she firmly believed that the enterprise was such that it would not permit itself to be supplanted by any of its foreign competitors. (Loud applause.) Lady Bective and party afterwards paid a visit to some of the principal warehouses, and in the evening were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Bradford at the Town Hall.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN.

On Monday the members and friends of the Liberal Association of Batley, near Leeds, to the number of about 800, visited Hawarden, and spent the day in the neighbourhood of the village and castle. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone drove through the park in a pony carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the visitors, who crowded round the carriage, and prevented its progress, cheering lustily in the meantime. The Premier got out of the carriage, when the enthusiastic Yorkshiremen crowded closely and roughly upon him for the honour of shaking hands. He was evidently agitated, and said he was afraid he was too confused to address the gathering. Having re-entered the carriage, however, he was addressed by Mr. Thomas Taylor, J.P., who, on behalf of the visitors, said he wished to be allowed to thank the right hon. gentleman for kindly allowing him to visit his castle and park. He was sure they had enjoyed their visit that day, and in meeting the right hon. gentleman they could not fully express the hearty feeling which they as Yorkshiremen entertained towards him. He did not wish to detain the right hon. gentleman any longer, but he proposed that they should give him their best and hearty thanks for his giving them permission to visit his grounds. Mr. Gladstone said,—I wish, gentlemen, simply to thank you for the great kindness of the words which have been addressed to me in your name, and which I believe express your sentiments. I have been obliged on public grounds to make it a rule not to deliver any more addresses in this park, but that does not in the slightest degree diminish the pleasure with which we see you gathered here to-day. If it be a matter of enjoyment to you to come here, we are glad that whatever attraction this place may have is shared by so many of our friends. I am the less pained at feeling it necessary to avoid addressing you on any general subject to-day as I expect to have the opportunity of meeting many of you within the next three weeks under circumstances when I shall not be placed under any such limitation. Rejoice, gentlemen, that the weather, which in this climate we cannot depend upon, has been so kind to you on this occasion, and I heartily wish that the remainder of your short visit may pass agreeably, and that you may have a safe and pleasant journey to your homes. I wish you heartily farewell. After this short speech, which was received with much cheering, Mr. Gladstone proceeded on his drive.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A numerous meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held on Monday afternoon, in the upper Berners' Hall, over the working dairy in the Agricultural Hall, connected with the show, the subject for consideration being "The present position of the dairy interests of Great Britain and Ireland, and the best means for their advancement." In the absence of the president of the association, Lord Chesham, the chair was taken by General Burnaby, M.P. The Lord Mayor was present, and before the proceedings commenced his lordship spent nearly half an hour in inspecting the Dairy Show.—The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, urged the necessity of systematic and energetic efforts to multiply the number of cows kept and to improve the quality of dairy produce. This year, he remarked, the council of the association had, with the assistance of some members of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, inaugurated a dairy school for the purpose of enabling farmers' sons to acquire a knowledge of the best methods of managing a dairy, and he alluded to the example of France as showing what advantages might be expected to arise from the extension of an improved system throughout the country. He concluded with a grateful acknowledgment of the assistance given to the object of the association by the Corporation of the City of London in the present show by means of prizes, and proposed the following resolution:—

That, it being generally accepted that the cultivation of arable land in this country is unremunerative, principally owing to the easy transit of foreign cereal products, it is desirable in the interest of both owners and occupiers to encourage dairy farming in all its branches; and that, in view of the impetus that has already been given by the association to the improved production of dairy produce and utensils stimulating competition, it deserves the support of all classes of the community in the best interest of the United Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor, in seconding the resolution, expressed the great satisfaction which he had felt in visiting the show, and said he could not conceive of any exhibition more likely to promote the interests of the country. They had, he observed, lessons to learn from Holland, Franch, and Germany, both as regarded milk and butter, and no doubt such exhibitions would lead to great improvement. He was glad to see in the Hall cheese from New Zealand, which was quite as good as most of the cheese made in England. His lordship further declared his conviction that English farmers would act wisely in devoting more attention than they had done to garden produce.—Canon Bagot, representing Ireland, urged the necessity of practical education with respect to dairy production, and alluded to what had been done in that way in Ireland, and to the recent improvement in the character of Irish butter resulting from it. Uniformity of make, uniformity of salting, and uniformity of colour were the points, he said, in which foreigners had been pre-eminent as butter producers, and he maintained that by means of such schools as the one at Cork the butter of the United Kingdom might soon be made to equal that of Denmark and Sweden. He was happy to announce that a cup of the value of £50 would be placed at the disposal of the council for award to the person who should show the greatest excellence in the most essential principles of butter-making. With the necessity for the improvement of butter, the canon united the great value of improved stock-rearing, and to such improvements he maintained they must look to meet foreign competition.—The resolution having been further supported by Professor Carroll, of the Dairy School at Cork, and by Mr. Nuttall, a dairy farmer, was put and carried; and the proceedings then terminated with thanks to Gen. Burnaby and the Lord Mayor.

At the Blackpool races on Saturday Elliot, the Tyne sculler, was mobbed as a "welcher." He was pitched into the lake in Raikes' Hall-gardens, but managed to reach one of the islands. Two or three men put off in boats and soused him overhead again, but in the scuffle they all fell into the water together. Elliot escaped at last half drowned, amid the cheers and hooting of a large crowd.

THE COTTON "CORNER."

A considerable number of mills were stopped in Oldham on Monday morning. With respect to those companies who have not joined the movement, it is important to know their real position. In some cases they have cotton that will last them over a month, which will enable them to abstain from going into the market, so that they hold that, for all practical purposes, they are really independent of Liverpool, and assisting the movement. In response to the circulars posted to the manufacturers of Blackburn and thirteen other places on Friday evening, Mr. Joseph Watson, secretary to the Masters' Association, received on Monday information from 70 manufacturing firms expressing their willingness or otherwise to stop their looms for three days per week for a month. Forty-two, including some of the leading firms of the district, were willing to cooperate in the movement, and 28 declined for various reasons to run short time. Some of the principal streets of the town were thronged yesterday with operatives compulsorily idle. A message from Accrington states that reports from the principal manufacturing districts of North-East Lancashire affirm the determination on the part of the masters to frustrate the action of the Liverpool "corner." The operatives, convinced that the step taken by the master spinners will ultimately be to their benefit, are supporting the employers in every way. Many thousands have been temporarily thrown out of work, and the machinery at scores of mills is now at a standstill. The agitation is not to be confined to the spinning department. Mr. Watson, secretary to the Blackburn Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, has received communications from over 60 manufacturers, 40 of whom express their willingness to run their mills three days a week. Most of the spinning mills at Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, and in Rosendale Valley have commenced to run short time. Nothing whatever is definitely stated yet as to what the Burnley manufactrers will do in regard to the adoption of short time in the weaving department. There are more looms running in Burnley than ever there were. In weaving alone there are above 14,000 operatives employed on 40,000 looms. If short time is adopted in weaving it will be a very much more serious thing than the stoppage of the spindles; for, although there are 80,000 spindles on short time, these do not represent one-fourth of the operatives that are employed in weaving. Mr. Rawlinson, the masters' secretary, has received a number of replies favourable to short time, but they are sufficient to ground definite opinion upon as to what the trade will do. The "corner" at Liverpool is the all-absorbing topic of conversation.

Mr. Gladstone and the French Treaty.—The Prime Minister has caused the following reply to be sent to a correspondent who wrote to him on the subject of the French Treaty negotiations:—"Sir—Mr. Gladstone has had the honour to receive the letter which, as the convener of the Conference of Merchants recently held at the Cannon-street Hotel, you have addressed to him, and in which you call his attention to certain remarks in the *Times* newspaper bearing on the question of concluding a commercial treaty with France. In reply I am directed to state that Mr. Gladstone is not aware that any statement on this question in any public journal has been authorised, and he would refer those on whose behalf you have written to the statements in Parliament made by the several members of her Majesty's Government who have spoken on the subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant (Signed), E. W. Hamilton.—10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Sept. 17, 1881.

The "Teuton" Disaster.—*Judgment of the Court.*—The *Standard* has received the following telegram, dated Monday night, from its correspondent at Capetown:—The Court which has been sitting to inquire into the circumstances under which the steamship *Teuton* was lost gave judgment to-day. They attributed the loss of the ship to injudicious navigation on the part of the captain. The dreadful loss of life which occurred on the occasion was owing, they said, to his delay in putting the people into the boats. They acquitted the officer of the watch of all blame, and also found that the ship was sound, and sufficiently equipped in every respect.

Pretending to be a Customs Officer.—James Rooney was charged at the Liverpool Police Court on Saturday with having counterfeited the marks of the Customs officers on board the steamer *Adriatic*. He had been for a time employed as an extra hand, but was discharged for drunkenness. Notwithstanding this, however, he was found on board the *Adriatic* with another Customs officer marking luggage with the initials of the examining officer. Mr. Paxton said that it was a very unusual offence, but it was one which he was fairly entitled to say, on behalf of the Customs authorities, was very serious, because it afforded facilities for smuggling, and other practices worse than smuggling. This man went on board, and he had facilities for passing not only smuggled goods, but other things which might be sent from America. His object was probably to see whether there was any tobacco smuggled in the sailors' luggage, and to get a "tip" for passing it. A fine of £5, or in default one month's imprisonment, was imposed.

The Reverse of the Medal.—At a meeting of the Methodist Conference the other day Mr. James Calvert, of Fiji, said that the greatest blot of the Fijians was their cannibalism. One of the natives stated that he had feasted on 872 different persons, and six or seven of the missionaries were eaten when they first commenced their labours among the Fijians. But now by the influence of Christianity the people were so much improved that tens of thousands of them were converted and were leading useful lives. This is satisfactory; but it is, however, a mistake to imagine that, as a matter of course, peace and happiness come with the consumption of beef and mutton. If the butchers in Fiji are like the butchers in some civilised and Christian countries that could be mentioned, they may, it is to be feared, by unreasonable prices and by "tricks of the trade" perhaps cause their customers to look back with regret on happier cannibal days, when, at all events, they knew what they were eating, and their house-bills were not inordinately high.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Scotch Judges.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—There is some talk in Scotch political circles here of a rearrangement of the judicial strength on the other side of the Tweed in such a manner as, in an informal way, to give help on the legal side to the House of Lords. If this report is correct, Baron Moncreiff—whose advice, it may be mentioned, Mr. Gladstone took before he made the new arrangements for the conduct of Scotch public business—will shortly retire from the office which he now holds of Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland on a pension of £3,000 a year, and thus be enabled, although not a Justice of Appeal, to give his time and the weight of his experience to an extent which has hitherto been impossible to the work of the House of Lords. In that case his present post will be given to Lord Young, who succeeded him as Lord Advocate in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, and as such passed the Scotch Education Act. Lord Young will in turn be succeeded by Lord Moncreiff's eldest son, the Honourable H. J. Moncreiff.

The Harvest in North-East Yorkshire.—The harvest in this district has now extended over one month, and not one-half the crops is carried yet. A considerable breadth of corn

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20—21, 1881.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

We claim to stand side by side with our brothers across the Atlantic on this sad occasion, to feel all they feel, to suppress all they would rather suppress, and understand and share every emotion through which they are passing. On this side of the ocean, as on the other, the rise and fall in the bulletins of hope have been scanned with constant anxiety and affectionate concern. Whether it was our business or not, we have made it our business. Grief is of no nationality, but ties of blood and kindred can set up a common current of sorrow; and it is only on occasions like the present that the people of the two countries learn how closely allied and how intimately related they really are. In reading of the impression created by the President's death in the Justice Room of the Mansion House, or in the Exchange, and on the Quays of New York, we find ourselves unable to say of which side of the Atlantic we are reading. A common gloom has descended upon the two communities by a lamentable occurrence which is felt to be the sad property of both. Even in the moment of consternation and anguish, there are many whose thoughts will turn to the worthless criminal who has been awaiting in confinement the result of his dastardly but unhappily successful stroke. Charles Guiteau, the murderer of Garfield, still lives. But none can doubt what must shortly be his doom. The Americans are, like ourselves, a law-abiding people, and the numerous miscreant may count upon punishment being inflicted upon him in due form and with all the solemn accompaniments of law. It is doubtless not an unnatural nor an unearthly sentiment which prompts many people to be dissatisfied with the slow, stately, and almost merciful procedure by which a criminal of this order is finally handed over to justice. But it is the very essence, as it is the mission, of society to temper to a certain extent the wild and immediate craving for revenge evoked by a cowardly or cruel action. Men—civilised men—have, so to speak, to confine their feelings, so that their most just and manly instincts may not overflow the chastening restraints of social organisation. There is no fear lest any misplaced or maudlin cry should be raised in America on behalf of Guiteau. The measure of the man has long been taken. Such a criminal is the worst enemy of the society in which he moves; for, feeble as he may be for good of any kind, he wields an almost limitless power of working evil; and on this occasion the deplorable capacity has been exercised to striking effect. All that society can do under such circumstances is to preserve its stern composure and steadfast self-respect, without abating one iota of its determination to stigmatise such atrocious deeds, and by terrible warnings to do everything in its power to prevent their repetition. It seems a satire on the organisation of things that the death of a man like President Garfield and the life of such a creature as Guiteau should be mentioned in the same breath or associated in the same sentence. But it is part of the great mystery of existence that life, the life of the very best and bravest amongst us, is at the mercy of the worst and most craven. Once he has been dismissed from the world he has injured and saddened, Guiteau may be forgotten. Garfield will long linger in men's memories as a worthy citizen who, humanly speaking, deserved a better destiny.—*Standard.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes:—There is something peculiarly touching in the human interest that has been excited by President Garfield's illness, and will be intensified by his death. It is not a year ago that his name was the rallying cry of a great political party in the fierce and protracted strife of a Presidential election. If it excited the enthusiasm of the Republicans, it excited not the less the hostility of the Democrats, and for months the electoral battle raged around his person. After the battle was over, and "Garfield" became the symbol both of Republican victory and of Democratic defeat, a quarrel between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine as to the distribution of patronage exposed the President to the vituperation of a section of his own supporters much more rancorous than that to which he was subjected by the Democrats in the election. But as soon as Guiteau's shot was fired all the recriminations and accusations of party passion died away; and from the Bay State to the Golden Gate reigned a profound calm, broken only by anxious inquiries after the President's health and fervent prayers for his recovery. It was no longer the official, the politician, or the President on whom all eyes were fixed: it was the man. The human interest overshadowed all others, and the domesticities of White House became not merely for a moment but for weeks and months subjects of more eager interest than the fate of Ministries. It was Mr. Garfield, the husband and the father, far more than General Garfield, the President, whose fate interested the people; and seldom have the deep and strong domestic instincts of the American nation been more strikingly displayed. The simple manliness of his character and the homely virtues which pre-eminently distinguished him made him one of the best types of American manhood. If we cannot say of President Garfield as was said of Abraham Lincoln that he reminds us of Plutarch's men, he none the less represented the fine flower of American citizenship. Much as we regret his untimely end, and much as mankind must execrate the crime which laid him low, the incident is one which will probably contribute more to the stability and unity of the Republic than anything that could have been effected by his Administration. Another tie of strong human interest has linked the States to the political centre of the Union, another hallowed memory has been added to the historical inheritance of the Republic; and the ideal of American citizenship will be purified and elevated by the thought of the simplicity, devotion, and patriotism of President Garfield.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—The simple and patient courage with which President Garfield has faced death has been of no avail. The slayer has been long about his work, but he has done it as effectually as though his shot had been at once fatal. Yet it may be that if the political assassin realised the conditions which will often accompany his success, he would be a little less ready with his weapon. His imagination pictures only the stroke of the knife, the explosion of the pistol or the bomb, and a world at once relieved of a tyrant. If his vision had taken in, as with the Czar, the sharp torture of the minutes or hours while death is coming but not come, or, as with the President, the weeks of wasting illness and hope deferred only to be destroyed, a momentary compassion might have made his hand less steady and his aim less sure. In the American case the motive of the assassin, though it was potent enough to make him compass the President's death, could hardly have sustained him in the infliction of the long suffering that in the event his act has caused. There is a price which even Guiteau might have thought too high to pay for bettering the prospects of Stalwarts or Hard Shells. As it is that price has been exacted without perhaps his intending it. He meant only to kill—to anticipate the inevitable end by a few years. What he has done is to cause agony that need never have been undergone; and if the abject terror in which he has lived for some time past leaves him conscious enough to feel remorse, he may now wish that he had left the Stalwarts to work out their ends by the familiar weapons of electoral and administrative corruption. It is fortunate that Guiteau did not make his escape to England. There can be little question that had he done so popular feeling on both sides of the Atlantic would have compelled the Government to give him up. It is a common mistake that extradition treaties forbid the Government of a State in which a political exile is living to give him up to the Government which he has offended. All that they really do is to bind the parties to the treaty to give up non-political offenders. Their action as regards political offenders is in no way restrained by the treaty. So far as that goes they can surrender him if they choose or allow him to remain if they choose. They have expressly limited their liberty as regards ordinary murderers, but as regards political murderers they have merely stipulated that their liberty shall not be affected by the limitations to which they have submitted as regards others. If Guiteau had made his escape to England a demand for his extradition would probably have been made by the United States, and general considerations of convenience might not have been strong enough to sustain this Government in resisting it.

Patriotism, remarks the *Daily News*, does not admit of a rival, and there is no trace in General Garfield's history of his ever having suffered any earthly consideration to interfere with his absolute fidelity to the country which so amply recognised his merits. In 1877 he gave up the seat in the Senate which he might unquestionably have secured at the personal request of Mr. Hayes, who felt unwilling to lose his services as a supporter of the Administration in the House of Representatives. Thus, though General Garfield was elected senator for Ohio just before his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency, he never took his seat in the body where his great and varied attainments might have been better appreciated than elsewhere. For the late President was a scholar and a cultivated man. In the course of his honourable life of indefatigable labour he had found leisure, as busy people so often do, to become acquainted with ancient as well as modern literature. It would be absurd of course to compare him in this respect with the accomplished man of letters who adorns the post of American Minister to the English Court. But it is well known that the really great man whom the United States have just lost did not confine his interests within the limits of his own age and country, large as was the work which he did in the one, and complete as was the devotion which he paid to the other.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares there was no potentate upon earth, on whom envy and hatred had less cause to fix malignant eyes; but President Garfield has shared the fate of the Emperor Alexander, and, if it be true that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," the same apprehension and anxiety cannot evidently be excluded from the portion of Presidents. It is certain that our lot is cast at present in times defamed by men wicked and lawless almost beyond any record in history. Public turmoil re-echoes in private malignity; an age of wars breeds a spawn of murderers. "Vast and violent ambitions" threaten the security of Europe on all sides.

Supposed Loss of the "Jeannette."—The following telegram has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—"Yokohama, Sept. 19, 1881.—'U.S.S. *Rodgers*, St. Laurence Bay, August 18, 1881. Reached here to-day, all well. Met Russian corvette *Streloch*, Captain Delivron, who said that yesterday he saw the officers of the American whaler *R. H. Hardy*, who informed him of the wreck of the *Vigilance*, found by natives near Serdze Kemen this spring, recognised by reindeer antlers as figurehead. Four men were found dead in the forecastle. Esquimaux at Point Barrow say they saw fonr white men going towards Mackenzie River this spring, and found where they had made snow huts to live during the winter. Saw dead men in the huts. Also saw tracks of sledges with traces of men's footprints. Whaler supposes they were survivors of *Jeannette*. Without knowing what caused the impression, this seems improbable. More likely they are men from missing whalers. The *Rodgers* and *Streloch* start early to-morrow morning for the Arctic to investigate these rumours. Expect to send more authentic news before close of summer. The *R. H. Hardy* has on board captain and two men from American whaler *Edwin Webster*, wrecked this summer near Point Barrow.'"

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. NEWDIGATE.

Frivolous persons will feel some regret at the dismissal of the charge against Mr. Newdigate. Mr. Vaughan is no doubt right in his law, but the prospect of seeing the member for North Warwickshire in a criminal dock possessed attractions for some minds, especially as there was not the slightest chance of any serious mischief being done him:—

So zealous a stickler for obsolete theories and antiquated practices might have been consoled under heavier calamities by the privilege of being indicted under a statute of Richard II. Should Mr. Bradlaugh persist, as he is wont to do, in pressing his point to the utmost possible length, and send a bill before a grand jury, Mr. Newdegate will, so far as the researches of the most learned of police magistrates have extended, enjoy the singular distinction of being the first person indicted under an Act of the fourteenth century. It is not improbable that he would also be the last. The crime of maintenance is as dead as Julius Cæsar, or *scandalum magnatum*. Indeed, it appears to have been stillborn. If it was ever really intended to create such an offence, the evil aimed at was probably "rural" and not "curial" maintenance, the outrages of hired ruffians and not the freaks of gentlemen who like to be common informers by deputy. That a mediæval baron should employ his retainers to assault those with whom he had disputes was doubtless inconvenient. It mattered nothing to Mr. Bradlaugh who it was that recovered the penalty assigned for voting in the House of Commons without taking the oath of allegiance. Maintenance as forming in certain circumstances the ground of a civil action is another matter. If Mr. Newdegate had employed a man of straw to sue Mr. Bradlaugh, and the successful defendant had been able to recover his costs from the nominal plaintiff, it would have been only fair that he should have received them in the form of damages from Mr. Newdegate. The case may possibly yet arise, but in the meantime Mr. Bradlaugh will act more prudently if he does not weaken a very strong case by a resort to trivial technicalities which are more than "something musty."—*Daily News.*

ENGLISH FEELING ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

At the meeting of the Methodist Œcumenical Conference on Tuesday morning, the Rev. Dr. Pope, of Canada, in the chair, the Rev. E. Jenkins, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, moved the following resolution:—"That this Œcumenical Conference, assembled on the last day of session, has learned with the deepest grief the intelligence of the decease of President Garfield, and expresses its profound sympathy with the American nation, and in particular with Mrs. Garfield, in this great sorrowful bereavement."

The mover of the resolution remarked that on the first day of the Conference the members of it sent across the Atlantic a message to the wife of the late President of the United States, expressing their deep sympathy with her trouble and a fervent hope that her husband might speedily recover. On this, the last day of the Conference, he was going to move that a message be sent to the widow of him whom God in His providence had taken away. Nothing melted men like sorrow, and this deep sorrow would, he was sure, unite more closely the American and English nations. The Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Canada, seconded the resolution which was passed in deep silence.

The news created universal feeling of regret in Bristol. The flags on all the civic buildings and at many private establishments were flying half-mast.

Flags were hoisted half-mast high on all the public buildings and on many private establishments at Preston. Crowds of persons gathered round the announcements of the President's death posted up at the newspaper offices, and expressions of regret were general.

At Cardiff, it is stated there was a general expression of sorrow at the melancholy ending of the President's career. The flags on various buildings, both English and American, were at half-mast.

At Kidderminster, the Mayor, on receiving the news, at once ordered the corporation flag to be hoisted half-mast on municipal buildings, and the parish bell was tolled. Some carpet houses doing a large business with America have shown special marks of respect for the late President's memory.

A despatch from Accrington says:—The announcement of the death of President Garfield was received with deep regret, shared by all classes. The intimation of the general's death was posted at the Mechanics' Institution at an early hour, and the news quickly spread through the town.

A correspondent at Liverpool wrote on Tuesday:—Flags are displayed this morning at half-mast from all the public buildings and the leading hotels. The blinds are drawn at the American Consulate. The opinion of resident Americans is that General Arthur will take warning by the clearly expressed opinion of the country during President Garfield's illness, and govern with moderation and in accordance with Republican ideas. The cotton and share markets are not affected by the news, which was anticipated.

At Chester the news of the death of President Garfield has created a profound sensation. Out of respect to the memory of the murdered President Dean Howson gave instructions for a knell to be rung on the Cathedral bell, which announced the sad event to the citizens, while the national flag at the town hall has been hoisted at half-mast.

At Bolton flags were hoisted half-mast from all the public buildings for respect of President Garfield.

A Glasgow correspondent writes:—The death of President Garfield has created a profound feeling of sorrow in all classes. It is the only topic of conversation in the Royal Exchange. The flags upon the hotels, leading warehouses, and public buildings, and of the great American liners in the harbour are half-mast high.

At Cork and Queenstown the news of the death of President Garfield produced a deep feeling of regret and sympathy. The flagstaffs of the different consulates had flags half-mast high. The Royal Cork Yacht Club and most of the ships in the harbour paid similar marks of respect.

AT A FRENCH WATERING-PLACE.

French people may well be forgiven their consuming passion for sea-bathing. It is, indeed, a proof of their practical minds. They come for it specially, and they are right in trying to have as much of it as they can. The sea, its condition, rough or smooth, and the hour of the tide, is the first and last consideration with all. The hour of "pleine mer" is chalked up in prominent characters on several places. High-tide is the favourite bathing-hour, partly on account of the spectators, who enjoy the sight from the beach, partly for the convenience of bathers, who will stalk down a long street draped in white towelling, but dislike trudging half a mile further across the yellow sands to the distant sea. Bathing-time is naturally the hour of grand parade, and the sight is so amusing, even to a prudish Briton with the fear of Mrs. Grundy before his eyes, that we are bound to admit that they order these matters better in France than with us. Man nor woman was not intended to take his or her pleasure solitary and alone. Sea-bathing is essentially a social performance, to be enjoyed best gregariously. What livelier joy than to dash into the revivifying element with a fair companion, to breast the rolling waves side by side, and strike out together with full stroke in the deep water? The clinging serge dress may not be too becoming to the rotund matron, whose ample *contours* are *trop fortement accusés*; and yet the good soul looks thoroughly domestic as, surrounded by her brood, or hand in hand with her corpulent husband, she wades gravely ankle-deep into the breakers, and performs her ablutions by splashing the waters like a grampus at play. The delights of this amphibious exercise do not end with the bathe. They are to be tasted for hours afterwards in the tingling sensation of superabundant health, and in the extraordinary appetite which makes a jest of the most marvellous meals. The seaside *déjeuner* is a tremendous feast. *Crevettes*, large and red, are followed by *moules* (mussels), hot, *à la marinière*; then *équilles* (sand-eels), or silvery smelts, or *langouste à la rémoulade*; then come a large slice of partridge *pâté*, a plain cutlet, with *pommes sautés*, a morsel of Pont l'Evêque cheese—a Normandy delicacy—with fruit at discretion, and one *demi-tasse* to finish all. These, with a post-prandial cigarette and an objectless lounge to aid digestion, suffice to pass the time agreeably until the second bathing-hour arrives.

Although a diurnal dip, generally twice repeated, is the principal attraction of the French watering-place, the regular *habitué* gets much more fun out of the sea. It is his great, and almost his only, source of amusement. When the tide does not serve for bathing, it does for fishing; and Mossoo is a mighty Nimrod as regards *la pêche*. If he cannot turn out with his whole family to hunt bare-knee'd for big shrimps with nets of various sorts, he will try the sands for *équilles*—the eels already mentioned—or he will use the lines often with long rods for deep-sea fish. When disappointed of his "bag," fishing is surrendered for the more harmless employment of digging in the sand. A French Paterfamilias is commonly the slave of his own offspring, ready to fetch and carry and sacrifice himself for them to any extent. Not the least of his delights is to wield the tiny spade of his children, and assist them in the construction of sand castles and deep pools to imprison the retreating tide. This is a pleasant side to his character. And we may smile at the prosperous *agent de change*, or the wealthy *marchand en gros*, or even at M. le Baron Chose, when thus busy; but we cannot deny them much kindliness of heart. French children are apt to be spoiled by their parents, and nowhere more than at the seaside. They are suffered to sit up till all hours, to share in the meals of their elders, to eat of several *plats*, and drink their glass or two of wine. They seem none the worse for it—except, perhaps, for a precociously nice palate, and an independent air as though they were masters of all they survey. It must be confessed that other people do not always view them with the same doating affection that their own parents so freely bestow.—*World.*

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

The Prince of Wales has been enjoying several excellent days' sport in the woods of Abergeldie. On one day eight fine stags fell to the rifles of the Royal sportsmen. His Royal Highness gave a "stag-dance" in front of the old castle in the evening, the dancers tripping it deftly by torchlight.

Lord Fife has a large gathering this week to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit in November to Lord Rendlesham to shoot partridges, which are very plentiful in the eastern counties this year.

Very good bags of forty and fifty brace a day have been made in some parts of Suffolk, and this not by driving, but by the good old-fashioned sport of walking up the birds. The fields in these sporting counties are at last clear, the outstanding crops of beans and peas having been gathered in during the last week of fine weather, and sportsmen are able to judge of the state of the preserves. Partridges prove to be decidedly above the average in numbers, and the promise is good for pheasants next month.

It is frequently stated that hares are becoming scarce in Scotland, but I cannot think so. Within a week very nearly 2,000 have been bagged on Lochtayside. Of this number Sir John H. Armory and party, Auchmore, killed 600 on the Ardeonaig hill, and Mr. Jamieson Ellis 162 on the Morenish moor.

Numerous anglers are salmon-fishing on the Tweed at Kelso, and some very good baskets are obtained. The net-fishing having closed for the season last Wednesday, the fish are now passing freely up the river in considerable numbers, grilse being much more numerous than for many years back. The Duke of Roxburghe has landed six salmon and five grilse, while the Duchess of Roxburghe killed two salmon. Two of the salmon caught by the Duke weighed 22lb. and 14lb. respectively.

A very early arrival of snipe in Orkney is reported, a number of them having been observed on Tankerness moors.

The final garden-party this season in the Isle of Wight was given last week by the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Calthorpe at Woodlands Vale, near Ryde. The gathering was large and fashionable. The infantine Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg was there, and was much petted and patted, being an interesting child; while amongst the company were the Marchioness of Abergavenny and Lady Alice Nevill, Viscountess Gort and the Hon. Mabel and Laline Vereker, Countess of Lisburne and Lady Constance Vaughan, Lady Graham, Dowager Lady Bateman, Lady Oglander, Lady Wilmot, Lady Sutton, Hon. Mrs. E. Villiers, Sir Nelson and Lady Rycroft, Lady Browne, and the Hon. John Vereker.

If not oneself the rose, it is at least something to have lived near that delightful flower, and the mental influence of domesticity with a great poet is curiously notable in the case of Mrs. Tennyson, who, moved to enthusiasm by the phenomenal appearance of a red rainbow in the sky above Aldworth, near Haylemere, on the 21st of August last past, compared it at once to "a pink postage-stamp." So writes a correspondent of *Nature*. But, on reflection, it seems to me that this lady may *not* be the Laureate's wife, only the matter-of-fact spouse of some prosaic Tennyson; and thus the 'pink postage-stamp' comparison loses half its beauty.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett nearly settled themselves in Suffolk for the winter, having proposed hiring High House, Campsey Ash, of Mr. Sheppard; but the arrangement fell through, and they are now in the north, in treaty for some shooting in Ingleborough Forest.

Lady Geraldine Somerset is in so delicate a state of health as to oblige her to relinquish the duties of lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge for two or three months. She is now on a visit to her sister, Lady Kinnoull, at Dupplin Castle.

One story about the new Dean of Westminster has not yet, I believe, found its way into print. He was on one occasion staying with the Arnolds, in Westmoreland, when a picnic was being celebrated. Lots were drawn as to who should stay at home and "mind the house," and the office fell to Mr. Bradley. On the return of the picnic-party, he remarked that "it was a very good thing he had stayed behind, as a tramp had tried his best to get through the drawing-room window, and would have done so had it not been for him." The tramp, as most people endowed with imagination would have guessed, was the poet Wordsworth.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley are at Egypt—not the camel and desert country, but in the Garden Isle, within easy distance of Royal Osborne. Last week they gave a regatta, attending it themselves, and bringing with them their guests at Egypt House. The affair was an experimental success. Lord Colville was the starter, and the several events were stoutly contested. The men from Culross Lodge easily beat, in the four-oared gig-race, the servants from the house; and in the two events for model yachts, Mr. L. Leigh *(Dorothy)* and Mr. H. Gilletts out-distanced, amongst other competitors, Lord Ednam, the Hon. C. Colville, and the Hon. R. Ward.

Ladies ought to learn to swim as much as their brothers or their cousins, and when in the water they may be privileged to wear pretty costumes small and light enough to display their graceful forms to advantage. But Southsea is the first English seaside resort to number amongst its attractions single girls and married women swimming in the sea before as many people as can be drawn together by public announcement for "the championship." This may be muscular Christianity, but where is feminine delicacy?

We have a Dandiacal Body amongst us, and apparently it flourishes. Just now it delights in very shiny hats and stiff collars, clothes of a groomish cut, very tightly-fitting and closely-buttoned, with white gaiters and lacquered boots particularly pointed as to the toes. But the dandies of to-day are rather timid of proceeding and infirm of purpose in comparison with the dandies of fifty years ago. Especially are they indifferent as to the charm and potency of colour. In a chronicle of fashion dated 1829 it may be read that certain gentlemen of that period affected elegant drab-cloth opera *manteaux* lined with scarlet velvet or with sky-blue plush silk, and confined at the collar with a gold chain. Some exquisites had even ventured to appear at balls with *blue* dress-gloves embroidered with white, and with waistcoats of "a very beautiful white embroidered velvet." Interesting details follow: Shoes were directed to be tied with small rosettes; handkerchiefs were to be of fine lawn, and with very wide hems, and embroidered at the corners only. Finally it is added that gentlemen of fashion now suffered their hair to grow long, had it curled, and parted on the left side of the forehead. By these trademarks the true dandies were to be known.

Young ladies, who, before adopting the profession of the stage, are desirous of exchanging their names, cannot be too careful. A *débutante* thought it a clever thing to call herself Mlle. Lena. She fancied in her artless Cockney way there was a neat significance in it, for it was her especial pride to excel the immensely advertised Sarah in the matter of excessive slimness. I think it was her friend young Mr. Fastpace of Trinity College, Oxford, who first disgusted her with her fancy by calling her attention to what the Latin dictionary had to say about it. Now I read in the New Zealand papers that a young actress has been starring in Nelson under the name of Miss Louise Baudet. Perhaps if she had known that this is equivalent to Miss Louisa Donkey she would have preferred to have remained plain Jones or Smith, as the case may have been.

The name of Mr. Parnell, M.P., having been submitted as one of the guests to be invited to an entertainment about to be given by the officers of the Royal Marines, a meeting was convened by the Colonel, whereat the officer inviting the Irish agitator was called upon to withdraw the name of his friend; which he did, withdrawing himself also from the proposed entertainment.

It appears that it is exceedingly easy to cheat at baccarat. The following method is ingenious, and, I hear, lately occurred at a club in Paris. The banker had been losing, and demanded a fresh pack of cards of the croupier, next to whom he was sitting, and change for a thousand-franc note in gold. When it had been counted to him, he was about to begin to deal, when with an apparently accidental movement of his elbow, he swept several of the pieces off the table, which went rolling in all directions. Everybody stooped to pick them up. In the meantime a confederate, the other side of the croupier, handed him another pack already *biseautées*, and the game went merrily on for some time—for the banker.

At the uncovering at Boulogne of the statue of Sauvage, who did not, according to most authorities, invent the screw-propeller, the two academicians who appeared in the procession in their palm-embroidered coats were greeted all along the line with, "Ah! ah! voilà les perroquets!" They did suggest a perch and a feed of Indian corn, I must confess.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Tuesday.

The Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh went out walking yesterday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove to Abergeldie, whither the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, had preceded them, and witnessed a cricket match between the elevens of Balmoral and Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses received her Majesty, who remained to the end. The Earl of Fife had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family. The Queen received with much concern this morning the sad intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, and at once telegraphed her sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Garfield.

The Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, the Princesses Marie and Marguerite, and the Princes Henri and Jean d'Orléans and suite have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from Paris.

The Lord President of the Council and Countess Spencer arrived at Spencer House, St. James's, on Tuesday evening from Paris, where they made a brief sojourn on their way home from Aix-les-Bains.

The Earl or Normanton has arrived in town from Somerley, Ringwood.

Earl and Countess Cowper arrived at Chester by the Irish mail train on Tuesday afternoon, and after lunching at the Grosvenor Hotel they drove to Hawarden Castle. They were met at the entrance to the castle by the Premier, Mrs. Gladstone, and the members of the Premier's family. Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., subsequently arrived at the castle and remained to dinner. The Viceroy and Lady Cowper remained at the castle on Tuesday night, and were to depart for London the next day.

Count and Countess von Essenberg have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Munich.

Baron de Chaumont has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

A marriage, says the *Post*, is arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Lecke, Grenadier Guards, and the Hon. Mary Manners, second daughter of the late Lord Manners and sister of the present peer.

After a severe illness of some days, Duncan Davidson Laird, of the Barony of Tulloch Castle, died on Sunday last. He was the head of the Clan Davidson, Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire, formerly in the Life Guards, and afterwards M.P. for the combined counties of Ross and Cromarty as Conservative member. Up to the last his activity of mind and body were unequalled. He took the chair recently at various public meetings though in his 82d year. He was a type of the patriarchal Highland chiefs. Perhaps no one of his time was more universally popular and beloved. His three daughters by his first marriage with the Hon. Elizabeth Macdonald of the Isles (the Hon. Mrs. Henry Chetwynd, Mrs. Craigie Halkett, and Mrs. Carnegy of Lour) shared with his present wife the sad watch by his bedside and were present to the last. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel Duncan Davidson. All over his vast property the deepest sorrow and anxiety has been manifested.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A Manchester correspondent wrote on Tuesday:—The chief topic of conversation to-day in connection with the cotton trade dispute is the failure of the attempt to induce the manufacturers to join the spinners in curtailing production to such a degree that the Liverpool brokers will be compelled to suspend their operations through financial pressure. The unwillingness of the manufacturers of cloth to fall in with the arrangement has taken everybody by surprise. The daily reports from the towns in the district led to the belief that the manufacturers would join in the movement. A meeting was held to-day in the Manchester Exchange which had been summoned by circular. There was a very small attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Greenwood, of Blackburn, and the circular convening the gathering was read, from which it appeared that the following question had been sent to every manufacturer in the district, with a request for a reply:—"Are you willing to run your looms three days per week for one month on condition that two-thirds of the trade agree to do the same?" The Chairman said that the result of the thorough canvass which had been made since the end of last week had not been so satisfactory as they had anticipated. At Blackburn the question had been answered in the affirmative by the owners of about twenty thousand looms, or one-third of the whole number in the town. If the returns were confined to manufacturers who did no spinning then rather more than one-half were prepared to act upon the suggestion of the previous meeting and to stop their mills for two days and a half a week. In Accrington the case was somewhat different, for there, while the proprietors of 8,000 looms were willing to adopt short time, only one concern, and that a comparatively small one, was opposed to the movement. At Preston, Burnley, Darwen, Harwood, Church and Oswaldtwistle the feeling was more or less adverse to the proposal, and under those circumstances the Committee could not see their way to recommend the manufacturers to adopt the movement. The best plan would be to adjourn the meeting *sine die*. It was a pity the trade could not hold together better, for if twist advanced a penny a pound again many of the manufacturers would be compelled either to close their mills or to go into the Bankruptcy Court. As matters now stood they would get no more for their cloth, while they would have to pay more for their yarn.—The Secretary having expressed the opinion that they would have to wait until they had been punished a little more, the meeting adopted the suggestion of the Chairman.

Meanwhile, the spinners are determined to carry out the determination at which they have arrived, and it is estimated that over one-half of the spindles are now standing idle. The spinners argue that the decision of the manufacturers can have little effect upon the result of the struggle, because if they will not stop voluntarily they will be compelled to stop when the supply of yarn is exhausted. Yesterday a number of additional mills stopped at Rawtenstall, and several others close to-morrow for the week. The remainder will not open during next week. At present there are 150,000 spindles standing idle in Heywood, and other mills will stop in a day or two. At Bacup several mills closed to-day for the remainder of the week, and in other parts of the county each day adds to the number of idle spindles.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN.

The Archbishop of York, in a letter to the *Times*, gives the history of an attempt which he has made to procure the release of the Rev. S. F. Green. On inquiry he found that the way to the release was to apply to the judge, with the consent of the prosecutor; and he felt that the only way to obtain that consent was to find some mode "which might lead the prosecutor to consent, and which at the same time ought to satisfy the conscience of Mr. Green." Such a mode appeared to offer itself in the application of a very old principle, that of obedience to the Bishop. The Archbishop continues:—"I therefore wrote to Mr. Green, more than a month ago, to invite him to express to me, if he saw fit, his willingness to put himself into the hands of his own Bishop, and to follow his direction, saying that it seemed to me that no clergyman could think any sacrifice of principle was involved in so doing. He replied that this was what he had refused to do two years and a half ago, and that he could not accept the suggestion. My attempt was thus brought to an end, and to my great regret and distress Mr. Green remains in prison. But I do not think that the attempt has been wholly vain; for it has proved to me that the cell from which we should be glad to lead him forth is locked on the inside. Mr. Green will not accept the ruling of the Archbishop's Court, nor the opinion of the assembled bishops of the Anglican communion throughout the world, nor the resolutions of Convocation, nor the determination of his own Bishop, nor the invitation of the Archbishop of the province. So long as this attitude is preserved, I do not see any further means that can be adopted to effect his much-desired release."

Archdeacon Denison writes to the *Morning Post* to state that he has resolved so long as Mr. Green remains in prison he will not give any longer what little energy or money he may have to give to general Church use outside his own parish. "I give it all to the use of Sidney Faithorne Green so long as the grievous wrong done to the Church of England in his person by authorities ecclesiastical and civil is unacknowledged and unrepaired." The Archdeacon says that no man rejoices more than he does at the appointment of Mr. Knox Little to be Canon of Worcester. "But to make Mr. Knox Little canon and to leave Mr. Green in prison is nothing but connivance at (so-called 'legal') tyranny and self-stultifying persecution. I know well it will be said in reply, Mr. Green has been prosecuted and condemned 'at law.' Mr. Knox Little has not. This is paltry special pleading, unworthy of any man, most of all of a Churchman. We all know what 'at law' means when it is a matter of religion or of politics."

Mr. Godfrey Lushington, in reply to Mr. J. C. Harvey, writes from the Home Office to say that the Home Secretary has, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, given directions for allowing the Rev. S. F. Green to take exercise in the large court belonging to the military portion of Lancaster prison. Mr. Harvey writes in reply that this letter of the 17th has given him the greatest satisfaction, as it will large numbers of Churchmen when they hear of the Home Secretary's kindness.

MR. FORSTER AND THE SUSPECTS.

Mr. Forster has written a letter, dated September 19, to Mr. Givan, M.P., and Mr. Dickson, M.P., who recently waited upon him and presented him with the resolutions passed by a meeting of Ulster Liberals and Tenant-righters, asking the release of the political suspects and Mr. Davitt. Mr. Forster, after referring to the conversation he had with Messrs. Givan and Dickson, says:—I hardly need repeat what I then said, that the subject you have brought before me demands, and has received, a most careful consideration by the Government. Nor can I forget that the resolution comes with additional weight, urged as it is by associations whose proceedings have been marked by respect for law and order, no less than by a desire to obtain reform. Let me, however, remind you of the reasons why the Protection Act was passed. Its purpose was not punishment, but prevention of outrages. To prevent outrages has been the sole object of the Government in its administration, and the release of all the prisoners

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21—22, 1881.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Court Circular announces that by the Queen's command the Court will go into mourning for the late President of the United States. It is seldom that such an announcement carries with it, as this does, so deep a sympathy and so entire a concurrence on the part of the whole British nation. The artificial appliances which might be supposed to threaten to make us so much the less children of nature are in fact bringing the human race into one family circle. It must be a very small proportion of British families, and even of British children, that has not been following for near three months the fluctuating reports of a sick bed on the other side of the Atlantic. Four centuries ago that land was not even imagined to exist, and now the ruler of fifty millions peopling it as we do these isles, generally speaking our language, and inheriting a large part of our laws, is a household name among us, and his death is felt as a gap in the domestic circle. It can very seldom indeed happen that so much is known of the sufferings, the behaviour, and the surroundings of even a near relative or an intimate. Very often the news comes too late for the purpose even of sympathy; nay, the first news is often the last. The blow that struck President Garfield to the ground was immediately posted all over London in a way to recall a recent similar crime; he was prayed for next day in our cathedrals and churches, and he has been in our thoughts ever since. Very few could be said to know anything of his history or his personal character, for till a year back his very name was only known to a few students of the almost forgotten story of the Civil War. That he was the child of poverty and toil, that he spent his childhood under circumstances which even our labourers would recoil from, that he had early become an orphan in a wilderness, that at ten he had been transferred from the public school to agricultural labour, that he had worked with his hands for bread early and long, that he had been a barge driver, that he had been in turn a student, a lecturer, a preacher, a public champion of the Mosaic cosmogony, a general, and a good deal more while not yet thirty was wholly unknown. It was enough for us that he was the choice of the citizens of the United States, who had never yet made a bad choice, though one might be better than another. It was impossible not to care for a man who for no fault, at the whim of a brutal assassin, had to suffer a purgatory of torture, instead of wielding and enjoying an imperial power. All this time he has been nursed as a child. Every pang, every ebb and flow of vital energy has been watched and recorded, and read by the world. Upon his poor suffering body have been tried all the resources of that wonderful art which certainly has prolonged human life and diminished its suffering, but aspires to greater successes. In fact, the President has lived an artificial life this quarter of a year, instead of that natural life which is at once so unconscious and so enjoyable. The civilized world has been watching the progress of a great experiment. It is possible to counteract, not only wear and tear, not only disease chronic or acute, but actual violence, and to repair the shattered tabernacle of life if the ruin be not utter and complete? Science is accused of inhumanity because it cuts into the living tissue of the poor brute subjects of experiment, and exposes the interior of their frames, now happily not agonised. Vivisection is one of the scandals of the age, we are told by ten thousand tongues. But this has been performed daily and hourly on the mangled body of the man who three months ago was deemed the most fortunate of human beings, in being called from a humble condition to be the head of a great commonwealth. The hardest and most selfish, the most heedless and frivolous, could not but care for him, and enter daily into a closer sympathy with the great work for his restoration. The salutary force of sympathy, which has proved to be so great in this country, has had even a more appreciable effect on the citizens of the United States. It has actually ruled that fierce democracy more thoroughly than a rod of iron, for no such rod could have imposed a truce on all the conflicting influence of the Union for so long a period, and with so fair a prospect of its continuance.—*Times*.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The following announcement is made in the *Court Circular*:—

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen commands that the Court shall wear mourning for one week for the late President of the United States, the mourning to commence from this date.

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded from Hawarden Castle, by telegraph, a message of condolence with Mrs. Garfield.

The Duke of Teck, telegraphing on Wednesday morning from Richmond Park to the United States Minister, says:—"Pray accept from both the Princess Mary and myself expressions of our deep sympathy at the great loss your country has sustained, and kindly convey our condolence to poor Mrs. Garfield."

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has telegraphed to the American Minister:—"On behalf of the Corporation and Community of Edinburgh, I have to express deeply-felt sorrow at the news of President Garfield's death, and sympathy with the nation and family of the deceased statesman."

Mr. Lowell forwards the following letter in reference to the approaching meeting of Americans in London:—"In accordance with the wish expressed by many of my countrymen, I beg to give notice that a meeting will be held at four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday next, at Exeter Hall, of Americans in London to express the grief with which they, in common with our countrymen at home, have received the news of the great calamity which has befallen us in the death of President Garfield, and to offer their condolence to his afflicted family.—(Signed) J. R. LOWELL."

On Wednesday, out of respect to the memory of the late President Garfield, numerous flags were hoisted half-mast high in various parts of the City. The Royal standard waved in this position from the tower of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and the American flag was displayed from several of the wharves on the banks of the Thames. The whole of the American traders in the docks "drooped" their flags.

In compliance with the request of numerous members of the American Exchange, business will be entirely suspended on Saturday afternoon next at three o'clock until after the termination of the meeting at Exeter Hall.

Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, has suggested to the American Consul, Colonel Shaw, the establishment of an international college, to be called the Garfield University, as a memorial to the late President, and has offered to contribute £1,000 if the proposal meets with approval.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously agreed to record their detestation of the assassination of the President, and to convey their heartfelt sympathy to his widow and to the people of the United States.

At a meeting of the citizens of Liverpool on Wednesday the following resolution was passed: "That the inhabitants of the city of Liverpool desire to record their horror and indignation at the assassination of General Garfield, and to express their deep sympathy with the American nation in their severe loss, and their sincere condolence with Mrs. Garfield and her family in their bereavement, and that the mayor be authorised to transmit by cable a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State at Washington."

The Mayor of Brighton announced at Wednesday's meeting of the Town Council that he had taken upon himself to forward in the name of the town an expression of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield in her bereavement. A formal resolution to the same effect was adopted by the Council.

All over the country wherever opportunity has offered the feeling of the deep sympathy felt by the English people for the American nation in the loss it has sustained has found expression. Among public men whose duties on Wednesday called them to address meetings of their fellow-countrymen, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the Lord Advocate dwelt upon the event as a common calamity, regretted equally in both hemispheres. The principal of Airedale College, Bradford, in an opening address to the students, the Rev. Arthur Mursell in the course of a lecture at Margate, and the Vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, in a harvest address at the same place, made touching references to the great disaster which had overtaken the United States. A special meeting was called of the management committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association at which a resolution of sympathy and condolence was passed. At a Methodist Conference in Leeds on Wednesday all present stood up while a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her family was put and carried. At the ordinary meetings of Town Council in Sunderland, Dover, Huddersfield, Morpeth, and other places, the public sympathy was formally recorded. At meetings of boards of guardians, courts of revision, social and public gatherings of all kinds, expression was given to the universal feeling.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen walked yesterday morning with the Duchess of Connaught. Her Majesty in afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, drove to Mar Lodge and honoured the Earl of Fife by a visit. The Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold went out driving. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went out deerstalking. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at the Castle as the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Balmoral Castle on Wednesday afternoon, and, travelling in a close carriage to Ballater, proceeded thence to Aberdeen by the afternoon express. A detachment of the 42d Highlanders, under Captain Munro and Lieutenants Macleod and Maxwell, received the Royal travellers at the station. A number of spectators were on the platform, and their Royal Highnesses conversed for a few minutes with Sir Charles Fitzroy, General Ponsonby, and Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail. Rain fell in torrents during the whole of the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess left Aberdeen by the evening train for the south.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell arrived at their residence in Eaton-square on Wednesday from Endsleigh, Tavistock, Devonshire.

The Marquis of Hartington has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the Queen.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey passed through town on Wednesday on their way to Folkestone to join their family for a few weeks.

The Earl of Fife is entertaining company at New Mar Lodge, Braemar.

Mr. and Lady Nora Hodgson have left Thomas's Hotel.

THE BRIGHTON LIBEL CASE.—*Arrest of Mr. Munster.*—At the Mansion House on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Henry Munster, barrister, and formerly M.P. for an Irish constituency, was brought before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., on a warrant charging him with having failed to surrender to his recognisances at the recent sittings of the Central Criminal Court to answer a charge of having published a libel on Mr. Charles Lamb, ex-Mayor of Brighton. Mr. C. F. Gill, who prosecuted, stated that the arrest of the defendant had given a great deal of trouble. He was apprehended on Tuesday night at Seaford, near Newhaven, and there was no doubt that he was attempting to make his escape from the country. Evidence of his identity having been given, Sir Richard Carden said that it was his duty to commit the defendant for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The defendant asked for bail; but Mr. Gill opposed the application, and said that in the event of bail being taken he hoped it would be very substantial bail, for the defendant was a man of means, to whom money was of little consequence. Sir Robert Carden allowed bail in the defendant's own recognisances in £300, and two sureties of £150 each, forty-eight hours' notice of the sureties being given to the prosecutors.

A FAIR TRADE SOCIETY FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first branch in Liverpool of the Fair Trade Society was formed on Wednesday, when it was resolved to affiliate it with the parent society in London. Several working men addressed the meeting, and urged that trades unionism was being destroyed in this country by foreign bounties and competition, to counteract which duties should be placed upon all manufactured goods imported from other countries.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND MR. GLADSTONE.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council sitting on Wednesday as a committee of the whole Court, it was resolved:—"That an address in a suitable gold box be presented to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, who for fifty years has occupied a distinguished position and now fills the foremost place in the great councils of the nation, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of London, and of their appreciation of his high character, rare genius, and varied gifts, which have been devoted for so long a period to the services of his country, and that the right hon. gentleman be respectfully invited to sit for a marble bust to be placed in the Guildhall." Mr. John Cox will propose the motion.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Tuesday night:—

The Royal wedding which took place today at Carlsruhe between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Victoria of Baden, granddaughter of the German Emperor, is a matter in which a lively interest is felt throughout Germany. Not only does it excite the sympathy awakened by all events which nearly touch the Imperial family, but a certain degree of historical significance is attached to it. It is at the same time regarded as a pledge for the consolidation of those cordial relations between the German and Scandinavian Courts which have been maturing during the past ten years.

Never, perhaps, since the marriage of the Duke of Connaught to the daughter of the Prussian Prince Frederick Charles, in Berlin, has such an influential gathering of German and other Sovereigns, Princes and Princesses been seen as that assembled to-day in Carlsruhe. The German Emperor and Empress, the grandparents of the Royal bride, are there and with them are King Oscar and the Queen of Sweden, the parents of the bridegroom. Among the other guests are the Princes Oscar, Karl, and Eugène of Sweden, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Prince and Princess William and Prince Henry of Germany, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Michael of Russia and their son the Grand Duke Michael, the Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, with the Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess William of Wurtemberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meinengen, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont with the Princess Hélène, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen with the Princess Alberta, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Prince and Princess Amelia and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Furstenberg and the Prince and Princess Henry XIX. of Reuss.

The event which has attracted this august assemblage to the little capital of Baden is of a twofold character. For, in addition to the nuptials between the Crown Prince Gustavus and the Princess Victoria, there is the simultaneous celebration of the Silver Wedding of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the parents of the Royal bride. The Grand Duke, who as Prince Frederick assumed the Regency of Baden in 1852, acquired the Grand Ducal title and dignity September 5, 1856, and it was on the 20th of the same month that he espoused Princess Louise, of Prussia, only daughter of the then Prince William of Prussia, now known as the German Emperor and King of Prussia. To-day is, therefore, the 25th anniversary of the marriage. Prince Frederick, when, on the 26th November, 1855, he announced to the Baden Estates his intended union with the Prussian Princess, remarked, "This alliance, which promises me personally so much happiness, will, I am convinced, also prove a blessing to my people." The words have been literally verified, and among the Sovereigns of Germany during the past quarter of a century none have been more popular than the august couple who are celebrating their Silver Wedding to-day.

Yesterday, the King and Queen of Sweden and most of the princely guests from a distance arrived in the City. The Crown Prince of Sweden left Frankfort-on-the-Main in the morning by a special train, which was beautifully decorated with garlands of flowers and festoons of evergreens. This morning the German Emperor and Empress, last and most august of the participants in the celebration, arrived in Carlsruhe from Baden-Baden, where the Empress has been rapidly recovering her health and strength since her removal from Coblentz. The nuptial ceremony between the Swedish Crown Prince and Princess Victoria took place this afternoon, in the presence of their numerous Imperial and Royal relatives and the Princes and Princesses whose names I have given above. The civil portion of the ceremony was performed in the Music Saloon of the Grand Ducal Palace. After this followed the religious ceremony in the Palace Chapel. This evening is the grand wedding banquet at the Palace, at which only the German Imperial guests, the Swedish Royal Family, and the Princes of the Grand Ducal house participate. To-night Carlsruhe is given up to illuminations, music, balls, and general rejoicing.

The following notes on the bride and bridegroom are supplied by a writer in *Truth*:—

HE.—Twenty-three years old, well drilled, well brushed, pipe-clayed over much, very tall, and of unpicturesque slenderness. Oscar is the name that his bride will call him by. He indirectly owes this romantic appellation to Macpherson's heroic poem. The Crown Prince's mind was not allowed to run to weed in boyhood. Every one in Sweden speaks French, and many speak English. H.R.H. is one of these. When he was in Italy, he was able to converse fluently with the Italians. German is his mother tongue. The estimable Queen of Sweden is a Princess of Electoral Nassau. The Crown Prince, who is, of course, a soldier, is qualified to serve in the Engineers. Mathematics entered a good deal into his mental pabulum when he was under tutors. He is an accomplished physicist, plays agreeably the piano, and paints fairly well in water-colours. I have not yet said whether he is handsome or otherwise. The Bernadottes were a fine-looking race, but the Nassaus had unfinished mouths and upper lips, which refused to hide away the incisors. To be sure, their teeth were white and even. The Swedish bridegroom takes after the House of Nassau is the bocal region. His nose is sharp, wide, and open at the nostrils. As to his eyes, I never saw them except through a pair of dark glass pince-nez goggles. For a tall man his feet are small, and if he were less stiff, he would be a good dancer. His Royal Highness has the long under-limb of a contemplative bird much venerated at Amsterdam. Those admitted to his intimacy praise him. At college he was sentimental about a pastor's daughter. When the attachment was found out, a husband was procured for her, and the young gentleman was sent to travel. The first time he saw the Princess Victoria was at a review. He was greatly struck by her freshness and simplicity, and was quite "willing" when his father and mother proposed a match between them.

SHE.—Well, she is a very nice, good-natured, highly-accomplished, fair-haired, German girl; quite the lady, and still *bourgeoise*. There is a slightly perceptible tendency on the part of her chin to drop a little from the upper part of the face, which spoils the harmony of the contour. Her eyes are soft and blue. They tell that a calm, contented, happy soul lodges behind them. It is a soul that takes to poetry, sentiment, needlework, and culinary studies. There are many such among the reigning families of Germany. This young Princess has not absorbed any of the French spice which impregnated the air of Baden-Baden when she was of an age to play with dolls. Her life, so far, has been, unless when she was in Berlin with the Emperor and Emperor of Germany, spent in the most pleasant places in the Fatherland. The Grand Duke of Baden is very rich in beautiful schlosses. His castle on Lake Constance is a show place of rare loveliness. The Baden bride receives a *trousseau* which, to please the Alsatians and the Emperor and Empress of Germany, was ordered at Strasburg. Fancy going for bridal finery to that emporium of *foie gras!* The mantuamaker has made some very fine Court dresses for the fair young Princess, which are as thick with gold embroidery and lace as a Russian hussar officer's uniform. The dress itself is, however, the more suitable to youth, freshness, and blonde hair. Its silver sheen is mitigated by a point-lace veil, long enough almost to cover a train of five metres. The Grand Duchess, whose silver wedding coincides with the real one of her daughter, was for five and twenty years the beauty of the Hohenzollern family. Her round face did not give the impression of rotundity. She had fine blue eyes and gracefully-sloping shoulders, which she inherited from Queen Louise of Prussia, her grandmother.

The Empress Augusta at Stolzenfels sometimes cheated the tedium of a slow convalescence by attending to her grandchild's *trousseau*. All models were submitted to her for inspection. A broad rule was laid down by the Empress. On State occasions the bride elect was to be very much the Princess, but in private life she was to be very simple, and not to wear dresses so expensive as to make them when on her a cause of preoccupation. She would suffer none of that luxurious under-clothing which outfitters always wish to supply for *trousseaux*. It would be a shame to exhibit things of the sort to the good people of Carlsruhe. This part of the wardrobe is Quakerly. The beauty of it lies in the fineness of the materials and the neatness of the stitching.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

I am very pleased to be able to state on the highest authority that the unfavourable reports which have been current respecting the health of the Chancellor are wholly without foundation. Lord Selborne went down to Blackmoor suffering from overwork and fatigue, but rest and quiet and the fine air of the Hampshire downs are bringing him round as rapidly as could have been expected, and his absence from the ceremony at Petersfield last Thursday was merely a precaution, the doctors having prohibited public speaking, or any unnecessary exertion during his holiday.

I understand that Lord Kilmorey will be the new Irish representative peer, in place of the late Lord Bangor.

Sir William Collins was staying in the Highlands when the Queen intimated her intention of knighting him; and he received the news by a message handed to him from the Fort Augustus post-office. The telegraph-clerk took the opportunity to congratulate him; and Sir William has just sent her a gold bracelet as a memento.

Precautions are now taken that there shall be no mistake when a man is to be knighted; as on one occasion, during the reign of William IV. two individuals "received the honour" without authority. They attended a *Levée*, and handed in the usual cards on entering the presence chamber, with "to receive the honour of knighthood" below the names. It was taken for granted that all was correct, so they were down on their knees and up again in a trice, and it was not till the evening that it occurred to the Lord Chamberlain to send inquiries to the Home Office respecting the two new knights. Whereupon it turned out that the whole thing was a hoax, but one of serious importance, inasmuch as the jokers having once been knighted could not be unknighted. Since this episode a new knight has to be vouched for, both from St. James's and from Whitehall.

Prince Gortschakoff has, I hear, been quite the life and soul of the tittle-tattle circles at Wildbad this season. His "get-up" in the afternoon is something exquisite when he walks out with the Countess Brauneck, and his face retains the freshness of his best days, while his conversation is as animated and full of brilliant and courtly repartee as ever.

Mr. Wilkie Collins, who is now recovering from a very severe attack of rheumatic gout, which necessitated his confinement to a darkened room for three weeks—his eyes having been seriously affected—has been ordered to abstain from all work for at least six months. He has gone to an east coast watering-place for change of air.

The vacant green ribbon will probably be given to the Duke of Leinster, unless Lord Carlingford gets it; and I expect that Lord Powerscourt will be appointed to the lieutenancy of Wexford, the other piece of patronage which has fallen in by the death of Lord Carew.

Sir Charles Mordaunt and The Mackintosh have been enjoying some fine sport in Glenfeshie Forest. Last week they killed twelve splendid stags, all in fair condition, in three days; and in Gaick Forest, which is also in the Badenoch district, Mr. Hargreaves killed five stags. The Glentromie Lodge party have bagged 2,434 brace of grouse this season; this is one of the highest-rented shootings in this county. On Loch Ericht, Lord Headley killed four stags, averaging nearly sixteen stone, in two days. In the Loch Tay District there was a great slaughter of hares last week, there being several drives, and nearly 2,000 were killed on the Auchmore and Morenish shootings. In Forfarshire the Invermark party have had abundance of sport, and Lord Rosslyn and Lord Ribblesdale have done fairly well on Baliatore, but complain that the birds are terribly wild.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Admiralty will not again give the officers and men of the Channel Fleet a substantial grievance, by keeping the ships in foreign waters during the Christmas holidays, as it is well-known that they greatly appreciate the privilege of spending the festive season at home, and it seems highly undesirable that so natural and so universal a desire should be lighly disregarded. The squadron will shortly proceed to Vigo, and it is probable that it will stop for some time off the coast of Ireland.

Education is a most inexorable goddess. What is not to be sacrificed at her shrine! The latest craze is started by Professor Dr. Hullah, the appointed high priest of music for the people, who "recommends" that after 1882 all singing "by ear" shall be put down—by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The length of the holidays, both at public and private schools, is just now attracting a good deal of unfavourable comment. Seven weeks, or even longer, seem to be the duration of the summer vacation, with five weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight or three weeks at Easter, thus subtracting nearly a third of the year from study. To meet this waste of time, the parents of pupils preparing for examinations must either incur the expense of tutors at home, or the boys must work at an injuriously high pressure during the short school terms. Long holidays are, no doubt, agreeable to the masters, who certainly deserve fair consideration; but in what trade or profession can three or four months' relaxation be secured, whilst full pay is regularly going on?

There are very few dwellers in cities who have not at some time in their lives had ample cause to repent of arousing the wrath of the street *gamins*. A well-known young artist, while recently accompanying two ladies to a railway station, encountered a crowd of tattered urchins, who encumbered the side-walk to such an extent in their play, that it was difficult to pass them. Irritated by the obstruction, the gentleman remarked to his companions that "they must have met a whole ragged school out for a holiday." One of the little rascals overheard the observation, and called out to his companions:—

Oh! I *say!* what d'yer *think!* he says we're a ragged school. Hum! *ragged* are we? Well, we'll jest go along *with* yer! Come on, chaps, we'll take a promenade with our friend. Oh, *my! ain't* they swell gals? *Ain't* they got 'em on? Oh, I *say!* just *look* at 'is cloes; *hain't* he got a swagger? Must be a memb'r o' Parlerment.

The tiny scamps were as good as their word, and they followed the trio to the very entrance to the station, with a running volley of shouts of a similar character to those quoted above. They preserved an air of mock dignity and solicitude for their new friends which were inexpressibly ludicrous when they recalled the scene after reaching a place of security, although they were annoying enough while it was going on.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ON AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting of the Stow-in-the-Wold, Chipping Norton, and Moreton-in-Marsh Agricultural Society was held at Moreton-in-Marsh on Tuesday. At the dinner in the evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., responding to the toast of the County Members, said he believed if he were to select twelve members of the House of Commons—six Liberals and six Conservatives—they would agree that of all the tiresome, wearisome sessions none which had gone before had equalled that of 1881. (Laughter.) During almost the whole of the time the House had been occupied in dealing with the affairs of about one-seventh part of the United Kingdom. He did not propose to enter into questions of Irish politics, or to anticipate the effects of the Irish Land Law Act, for he thought that even in that respect they must hope for the best. (Hear, hear.) But there was one thing in respect of which England and Scotland ought to be united, namely, that next year their interests should occupy the attention of Parliament; and among the interests which pressed upon Parliament for consideration, there was none which equalled that of agriculture. (Hear, hear.) He feared it would be admitted on all hands that the agriculture of the country was not in a satisfactory condition. Great hopes were centred in the harvest of the present year, and it was still hoped that as a whole it would show satisfactory results; but, taking a fair view, it must be conceded that the great hopes entertained of it had been disappointed. Some persons told them that the mainspring of all this distress was the want of knowledge of seasons; then when we had more sun, and when the cycle of the seasons returned, everything would be right in this country. (Laughter.) He wished that this was all which agriculturists required. He said that at no time within the memory of the present generation had the interests of agriculturists sunk so low as at the present moment. He supposed that never within living memory had land, if saleable at all, been sold for so low a price as at present. He did not desire to take a pessimist view of the matter, but he could not help thinking that the time had come for the explosion of the theory that it was a Tory Government which caused bad times for the farmers. (Laughter.) Bad harvests were produced by bad seasons, and, further, the bad seasons could not be controlled by Governments or Parliaments. (Cheers.) Then what could Government or Parliament do? Some persons told them that there must be a great reform of the land laws—that the cost of land must be less. As a landlord he would be glad to get rid of his land now at a very much less price than he would a few years ago. All that was wanted were buyers. (Laughter.) The proposed alteration in the law of transfer was not a remedy. Then it was said, "You must give greater security to tenants;" but at present if a tenant liked to take a farm he could make his own terms with his landlord in almost any part of the South of England. For himself he would be rejoiced at a change in the land laws, which would give the tenant greater security for his unexhausted improvements. (Cheers.) Persons who know nothing about the expenditure of English landlords thought that they were not so heavily handicapped as manufacturers, but those acquainted with the facts of the case knew that landlords spent a very great deal in new buildings and drainage, and that if the means of the landlord were reduced a great blow would be dealt to the success of English agriculture. (Hear, hear.) But if they asked what could be done by Parliament, he replied that Parliament could deal in a practical manner with the much-delayed question of local taxation. (Cheers.) They heard much about the impossibility of taxing the food of the people, and he felt the extreme difficulty of combating the arguments put forward, but he asked them to bear in mind the fact that under the present system some portions of the food of the people—tea, for example—was heavily taxed. Parliament could inquire whether capital engaged in agriculture bore a larger proportion of the country's taxation than capital engaged in any other industry in the country. Grouped under the head of "Personal" there were a variety of kindred questions into which Parliament could inquire with profit to the community. Under all circumstances the cultivators of the soil must be taken care of. There was no trade, manufacture, or business in England which the country could not better dispense with than agriculture.

THE COBHAM SALE.

The company which was formed two years ago to carry on the original Stud Company at Cobham, which, after a precarious existence of six or seven years, had been obliged to go into liquidation, has itself proved a failure, and the whole of the blood stock is being sold; while in the course of the next week or two the lease of the farm and all the other effects will also be put up to auction. The breeding stock, the sale of which commenced on Tuesday, comprised a hundred mares and foals and several stallions, eighty-five of the former having been disposed of on that day. The result of Tuesday's sale was that fifty-four mares made 10,490 guineas, or 194 guineas each; while thirty-one foals realized 3,650 guineas, or 118 guineas each, the general total being 15,140 guineas, and the general average 178 guineas each. There was a very limited attendance, despite the fine weather and the fact of there being no important race-meeting in progress, though the sale of Mr. Rymill's hunters at Littleton may have kept away some persons who will be present this afternoon. The Jockey Club had only one representative in Mr. Caledon Alexander, who did not make any purchases, the only English buyers of any note being Lord Scarborough, Mr. Randolph Stewart, and the owners of the Marden Deer Park and Middle Park studs. The highest bidding came from the foreigners, Baron Maltzahn purchasing largely for the German market, while MM. Malapert and Polgé secured one or two of the supposed gems of the stud for France. The French buyers paid the highest price of the afternoon for Jocosa, a daughter of Fitzroland and Madame Eglantine; and as her produce always sell well, 1,500 guineas may not have been beyond her value, though it should be added that the yearlings from her which have fetched such long prices have never done much to reward the enterprise of the buyers. The only other mare which went to 1,000 guineas was Bella, by Breadalbane—Armada, purchased by Mr. Randolph Stewart, and next to these two came Eva, by Breadalbane—Impératrice, for whom Baron Maltzahn paid 800 guineas; Steppe, by Saunterer—Seclusion, for whom Mr. Stead gave 760 guineas; Crinon, by Newminster—Margery Daw, for whom Baron Maltzahn gave 730 guineas; and Phœbe Athol, by Blair Athol—Phœbe, purchased by the same gentleman for 700 guineas. The highest-priced of the foals was a daughter of Blair Athol and Jocosa, for whom Mr. Hume Webster paid 400 guineas to sell again; this being a striking contrast with the bidding at the last Cobham Sale, when the Duke of Westminster gave 1,100 guineas for one of the foals. Two or three other foals brought about 300 guineas; but the majority of them went below their value, so slack is the demand for young blood-stock just now.

The second day of the Cobham sale was not favoured with such fine weather as on the opening afternoon, but, despite this fact, the company assembled round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum proved larger. Besides the animals belonging to the Cobham Stud several fresh lots were imported into the programme. The principal interest was evinced in the bidding for the stallions, and, for the fourth time in his life, Blair Athol was led into the sale ring. He looked exceedingly well, and the first bid was made for him by Mr. Hume Webster, who started with 500 guineas, but in the end he was knocked down to Mr. Stewart for 1,950 guineas. A spirited competition took place for Wild Oats, and finally he was secured by Baron Maltzahn for 2,000 guineas, and of course goes out of the country. The remaining lots call for no comment.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A correspondent at Manchester wrote on Wednesday:—

The impromptu meeting of cotton spinners held yesterday in Manchester to consider the action of the manufacturers has been much commented upon to-day, as showing a strong determination not to allow the scheme to fall through. To judge from the expressed feeling on 'Change to-day, the spinners are as determined as ever; and as the supply of yarn is rapidly becoming exhausted the manufacturers will soon be compelled to close their mills. The effect of the closing of the mills by the spinners has not yet produced any marked effect on the tone of the market, and it is now anticipated that it will not do so for, at any rate, another week. The failure of the manufacturers to combine has rather strengthened than otherwise the action of the spinners, since it will ensure the sale of all the yarn they may have on hand. It is, however, still very strongly felt that six days' or twelve days' stoppage is not sufficient to break up the Liverpool "corner," and at the general meeting on Tuesday next a strong effort will be made to induce the spinners to extend the time for a further period. The inquiries for yarn at the old rates at the brokers' offices today were very numerous, but all sales were refused, excepting at an advance of a farthing a pound. Messrs. Armitage and Sons, one of the largest firms in the Manchester district, closed their mills on Friday and Saturday, and though they have a considerable stock of cotton on hand they announced their intention of closing again on the Friday and Saturday of this and each succeeding week for some time to come, if it should be necessary in order to throw in their influence with the action of the spinners.

The difference between the Lancashire spinners and the Liverpool brokers is bringing another subject to the front. A short time ago a scheme was promulgated for constructing a deep water canal between Manchester and Liverpool by deepening and widening the river Irwell. A carefully-executed model illustrating a portion of the proposed undertaking, which consisted of a basin to be constructed at the Manchester terminus with an open area of 81 acres and more than 1,600 lineal feet of quay space, was exhibited to the merchants of Manchester at the Royal Exchange, and received a good deal of attention. Mr. Hamilton Fulton, C.E., of George-street, Westminster, is the engineer, and he explains that the proposed canal, reaching from Manchester to the sea, would afford a sufficient draught of water for ocean-going craft to reach the basin at Manchester, and there unload their cargoes of cotton, grain, or other produce, which would be at once stored in the Manchester warehouses. If this scheme were carried out Manchester would be able to compete with Liverpool as regards shipping facilities. It is believed that the various interests all over the inland portion of Lancashire are now fairly aroused to the feasibility and policy, as well as the importance, of carrying out the scheme; and it is intended to apply to Parliament during the next session for the necessary Parliamentary powers to go on with the work.

PROPOSED SCOTCH LAND BILL.

In deference to the Scotch farmers' agitation for a measure of land law reform, applicable to the special circumstances of their case, the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has prepared the draft of a land bill, which will shortly be discussed at a meeting to be held in Edinburgh for that purpose. The measure, which consists of thirty-seven clauses, has been framed with a desire to conciliate the landlords as far as is deemed consistent with the fair and legitimate demands of tenant farmers. It is proposed that the bill shall come into operation on November 11, 1882, and the measure is intended to provide (by means of arbitrators, to be appointed under the sheriffs of the respective counties) compensation for improvements, fair adjustment of rents or revaluation of farms as may be deemed necessary to meet the requirements of individual cases, freedom of cropping, with powers to the tenant to sell, assign, or bequeath his holding. What remains of the law of agricultural hypothec, and the Act of Sederunt substituted therefor (giving landlords summary powers of ejectment when security for two years' rent in advance is not forthcoming by the tenant), these and similar measures inconsistent with the provisions of the bill are proposed to be abolished. The landlord as well as the tenant may apply to the sheriff to have a revaluation, and the rent so fixed will ensure for a period of five years or according to the rotation pursued on the farm, while giving to the tenant compensation for the unexhausted value of all improvements effected by him. The bill also respects the landlord's claim for dilapidations. As considerable importance attaches to what are or may be considered tenants' improvements, we quote the following definition as given in the draft:—

"'Improvement' means all ameliorations made on a holding by the tenant in excess of contract obligation, and includes drainage of land, erection, renewal, or enlargement of buildings, laying down of permanent pasture, making of water meadows or irrigation works, making of gardens, making or improving of roads or bridges, making or improving of watercourses, ponds, wells, or reservoirs, or of works for supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes, making or improving of permament fences, heather burning, reclamation of waste land, embanking of land, planting trees, and sheltering of land and stock, boning of pasture land with undissolved bones, and cleaning and tilling of land, seeding land, lining or marling of land, claying of land, subsoiling of land, manuring of land by purchased, artificial, or other manures applied to the land, and by manure derived from consumption, by cattle, sheep, or pigs, by cake or other feeding-stuff not produced on the holding." The measure falls short of the Irish demand known as the three F's, though on that account it may perhaps commend itself to moderate men.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA'S TOUR.

The following despatch has been received, dated Galgarry, N.W. Territory, Sept. 20:—

Lord Lorne arrived here yesterday, after 12 days' continuous marching from Battleford. Any halt was rendered impossible by the difficulties of transport; seven horses gave out and were abandoned. The course was about south-westerly, the only points marked on the map being Sounding Lake, Red Deer River, and Blackfoot Crossing, on the bend of the river. The country traversed was rolling prairie, thickly grassed, without wood or scrub. About one-fourth seemed suited for agriculture, and three-fourths were certainly suited for stock-raising. The latter fact was proved by abundant traces of buffaloes, of which there were formerly vast herds in this country. They have now almost disappeared. We saw only two small herds.

Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21—22, 1881.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Court Circular announces that by the Queen's command the Court will go into mourning for the late President of the United States. It is seldom that such an announcement carries with it, as this does, so deep a sympathy and so entire a concurrence on the part of the whole British nation. The artificial appliances which might be supposed to threaten to make us so much the less children of nature are in fact bringing the human race into one family circle. It must be a very small proportion of British families, and even of British children, that has not been following for near three months the fluctuating reports of a sick bed on the other side of the Atlantic. Four centuries ago that land was not even imagined to exist, and now the ruler of fifty millions peopling it as we do these isles, generally speaking our language, and inheriting a large part of our laws, is a household name among us, and his death is felt as a gap in the domestic circle. It can very seldom indeed happen that so much is known of the sufferings, the behaviour, and the surroundings of even a near relative or an intimate. Very often the news comes too late for the purpose even of sympathy; nay, the first news is often the last. The blow that struck President Garfield to the ground was immediately posted all over London in a way to recall a recent similar crime; he was prayed for next day in our cathedrals and churches, and he has been in our thoughts ever since. Very few could be said to know anything of his history or his personal character, for till a year back his very name was only known to a few students of the almost forgotten story of the Civil War. That he was the child of poverty and toil, that he spent his childhood under circumstances which even our labourers would recoil from, that he had early become an orphan in a wilderness, that at ten he had been transferred from the public school to agricultural labour, that he had worked with his hands for bread early and long, that he had been a barge driver, that he had been in turn a student, a lecturer, a preacher, a public champion of the Mosaic cosmogony, a general, and a good deal more while not yet thirty was wholly unknown. It was enough for us that he was the choice of the citizens of the United States, who had never yet made a bad choice, though one might be better than another. It was impossible not to care for a man who for no fault, at the whim of a brutal assassin, had to suffer a purgatory of torture, instead of wielding and enjoying an imperial power. All this time he has been nursed as a child. Every pang, every ebb and flow of vital energy has been watched and recorded, and read by the world. Upon his poor suffering body have been tried all the resources of that wonderful art which certainly has prolonged human life and diminished its suffering, but aspires to greater successes. In fact, the President has lived an artificial life this quarter of a year, instead of that natural life which is at once so unconscious and so enjoyable. The civilized world has been watching the progress of a great experiment. It is possible to counteract, not only wear and tear, not only disease chronic or acute, but actual violence, and to repair the shattered tabernacle of life if the ruin be not utter and complete? Science is accused of inhumanity because it cuts into the living tissue of the poor brute subjects of experiment, and exposes the interior of their frames, now happily not agonised. Vivisection is one of the scandals of the age, we are told by ten thousand tongues. But this has been performed daily and hourly on the mangled body of the man who three months ago was deemed the most fortunate of human beings, in being called from a humble condition to be the head of a great commonwealth. The hardest and most selfish, the most heedless and frivolous, could not but care for him, and enter daily into a closer sympathy with the great work for his restoration. The salutary force of sympathy, which has proved to be so great in this country, has had even a more appreciable effect on the citizens of the United States. It has actually ruled that fierce democracy more thoroughly than a rod of iron, for no such rod could have imposed a truce on all the conflicting influence of the Union for so long a period, and with so fair a prospect of its continuance.—*Times.*

THE TRUE POLICY OF CONTINENTAL POWERS.

One wonders how many of the Frenchmen who applaud the Imperialist policy of M. Ferry remember the facts of their colonial history. In the course of the Seven Years' War France lost Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Grenada; besides which French influence in India was utterly destroyed. All the substantial advantages gained by England had been gained at the expense of colonial or transmarine dependencies of her rival:—

Is it too much to say that the energy wasted in the attempt to defend far-off possessions would, if expended nearer home, have produced quite other results? Montcalm, by the side of Soubise, might have prevented the defeat of Rosbach; a few extra battalions might have turned the tide of battle at Minden. If French resources had not then been scattered, it seems quite possible that the France of to-day would extend through what is now Germany, to the Rhine; nor is there any reason to suppose that the inhabitants of Cologne and Bonn would not have been as effectually Gallicized in the long run as those of Strasburg and Colmar. If the annals of conquest teach any lesson it is surely this: that an ambitious Power may attempt much, rather than many, things. If all the efforts of a strong Government are bent in one direction, the probabilities are that it will succeed. Thus the steady aim of the French Monarchy from the days of Louis XI. to those of Louis XIV. was to have a territory large if possible, but above all things compact. The realization was as brilliant as the dream; it lasts yet, and will last. Prussia, in the same way, since the great Frederick's time, has had but one steadily developing ambition, and now the Prusso-German State is as solid a block of territory as a Kaiser could desire to rule over. Colonies Prussia has never had, and it is only a few years since she thought of a navy. England, which at first sight might seem an exception to the rule, only proves it. Ships and colonies go naturally together; and these she has, but by comparison no army.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ANTI-VACCINATION MOVEMENT

The annual conference of the Anti-Vaccination League has this year chosen Brighton as its place of meeting, and there are some curious points in the report of its opening meeting. The Vice-Chairman, Lord Clifton, seems to have qualified for his exalted position by having recently paid a fine of twenty pounds inflicted upon a Brighton anti-vaccinationist for assaulting a parochial officer:—

From this it would appear that physical force is one of the recognised means of agitation, and that rich members of the League pay the fines. No doubt the magistrates will note the fact, and take care that the next offender is sent to prison without the option of a fine. But, putting that aside, it is really encouraging to observe that, though the language of the League retains all its old vehemence, it is getting to be *vox et præterea nihil.* Though the opening address demands nothing short of the unconditional repeal of the Vaccination Acts, and denounces the proposals of Mr. Pease and Mr. Dodson as "unprincipled"—as indeed they are—the report makes the frank admission that there has been less action on the part of the League this year than in any other, and that the funds of the society had fallen so low that at one time absolute collapse seemed imminent. The difficulty seems to have been tided over for the moment, but there can be but little doubt that it will recur. The lessons of the recent visitation of small-pox have not passed unnoticed. Although the British public may be slow to appreciate argument, the logic which comes home most readily is the stern logic of facts, and it is useless for a few fanatics to stand raving at vaccination when the small-pox is seen to be singling out the unvaccinated and carrying them off by the hundred, while class after class of people known to be vaccinated and re-vaccinated move about in the very heart of the infected districts and are never touched. Add to this that every single case of alleged damage by vaccination has been at once investigated, with the result of showing that stories are rumped up to support the work of agitation, obviously because no true stories can be found, and we have the controversy as it has been presented to the world this year. No wonder the League finds itself in want of funds.—*Evening Standard.*

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded from Hawarden Castle, by telegraph, a message of condolence with Mrs. Garfield.

The Duke of Teck, telegraphing on Wednesday morning from Richmond Park to the United States Minister, says:—"Pray accept from both the Princess Mary and myself expressions of our deep sympathy at the great loss your country has sustained, and kindly convey our condolence to poor Mrs. Garfield."

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has telegraphed to the American Minister:—"On behalf of the Corporation and Community of Edinburgh, I have to express deeply-felt sorrow at the news of President Garfield's death, and sympathy with the nation and family of the deceased statesman."

Mr. Lowell forwards the following letter in reference to the approaching meeting of Americans in London:—"In accordance with the wish expressed by many of my countrymen, I beg to give notice that a meeting will be held at four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday next, at Exeter Hall, of Americans in London to express the grief with which they, in common with our countrymen at home, have received the news of the great calamity which has befallen us in the death of President Garfield, and to offer their condolence to his afflicted family.—(Signed) J. R. LOWELL."

On Wednesday, out of respect to the memory of the late President Garfield, numerous flags were hoisted half-mast high in various parts of the City. The Royal standard waved in this position from the tower of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and the American flag was displayed from several of the wharves on the banks of the Thames. The whole of the American traders in the docks "drooped" their flags.

In compliance with the request of numerous members of the American Exchange, business will be entirely suspended on Saturday afternoon next at three o'clock until after the termination of the meeting at Exeter Hall.

Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, has suggested to the American Consul, Colonel Shaw, the establishment of an international college, to be called the Garfield University, as a memorial to the late President, and has offered to contribute £1,000 if the proposal meets with approval.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously agreed to record their detestation of the assassination of the President, and to convey their heartfelt sympathy to his widow and to the people of the United States.

At a meeting of the citizens of Liverpool on Wednesday the following resolution was passed: "That the inhabitants of the city of Liverpool desire to record their horror and indignation at the assassination of General Garfield, and to express their deep sympathy with the American nation in their severe loss, and their sincere condolence with Mrs. Garfield and her family in their bereavement, and that the mayor be authorised to transmit by cable a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State at Washington."

The Mayor of Brighton announced at Wednesday's meeting of the Town Council that he had taken upon himself to forward in the name of the town an expression of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield in her bereavement. A formal resolution to the same effect was adopted by the Council.

All over the country wherever opportunity has offered the feeling of the deep sympathy felt by the English people for the American nation in the loss it has sustained has found expression. Among public men whose duties on Wednesday called them to address meetings of their fellow-countrymen, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the Lord Advocate dwelt upon the event as a common calamity, regretted equally in both hemispheres. The principal of Airedale College, Bradford, in an opening address to the students, the Rev. Arthur Mursell in the course of a lecture at Margate, and the Vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, in a harvest address at the same place, made touching references to the great disaster which had overtaken the United States. A special meeting was called of the management committee of the Birmingham Liberal Association at which a resolution of sympathy and condolence was passed. At a Methodist Conference in Leeds on Wednesday all present stood up while a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her family was put and carried. At the ordinary meetings of Town Council in Sunderland, Dover, Huddersfield, Morpeth, and other places, the public sympathy was formally recorded. At meetings of boards of guardians, courts of revision, social and public gatherings of all kinds, expression was given to the universal feeling.

THE LONDON CORPORATION AND MR. GLADSTONE.

UPROARIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, Mr. John Cox moved, in accordance with notice given:—

That an address, in a suitable gold box, be presented to the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, who for fifty years has occupied a distinguished position, and now fills the foremost place in the great council of the nation, as a token of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of London, and of their appreciation of his high character, rare genius, and varied gifts, which have been devoted for so long a period to the service of his country; and that the right honourable gentleman be respectfully invited to sit for a marble bust to be placed in the Guildhall.

He said the court had within its power the means of bestowing honour upon those men whose great abilities and useful services were recognised. He asked the court to adopt this resolution, because the gentleman whose name was now put before them had given fifty years of laborious service to his country. This court had honoured princes, philanthropists, and heroes by land and sea. Mr. Gladstone, not having an opportunity of dying for his country, had lived in its service, and given fifty years of his honourable life to the benefit of his own nation. He had always displayed great earnestness, courage, fidelity, and earnestness in securing what he considered best for the interests of his fellow-countrymen. He had also exhibited such an amount of moral sensibility, such high character for integrity, and so much discretion and wisdom, that he stood as an example before the world of what a statesman should be and do. (Cheers.) He was worthy to receive this honour, and when a man had reached the age of seventy-two there was no time to wait. (Cheers.)

Alderman Stone seconded the resolution, and remarked that the proposed honour was entirely separated from the question of politics. He cordially agreed that they ought to mark their appreciation of such a distinguished statesman as Mr. Gladstone. No one could fail to appreciate him as a statesman, a gentleman, and a man of genius. (Applause.)

Mr. Phillips said he took a serious objection to the resolution. (Cries of "Shame.") It was ill-timed. He spoke as a Conservative. (Ironical cheers and cries of "No politics.") It appeared to him that the members of the court were displaying politics, and not he. (Oh, oh.) He did not wish it to go forth that this was a unanimous vote of the court. It was nothing of the kind. He would claim a division. (Groans.) He had the pluck to say what he thought, at all risk. There was no doubt that the right hon. gentleman was a high-class man. (Laughter.) He had nothing to say against the gentleman. But the citizens of London had no high appreciation of him. ("Oh, oh.") Mr. Gladstone had made more Conservatives in the City of London than any one else. (Laughter.) He detested the politics of the right hon. gentleman. (Groans and laughter.) Why should the court pander to a contemptible Government? (Interruption, and loud cries of "Withdraw.")

The Lord Mayor called upon the hon. member to withdraw the expression.

Mr. Phillips withdrew the word "contemptible," but shortly afterwards was again loudly called to order for declaring that they were trying to buy Mr. Gladstone.

The Lord Mayor again called upon the hon. member to withdraw.

Mr. Phillips assumed a theatrical pose, and waited amid persistent cries of "Withdraw!"

The Lord Mayor wished to know emphatically whether the expression had been withdrawn.

Mr. Phillips withdrew the language, and then alluded to the proposer of the motion as a weak-kneed Conservative.

Mr. Cox: Don't call me that, as I ain't one. (Laughter.)

Mr. Phillips, continuing, said the citizens of London would not back up the Corporation in such an unwise resolution. (Hisses.)

Mr. Shaw expressed regret at the expressions used by Mr. Phillips. At the same time he did not approve of the resolution. No one questioned the fact that Mr. Gladstone was a scholar and a statesman, but they might still doubt whether this was the opportune moment for taking the step now proposed. He held that it was most inopportune. This proposal was first made by a most indiscreet member. (Oh, oh.) The attempt to sever the name of Mr. Gladstone from politics was one of the most ridiculous things that could possibly be attempted. It was because of his eminence as a politician and a great party leader and Premier of England that they were proposing to do him honour. The meeting on the previous day, at which the subject was discussed, was a hole-and-corner meeting. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Withdraw!")

The Lord Mayor stated that the whole court met as a committee, and was called in the usual way.

Mr. Shaw withdrew the expression, and then proceeded to argue that they had no right to take the name of the citizens of London. He proposed to substitute for the "citizens of London" the "Corporation of London." In the course of his observations he alluded to the Midlothian campaign as Mr. Gladstone's tour of abuse.

Mr. D. Evans seconded the amendment.

Sir Thomas Dakin pointed out that they were only using the words adopted in the case of Lord Beaconsfield.

A very heated discussion followed, in the course of which one speaker said that this unseemly wrangle represented the intolerance of an extreme section of the Conservative party. It was a perfect contrast to the conduct of the Liberals in the case of Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury.

Mr. Cox, in replying, said that if it had not been for such men as Mr. Gladstone Mr. Phillips would never have been able to sit with them.

Mr. Phillips: It is very cowardly to say so.

A division was taken, when the amendment was rejected by 102 to 18.

Mr. Boor proposed as another amendment that a common hall should be summoned to give the citizens an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

The Recorder: It is quite clear that cannot be put. (Laughter.)

The Court then divided on the main proposal, when 104 voted in its favour and 14 against.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen walked yesterday morning with the Duchess of Connaught. Her Majesty in afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, drove to Mar Lodge and honoured the Earl of Fife by a visit. The Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold went out driving. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught went out deerstalking. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at the Castle as the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Balmoral Castle on Wednesday afternoon, and, travelling in a close carriage to Ballater, proceeded thence to Aberdeen by the afternoon express. A detachment of the 42d Highlanders, under Captain Munro and Lieutenants Macleod and Maxwell, received the Royal travellers at the station. A number of spectators were on the platform, and their Royal Highnesses conversed for a few minutes with Sir Charles Fitzroy, General Ponsonby, and Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail. Rain fell in torrents during the whole of the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess left Aberdeen by the evening train for the south.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell arrived at their residence in Eaton-square on Wednesday from Endsleigh, Tavistock, Devonshire.

The Marquis of Hartington has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the Queen.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey passed through town on Wednesday on their way to Folkestone to join their family for a few weeks.

The Earl of Fife is entertaining company at New Mar Lodge, Braemar.

Mr. and Lady Nora Hodgson have left Thomas's Hotel.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Land Commissioners have received applications from the tenantry in county Monaghan to preserve their interests in their farms, now under seizure at the suit of the landlords.

"Boycotting," a correspondent of the *Times* says, appears to be extending more widely and becoming more cruel in its application. In some of the country towns it means the ruin of the small trader, and the farmers suffer severely by it. At Ballinglass, and also in other places, sectarian animosity has added greater bitterness to the practice. It is stated that the Protestant shop-keepers are not to be dealt with unless in cases of absolute necessity. The publicans have refused to supply the Emergency men and others with provisions. Mr. Keay, a baker at Killegan, who supplied Ballinglass has been forbidden to send his cart anywhere, on pain of having his van smashed. Many timid Protestant traders have contributed to the Land League funds, under the threat of being "Boycotted." Mr. Keay received a letter on Monday from one of the Land Leaguers, who retailed his bread, enclosing a copy of a placard forbidding persons to have any dealings with him, and stating that he was bound by its terms not to eat bread out of the same oven with Emergency men. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday night to carry off the crops from a "Boycotted" farm near Parsonstown, on the estate of the Commissioners of Education. The former tenant was evicted for subletting. The bailiff in charge had been "Boycotted." He could not get his horse shod or a labourer to work for him, and his life was threatened. A hut was placed on the farm, with six constables to protect him. Suspecting a plot to steal the crops, he made an information, and the late tenant and his family were arrested and liberated on bail. The miners in the Castlecomer Colliery, county Kilkenny, who had been on strike for the last eight weeks, have agreed to return to work, and accept the advance offered to them some weeks ago by Mr. Dobbs, the proprietor. This decision was brought about by the intervention of the Catholic bishops and the parish priest. The miners have also forgiven some of the officers whom they had previously "Boycotted." Twelve labourers in the employment of the Orange Emergency Committee arrived in Dunleer on Monday from Monaghan, and, protected by constabulary, reaped the crops on the farm of an evicted tenant of Mr. J. T. Ball, late Lord Chancellor. Accounts represent King's County to be in a very lawless state. During the week four daring cases of incendiarism have occurred, one of them in the centre of Parsonstown, within two hundred yards of the police barrack. In the neighbourhood of Ferbane the burning of hay ricks has been of frequent occurrence. At Skibbereen Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Patrick O'Brien and Daniel M'Carthy were charged with distributing threatening notices on the public road with the view of intimidating certain inhabitants. One notice was as follows:—"Boycott the ruffian Charles the Spy and the informer Coppithorne, or meet lead. Rory." Another was:—"Rory is under the impression that some people won't stop dealing with Charles the Colonel until he tries to shoot. Remember Swanton." A plea of "Guilty" was put in, and the prosecutor not having pressed for punishment the prisoners were liberated on giving bail in two sureties of £20 each.

Six young men were arrested on Wednesday night by policemen near Dunmore on a charge of secret drilling. The prisoners, with a number of other men, were seen in a retired spot, going through certain manœuvres. They were armed with shillelaghs, and one of their number had a bugle; while another man was acting as captain. The constabulary have been on the watch several nights, believing the gatherings to have been going on for some time. The prisoners, closely guarded, were brought into Tuam, and committed for trial by the magistrates.

At a meeting of the Carrick-on-Suir Branch of the National Land League on Wednesday, the question of permitting fox-hunting in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary came before the meeting. A resolution was adopted pledging each member of the League not to allow any hunting in the three counties named until the imprisoned "suspects" had been released.

THE COBHAM SALE.

The second day of the sale was not favoured with such fine weather as on the opening afternoon, but, despite this fact, the company assembled round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum proved larger. Besides the animals belonging to the Cobham Stud several fresh lots were imported into the programme. The principal interest was evinced in the bidding for the stallions, and, for the fourth time in his life, Blair Athol was led into the sale ring. He looked exceedingly well, and the first bid was made for him by Mr. Hume Webster, who started with 500 guineas, but in the end he was knocked down to Mr. Stewart for 1,950 guineas. A spirited competition took place for Wild Oats, and finally he was secured by Baron Maltzahn for 2,000 guineas, and of course goes out of the country. The remaining lots call for no comment.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A correspondent at Manchester wrote on Wednesday:—

The impromptu meeting of cotton spinners held yesterday in Manchester to consider the action of the manufacturers has been much commented upon to-day, as showing a strong determination not to allow the scheme to fall through. To judge from the expressed feeling on 'Change to-day, the spinners are as determined as ever; and as the supply of yarn is rapidly becoming exhausted the manufacturers will soon be compelled to close their mills. The effect of the closing of the mills by the spinners has not yet produced any marked effect on the tone of the market, and it is now anticipated that it will not do so for, at any rate, another week. The failure of the manufacturers to combine has rather strengthened than otherwise the action of the spinners, since it will ensure the sale of all the yarn they may have on hand. It is, however, still very strongly felt that six days' or twelve days' stoppage is not sufficient to break up the Liverpool "corner," and at the general meeting on Tuesday next a strong effort will be made to induce the spinners to extend the time for a further period. The inquiries for yarn at the old rates at the brokers' offices today were very numerous, but all sales were refused, excepting at an advance of a farthing a pound. Messrs. Armitage and Sons, one of the largest firms in the Manchester district, closed their mills on Friday and Saturday, and though they have a considerable stock of cotton on hand they announced their intention of closing again on the Friday and Saturday of this and each succeeding week for some time to come, if it should be necessary in order to throw in their influence with the action of the spinners.

The difference between the Lancashire spinners and the Liverpool brokers is bringing another subject to the front. A short time ago a scheme was promulgated for constructing a deep water canal between Manchester and Liverpool by deepening and widening the river Irwell. A carefully-executed model illustrating a portion of the proposed undertaking, which consisted of a basin to be constructed at the Manchester terminus with an open area of 81 acres and more than 1,600 lineal feet of quay space, was exhibited to the merchants of Manchester at the Royal Exchange, and received a good deal of attention. Mr. Hamilton Fulton, C.E., of George-street, Westminster, is the engineer, and he explains that the proposed canal, reaching from Manchester to the sea, would afford a sufficient draught of water for ocean-going craft to reach the basin at Manchester, and there unload their cargoes of cotton, grain, or other produce, which would be at once stored in the Manchester warehouses. If this scheme were carried out Manchester would be able to compete with Liverpool as regards shipping facilities. It is believed that the various interests all over the inland portion of Lancashire are now fairly aroused to the feasibility and policy, as well as the importance, of carrying out the scheme; and it is intended to apply to Parliament during the next session for the necessary Parliamentary powers to go on with the work.

PROPOSED SCOTCH LAND BILL.

In deference to the Scotch farmers' agitation for a measure of land law reform, applicable to the special circumstances of their case, the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has prepared the draft of a land bill, which will shortly be discussed at a meeting to be held in Edinburgh for that purpose. The measure, which consists of thirty-seven clauses, has been framed with a desire to conciliate the landlords as far as is deemed consistent with the fair and legitimate demands of tenant farmers. It is proposed that the bill shall come into operation on November 11, 1882, and the measure is intended to provide (by means of arbitrators, to be appointed under the sheriffs of the respective counties) compensation for improvements, fair adjustment of rents or revaluation of farms as may be deemed necessary to meet the requirements of individual cases, freedom of cropping, with powers to the tenant to sell, assign, or bequeath his holding. What remains of the law of agricultural hypothec, and the Act of Sederunt substituted therefor (giving landlords summary powers of ejectment when security for two years' rent in advance is not forthcoming by the tenant), these and similar measures inconsistent with the provisions of the bill are proposed to be abolished. The landlord as well as the tenant may apply to the sheriff to have a revaluation, and the rent so fixed will ensure for a period of five years or according to the rotation pursued on the farm, while giving to the tenant compensation for the unexhausted value of all improvements effected by him. The bill also respects the landlord's claim for dilapidations. As considerable importance attaches to what are or may be considered tenants' improvements, we quote the following definition as given in the draft:—

"'Improvement' means all ameliorations made on a holding by the tenant in excess of contract obligation, and includes drainage of land, erection, renewal, or enlargement of buildings, laying down of permanent pasture, making of water meadows or irrigation works, making of gardens, making or improving of roads or bridges, making or improving of watercourses, ponds, wells, or reservoirs, or of works for supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes, making or improving of permament fences, heather burning, reclamation of waste land, embanking of land, planting trees, and sheltering of land and stock, boning of pasture land with undissolved bones, and cleaning and tilling of land, seeding land, lining or marling of land, claying of land, subsoiling of land, manuring of land by purchased, artificial, or other manures applied to the land, and by manure derived from consumption, by cattle, sheep, or pigs, by cake or other feeding-stuff not produced on the holding." The measure falls short of the Irish demand known as the three F's, though on that account it may perhaps commend itself to moderate men.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA'S TOUR.

The following despatch has been received, dated Galgarry, N.W. Territory, Sept. 20:—

Lord Lorne arrived here yesterday, after 12 days' continuous marching from Battleford. Any halt was rendered impossible by the difficulties of transport; seven horses gave out and were abandoned. The course was about south-westerly, the only points marked on the map being Sounding Lake, Red Deer River, and Blackfoot Crossing, on the bend of the river. The country traversed was rolling prairie, thickly grassed, without wood or scrub. About one-fourth seemed suited for agriculture, and three-fourths were certainly suited for stock-raising. The latter fact was proved by abundant traces of buffaloes, of which there were formerly vast herds in this country. They have now almost disappeared. We saw only two small herds. We had no time for a regular hunt, but fresh meat failing, and the second herd crossing our line of march, we killed three after an exciting chase. The meat proved excellent. Water fowl were luckily abundant, and occasionally we saw prairie fowl. Good surface-water is somewhat scarce, most of the lakes being alkaline, but wells might be sunk. We had to carry fuel with us, as wood was only to be found at three places. The climate is delightful; except short spells of severe cold and one day's continuous rain, it has only once rained throughout the day since we left Winnipeg. The country we traversed is uninhabited, and even unsurveyed. We met no human being until we reached Blackfoot Crossing, where over 2,000 of the Blackfeet Indians have been allotted reserves. They are still the finest and most formidable Indian tribe, and a few years ago they were so averse to strangers that passage through their country was dangerous, but now they are peaceful and friendly. They received the Governor-General with great honour and cordiality, and the results of the interview were highly satisfactory. The Blackfeet chiefs asked for agricultural implements, and for instruction, which they have hitherto disdained, and seemingly accepted the Governor-General's advice to stay in their own country unless obliged to hunt the buffalo in the south. The Canadian Government have always allowed American Indians to cross the frontier lines in search of food. Lord Lorne proceeds on Thursday to Fort Macleod to meet a larger gathering of the Blackfeet tribe. We have received no letters or telegrams for five days.

THE EXPULSIONS FROM THE TRADE CONGRESS.—On Wednesday night a meeting, convened by the Amalgamated British Seamen's Protection Society, was held at the Trafalgar Hotel, Leman-street, Whitechapel, "to protest against the unjust and tyrannical expulsion of bonâ-fide Trades Union delegates from the Trades Union Congress of 1881." On the motion of Mr. Fairbairn, seconded by Mr. Kenny, the following resolution was passed: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the exclusion of the duly-elected delegates of this society from the Trades Union Congress was unjustifiable, illegal, and unworthy an assembly of working men, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support this society in obtaining redress for such an outrage on British fair play." Another resolution was passed protesting against the unjust action of the Trades Unions Parliamentary Committee for withholding the correspondence between Mr. Lind and Mr. Broadhurst from the Congress. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting closed.

A FAIR TRADE SOCIETY FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first branch in Liverpool of the Fair Trade Society was formed on Wednesday, when it was resolved to affiliate it with the parent society in London. Several working men addressed the meeting, and urged that trades unionism was being destroyed in this country by foreign bounties and competition, to counteract which duties should be placed upon all manufactured goods imported from other countries.

HEAVY BREECH-LOADING GUNS.—On Wednesday, the first of the contract-made breechloading guns of the heavy armour-piercing description arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from the works of Sir William Armstrong and Co., at Elswick. It is a gun of 12-inch bore, and weighs, like the corresponding weapon of the Royal Gun Factories, 43 tons. The arrangement for opening and closing the breech is similar in both guns, being an adaptation of the French or "screw relieve" system, but in many other respects the rival guns vary considerably. The Armstrong being of later construction than the other, has secured some advantage by a slight elongation of the chase or barrel, and there is also an unusual extension of the powder chamber, which in the Government-made gun is also being enlarged, but on a different (and it is thought preferable) method. Recent improvements in gunpowder and the manufacture of special explosives for great guns have tended to distribute the pressures hitherto borne mainly by the breech end more evenly over the whole area of the bore, and in the new breech-loaders of all kinds there is a palpable decrease of that preponderating strength which has given to the monster ordnance of the last few years such bulky shapes. The new arrival displays this process of evolution in a marked degree, the breech and the muzzle ends being in even less disproportion than the two extremities of a light field-piece, and the thickening of the metal at the mouth of the gun shows still more than the reduction of the breech the respect which is being paid to the powders of slow combustion. As soon as it reached the arsenal preparations were made for handing it over to the ordnance committee for experiments, and the usual impressions of the bore were taken on gutta-percha in order to show that it was in good order before commencing. It has gone through a manufacturer's proof at Elswick, but will be again proved at the Government butts and then sent to Shoeburyness to be fired over the sea ranges, and probably tried against armour-plates.

A SAD STORY.—Some revelations were made at an inquest in Birmingham on Tuesday night which have attracted much attention in the town. Michael Moore, 57, a labourer, was found to have died from want. His wife, Ann Moore, stated that for the past three years her husband was short of work. On the 9th inst. he went to work at the Corporation stoneyard, and he left the house without having had any breakfast, as there was no money in the house. On Saturday she bought a small loaf with a little money which a friend gave to her, and that had to supply the wants of her seven children, her husband, and herself for the following Sunday. On Monday there was no food in the house when the deceased went to work, and when he left his business on Tuesday night there was nothing for him to eat, and he remarked at the time that he thought he should drop dead, as he could stand it no longer. None of the family had had anything to eat that day. On Wednesday morning she pledged a pair of boots, lent to her for the purpose by a fellow-workman of her husband. By that means she obtained 2s. 3d., with which she purchased something to eat. Again on Thursday there was not a particle of food in the house; and on Friday her husband took with him to work some bread and butter and a herring.—The coroner asked witness how it was that they did not apply for parish relief?—Witness: Because Mr. Ridley, the relieving officer, snapped at me. He gave me a note to go into the workhouse, but my husband did not wish me to go; and he said no relief would be given to us unless we went into the house.—Mr. Ridley stated that, as labourers were generally in some society, he asked the woman when she applied for relief to get a note stating whether the deceased was entitled to any money or not, and if she had come back he would have assisted her at once.—The medical evidence showed that the man had died from fainting, caused by exhaustion and weakness.—The jury returned a verdict of death from starvation.—A collection was made in court for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased, and upwards of 15s. were raised.

PECULIARITIES OF VIPERS.—It is strictly in accordance with the best precedents of the season that the viper which bit a valuable setter dog near Blackwood the other day should not have been killed at the time, but should have been found the next day by the gamekeeper at the same spot, basking in the sunshine on a heap of stones and telling a family of eleven interesting young vipers all about the big black dog. Nor is it in the least degree surprising that upon the approach of the man the affectionate mother opened her mouth and the young vipers crawled in. "That the young, for some time after birth, retreat, when alarmed, into the mouth of the mother, seems to be a fact satisfactorily ascertained." Such is the testimony of an encyclopædia not more than sixty years old, and of course the evidence of any number of people who have seen young vipers not retreating into the mouth of their mother when alarmed is of no logical value whatsoever. The young ones in such cases, perhaps, were not really frightened, or the old one out with them may not have been their true mother, but only a nurse. In the present case, the only difficulty that suggests itself to the inquiring mind is that of space. The mother viper is said to have measured two feet six inches in length, and the young ones, eleven in number, were as much as six inches long. To get them safely stowed away in less than half a minute into such space as the mother could spare without deadly inconvenience, is a miracle of packing compared with which the tight fit of herrings in a barrel or black men in the hold of a slaver would give ease and elbow-room. It would be interesting to know with regard to this viper whether the gamekeeper took it home to eat it after killing it; and, if so, how he liked it, because we read that "the viper, though so much dreaded on account of its bite, has been highly esteemed both by the ancients and moderns as a restorative and strengthening diet." The farmers in their present distress could hardly, perhaps, turn their attention to vipers as a crop worth gathering; but if the above extract is true, tinned viper soup should find a place among those concentrated foods which almost take rank as medicines.—*Evening Standard.*

INDIAN REWARDS AND PENSIONS.—The Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Viceroy of India and the Indian military authorities, has granted a number of permanent pensions and gratuities to those natives who have been brought to notice as having rendered valuable service to the imperial cause during the late campaign in Afghanistan. Among those selected for recognition are Muhammad Akbar Khan, Orakzai, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, for services as senior native assistant political officer in the Khyber, a life pension of Rs. 1,500; Newab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., Knattack, a remission of Rs.2,000 per annum of his tribute of Rs.20,000, and to his son Muhammad Jaffer Khan, for services as commander of Khaltack

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22—23, 1881.

THE BURNING QUESTION.

The burning question of the future, as of the past, still seems to lie in the East. But for the present it affects not so much Turkey as Turkey's nominal vassal. The latest telegrams from Cairo and Alexandria show that, though one crisis has been tided over, there is still much reason for apprehension. The English Government, no less than the English people, has the strongest interest in desiring that no untoward event shall disturb the *status quo* in Egypt. England and France have material interests in common there, and their joint control hitherto has been fruitful of good results, even from the point of view which regards Egypt as for the Egyptians. There are other nations which also are interested in Egypt by reason of their trade, and the colonies which they have sent there. In number, the Greeks preponderate in Egypt beyond all other European nations. The Italians come next in number, and in the influence which mere numbers confer. But Englishmen can never forgot that Egypt is to them what it can never be to any other nation. It is to them a great highway to their greatest dependency. England is the great trader along the highway, or waterway; and upon the control of that route the existence of Great Britain as an Empire may be said to depend. English influence in Egypt, this necessity being borne in mind, must be paramount. As we said the other day, if an initiative in the Egyptian crisis is to be taken, it is from London rather than from Paris that this initiative should come. The words have, it appears, been somewhat ill received by a Paris paper of high standing. Remembering, however, what has happened in Tunis, our contemporary is surely doing the French Foreign Office less than justice when it complains that the foreign policy of France has lacked initiative during the last twelve months. If France has taken the initiative at another point of the Mediterranean seaboard, it must be confessed that she had interests there which brooked no rival. Egypt, too, is to us what Tunis is to France, and much more. But the situation in Egypt, we may hope, has ceased to be critical, and the joint authority of England and France may reasonably be expected to preserve good order in a country which requires little or no army of its own, and seems marked out by the character of its population and the fertility of its soil for peaceful and successful industry. Hitherto, the understanding between England and France has had a wonderful effect in quieting Egypt and securing to it this industrial prosperity and good government. With increased firmness on the part of the Viceroy and his Ministers, and with the assurance of the support of the two Western Powers, we may fairly hope that no ulterior measures, either in the form of an occupation or a military commission, will be needed to be undertaken by both or by either.—*Times.*

PUBLIC MOURNING FOR GENERAL GARFIELD.

Court mourning having been decreed as a mark of respect to the memory of the First Magistrate of the American Republic, it should hardly be necessary to appeal to the British public to put on mourning on the day of his funeral. With that perfect taste which only springs from good feeling and a keen sense of the pain of others, the Queen has decided that proper honours should be paid to the distinguished American who died just as much for his country by the bullet of an assassin as if he had fallen in the forefront of battle. The people of the United States will not fail to appreciate the sympathy of the Queen; they should not be suffered to miss that of the nation for lack of adequate expression. Want of sympathy with the calamities of others can hardly be laid to the charge of a people so liberal when succour is asked as our own. But we often run the risk of being misunderstood by nations whose blood runs, perhaps, swifter than ours, by a certain want of expression of the thought within us. That we sorrow less sincerely, or appreciate less completely than others, the greatness of the grief which America feels is not for a moment to be imagined. But we have a curious insular fashion of suppressing the outward and natural tokens of sympathy. For once no feeling of this awkward kind need be allowed to stand in our way. There is not the least chance of any demonstration of national sympathy being misunderstood or underrated. It would therefore be well if the day of President Garfield's funeral should be marked by such general wearing of mourning as to indicate the sincerity of the affliction we feel at the sudden arrest of a career honourable and purposeful in the past, and promising to be great in the future. Let us for once show, with all decency and modesty, but distinctly and unmistakably, how much England and the United States have in common.—*Daily News.*

HYSTERICS.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Dreadful as the recognition is, it must be perceived that Guiteaus to-day haunt and curse the civilized portions of the earth. Now it is a question common to civilization in both hemispheres; for if the earth is to remain habitable, if law and society are to endure, the latest and worst of political pests must be rooted out. The subject must now come forward into a new prominence in all international negotiations:—

Great Britain and the United States will have to make up their minds as to the course which must be adopted against political assassins or abettors of assassins. Opinions and their expression must remain free; legitimate opposition—fair animosities, that do not use the pistol and the dagger—may justify themselves in print and speech; but the indignation of all that is human in mankind must denounce and deliver over to justice the villains who pursue politics with bullet, stiletto, and dynamite bombs. After the illustration which the Americans have had of the bitter fruits of free trade in assassination, they will look with new eyes, we are persuaded, on the swaggering miscreants among them who threaten British sailors and ships with dynamite because they are British, and gather subscriptions for far-off political butcheries. After Guiteau is disposed of, Liberty herself will demand that the right of asylum shall be everywhere denied to the political assassin. Whoever and wherever he be, he is a curse, a monster, and an enemy. No wrongs can justify him, no theories render human peace and progress compatible with his existence. The nations of the earth must rid themselves of the breed of Guiteaus as they would of evil spirits mingling with men; and, if their Governments should be slow in this, we believe that the act of the American sentinel is a warning that the peoples themselves would rise and tear to pieces every wretch who had stamped himself as a disseminator of dynamite and a preacher of political murder.

RED TAPE AND STARVATION.

An inquest which came to its conclusion on Thursday before Mr. Payne, the Southwark Coroner, unfortunately does not stand alone as showing the fearful difficulties which often beset the very poor in their struggle for existence. The lapse of three thousand years, despite all that civilisation has effected in the interval, seems to have left this matter pretty much where it was, and it may still be written that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty:"—

In Southwark a poor infant is starved to death, although the nurse in charge of the child invoked the aid of the parish in accordance with the law. The parish Doctor, to whom the child was shown as being ill, wrote on a piece of paper, "This is a case of starvation," and sent the woman with it to the Relieving Officer. It is obvious that a starving child requires nourishment; but it appears that the nurse returned from her visit to the Relieving Officer without obtaining any relief. Possibly that officer was anxious to guard the parochial rates by so arranging matters that there should be no possibility of any advantage accruing to the nurse. But in the meantime the poor little sufferer was slipping into the grave. After the woman had returned home, the Relieving Officer called and told her to come to his office for an order to take the child into the workhouse, that being, in his opinion, the "best place for it." It is a pity that this decision had not been arrived at a little earlier, for the infant was now so ill that the doctor forbade its removal to the infirmary as fraught with danger to its life. So the little creature was kept at home, and solved the difficulty by dying. That a sick child of fifteen months should be denied the modicum of relief requisite to keep it alive is a scandal to the system under which such an occurrence could take place. Relieving officers have difficult duties to perform, and allowance must be made for the fact that they have to put a species of pressure on the poor, in order that the latter may not encroach unduly on the rates. If parish relief can be obtained with ease there is risk that it will be sought too extensively. But the line might be drawn at young children. Fifteen months is an early stage at which to be pushed about from post to pillar, and to be kept waiting for an "order for the house." The diminutive specimen of humanity weighed seven pounds, or not more than a third of its proper weight. It had need of nourishing food, but none was forthcoming. The ratepayers were protected against imposition; but while the beef-tea was saved a burial had to be provided for, and the coroner's jury considered that the doctor and the relieving officer were both to blame in the matter. The former should have insisted upon proper nourishment being given, and the latter should have given it on the strength of the information that was sent to him.—*Standard.*

FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.

It is to be regretted that any opposition to the proposal to bestow a mark of distinction on the Prime Minister in recognition of his long public career should have emanated from Conservative members of the Corporation of the City on Thursday. It has been one of the honourable characteristics of the City of London to bestow its honours and dignities without reference to party; and an evil precedent is made when that rule is departed from:—

It was pointed out on Thursday that the Liberal members of the Corporation offered no objection when it was proposed in 1878 to acknowledge the public services of the late Lord Beaconsfield. We cannot adequately give voice to our regret that the same harmony has not been observed when the recipient of the intended homage is Lord Beaconsfield's distinguished rival. We feel sure that had the noble earl been alive, he would have been among the first to deprecate the intrusion of party motives, and, on proper opportunity, to accord generous acknowledgment of Mr. Gladstone's devotion to his country. What the Corporation honour in such a case is the public man and the statesman, and it was a sad blunder to introduce political considerations or try to give party significance to the proposal that was made. We are not, we need hardly say, admirers of the right hon. gentleman when his character and career are viewed from a party and political standpoint. But there is surely scope enough for appreciation in his fifty years' public service, on which stress was laid by some of the speakers on Thursday. Of the abilities, wide and varied culture, and valuable experience of the right hon. gentleman, there can be none but the one opinion; and the veriest political bigot might well pause before trying to impart to the proposed distinction anything of a party character. Happily, the overwhelming majority by which the amendment to the original resolution was rejected makes it impossible to doubt that the vastly preponderating sentiment of the Corporation takes an unprejudiced view. The Corporation, in this instance, speaks with authority, not for itself alone, but in the name of the citizens of London; and we can only hope there will be no further outbreak of party bitterness to mar the harmony of the honourable ceremonial.—*Globe.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The United States Minister states that he has been requested by Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State for the United States, by a telegram received on Friday morning, to publish an announcement in the newspapers that the bereaved family of the late President and the mourning nation are deeply touched by the kind messages of sympathy which the telegraph brings from all parts of the British Empire, and expressing deep regret at the impossibility of making the special acknowledgment due in each case.

The following letter has been received by the American Minister from the Archbishop of Canterbury:—Addington Park, Croydon, September 21, 1881. My dear Sir,—I have just now returned from the formal opening and adjourning of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury. The nature of our proceedings at this period of the year has precluded the possibility of any resolution being proposed, but I feel confident that, had the Convocation been actually in session, my brethren of the Episcopate, as well as the representatives of the clergy in our Lower House, would have joined with me in an expression of that heartfelt sympathy with the people of the United States which I now beg leave, through you, to offer in my own name, and I think I may say in the name of the Church of England, on the occasion of the sad loss sustained by the death of General Garfield. Trusting that you will kindly make known both to the late President's family and to the Government of the United States this feeling entertained by the Church which I may claim to represent, I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, A. C. CANTUAR.

Numerous visits and messages of condolence continue to be received at the American Legation. Among the latest letters received is one from the Poet Laureate.

Colonel Paulett Cameron telegraphs from Cheltenham as follows:—To the American Minister.—The veteran soldiers and sailors of Cheltenham, including the few survivors of Trafalgar and Waterloo, earnestly solicit the American Minister will convey to Mrs. Garfield their deep and earnest sympathy and regret for the great, good, and gallant soldier she has lost.

The Plymouth Working Men's Liberal Association have sent to the American Minister a resolution of heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her children. A petition is in course of signature requesting the mayor of Plymouth to enable the inhabitants to express their abhorrence of the crime and condolence with the bereaved family and the American people.

The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. B. Forwood, has received the following telegram from Washington:—"Few among the universal tributes of grief and sympathy have more profoundly touched the full hearts of the late President's sorrowing family, and of American people, than your message on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool who share with us the affliction of to-day, as they have shared the weary suspense of the President's heroic struggle against death. — JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State."

THE MEDICAL PRESS ON GENERAL GARFIELD'S DEATH.

The *Lancet*, in summing up the features of General Garfield's case, says:—The parotid abscess was the first distinct indication of blood-poisoning, and we must express our astonishment that surgeons were found who refused to admit this interpretation of that event. But read in the light of the postmortem examination it is most probable that the extreme gastric irritability and the rise of temperature which preceded the parotid affection were caused by the formation of the large abscess close to the liver. The telegraphic accounts are to the effect that this abscess was not in the liver, but only bounded by it. If this were its original seat it must have formed in the peritoneal cavity—a most unusual thing. The far more likely solution is that a small abscess developed quite on the surface of the liver, and then, after adhesions had formed around it, burst and greatly enlarged. The fatal hæmorrhage was not directly caused by the septicæmia, but by ulceration spreading from the wound, and it is more accurate to say that the President died with septicæmia than from septicæmia, although the blood-poisoning would quickly have proved fatal. The great loss of weight was also a marked feature of the case, and was due to the continued fever, the discharge, the septic intoxication, and the failure of the digestive functions. The fact that perhaps deserves the most prominent notice in a consideration of this case is that the original injury was not one necessarily fatal; death resulted solely from 'accidents' in its course; and it may be taken as so far an example of a failure of surgery. In its path the bullet did not wound any vital part; it itself became safely encysted, and had the sinuous wound it made only closed up all would have been well. Why did not the wound thus heal up? The explanation is sufficiently obvious; its walls were bruised and so injured that primary union was impossible, the bruised and broken parts became sloughs and sequestra, and they and the adventitious matters carried into the wound had to be cast off by suppuration. But the path of the ball was very tortuous and narrow, and this condition was exaggerated by the swelling ensuing upon the injury and suppuration, and so the pus formed in the deeper parts of the wound found no ready exit, accumulated and burrowed, some being liberated by the surgeon's knife, but one collection spreading down into the iliac fossa. Such a wound only too readily became putrid, and the retention of pent-up putrid matter almost ensured absorption of septic poison and death. The necessary treatment then of the injury was first of all the efficient drainage of the whole length of the wound, and the prevention of decomposition of the discharge and the separating sloughs. It will be asked, could this have been? Although the indications were obvious, we do not see how they could have been carried out with our present means. There was, first, the difficulty of ascertaining the exact course of the ball, and as the event shows, even Bell's electric probe would only have misled the surgeons. Had its path been what they at first imagined, through the liver and peritoneal cavity, any enlargement of the wound in that viscus would have been fraught with great danger, nor would it have secured the end in view; while a thorough disinfection of the wound would have been an impossibility, and the attempt a very dangerous procedure. But had the surgeons known the exact course of the bullet, could they have succeeded in such an endeavour? To have secured free drainage would at any rate have exposed the patient to the risk of wounding a large vessel, or of opening the peritoneal cavity and the spinal canal, with possible injury to the spinal cord and nerves. But it may be regarded as an open question how far successful an attempt to render the wound aseptic might have been; had it proved possible, the bagging of matter might have been subsequently dealt with. It would be unjust, however, to impute blame to the surgeons in charge; and it is a matter of congratulation that they were not led away by any vulgar desire to extract the bullet. The bullet had done no harm since it once reached its resting-place near the pancreas; and its extraction *per se* would not have influenced at all the subsequent course of the case.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—After a struggle prolonged for upwards of eleven weeks, the course of which has been followed with an interest and anxiety in this country only second in intensity to what has been felt in the great country of which he was the chief citizen and upright ruler, President Garfield, notwithstanding the possession of great powers of physical endurance and the advantage of remarkable moral fortitude, has at last succumbed to the effects of the cruel injury so wantonly inflicted upon him. He has, like his predecessor, President Lincoln, been the victim of a criminally-inflicted gunshot wound; but, unlike his predecessor's wound, which was directly fatal, President Garfield's, after the first dangers of penetration of the abdomen and injuries of organs of prime importance were found to have been escaped, in spite of occasional sources of alarm, was generally regarded as one not unlikely to end in eventual recovery. The occurrence of septic poisoning, the fatal scourge of so many similar injuries involving the deeper tissues of the body, and accompanied with long-continued suppuration, upset all such hopes, and caused death, though in a somewhat indirect manner. For, from newspaper reports, we learn that at the post-mortem examination it was found that the ball, after fracturing the eleventh rib on the right side, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebræ, and driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, finally lodging below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hæmorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries, adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into its cavity. An abscess cavity, six inches long by four wide, was found in the vicinity of the gall-bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound, between the muscles of the loin and the right kidney, almost as far as the right groin. On examination of the organs of the chest, evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung, and also of the left, though to a much less extent. The lungs contained no abscesses, and the heart no clots of blood (*sic*). The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses; nor were any found in other organs excepting the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess, about one-third of an inch in diameter. This report shows how the necropsy revealed sources and evidences of septic infection, the discovery of which could surprise no one; but the immediate cause of death was not due to the formation of fibrinous clots in the right side of the heart, as was reasonably suspected, judging from the symptoms immediately preceding the President's decease, but to hæmorrhage from a large abdominal artery. This vessel, however, most probably gave way through the failure of repair of some injury to its coats, for it lay "adjoining the track of the ball." The septic complications would prevent the processes by which a damaged artery becomes impervious; and in this case evidently caused softening of the arterial walls, so that the vessel at length gave way. The burrowing of pus in the muscles of the loin had proved a remarkable source of fallacy; for during the life of the President the suppurating track was naturally taken for the track of the ball. This and the immediate cause of death will make the illustrious patient's case as memorable in the annals of our profession as in the archives of general history."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY.

The Queen went out yesterday morning with the Duchess of Connaught. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh took leave of her Majesty and left the Castle for London. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited her Majesty. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. and Mrs. Standish, and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Oliphant had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, from Balmoral on Thursday. Her Imperial Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace in the afternoon.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, Park-lane, from visiting in Scotland on Wednesday night.

The Count and Countess de Paris visited the Duchess of Cambridge on Thursday at her Royal Highness's residence in St. James's Palace.

The Princess Frederica of Hanover and the Baron von Pawel Rammingen paid a visit on Thursday afternoon to Major-General Pakenham (commanding the Western District) at his official residence, Government House, Devonport. Her Royal Highness was received by a guard of honour of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the regimental band was also in attendance. Her Royal Highness returned to Port Eliot in the evening, and whilst proceeding up the Hamoaze she visited the *Nelson* ironclad, the newly-commissioned flag-ship for the Australian station.

The Lord President of the Council and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Althorp Hall, Northampton.

Lord and Lady Forester have arrived at Willey Park, Broseley, from Homburg.

Lord and Lady Brooke arrived at Warwick on Thursday afternoon and were escorted by the yeomanry, the fire brigade, and by mounted tenant farmers to the Court-house, where the corporation presented an address. Lord Brooke made a speech in reply and the procession then passed round the borough, which was profusely decorated, to the castle, where the Earl and Countess of Warwick in the afternoon entertained the corporation at a *déjeûner*.

The *Post* is informed that a marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lady Constance Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham, and Mr. Richard Combe, son of Mr. R. Combe, of Pierrepont, Surrey.

THE SECESSION OF A ROMAN CANON.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Thursday night:—The Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, says:—"Count Campello renounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his superiors to proceed to extremities against him, despite his patrician rank. His loose life incapacitated him for any ecclesiastical charge, and prevented him from being admitted into the Pontifical family. So he has no right to the title of Monsignor. The morning of the day he abjured Catholicism he had formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repelling the charge of intended apostacy as a slander."

"ENGLISH" SHOPS WANTED.—Would it pay to start a shop or store, say at the West-end, for the sale of English goods only? Lady Bective and those who are engaged with her in the praiseworthy endeavour to enlist fashion on the side of British woollen manufactures would find this an infallible means of testing public feeling. The broad question is whether British patriotism is equal to paying somewhat higher for indigenous than for foreign goods, in order to benefit the national trade and to put bread into the mouths of thousands of half-starved English folks. We believe that the sentiment is quite strong enough to stand this test, but the practical difficulty experienced by those who feel it is that they cannot make sure of getting British goods. For all they can tell, some foreign substitute will be palmed off upon them at an enhanced price. We make little doubt that were Lady Bective and her fellow-workers to establish a store where the products of those British industries which are most crippled could be purchased at a slight increase on cost price, the experiment would be a great success. We have Japanese shops, and Chinese shops, and American novelty shops, and shops where French or German goods are almost exclusively sold. But we have never yet seen an English shop; that is, an emporium where none but British goods were on sale. Surely there must be room for a few in this patriotic land; all hearts are not steeled to the misery brought upon large sections of our industrial classes by the cruel operation of one-sided Free Trade.—*Globe.*

LONDON IN AUTUMN.—It is one of the inconveniences of our artificial life that we are ruled by fashion, not only in our habits and customs, but in the formation and maintenance of those prejudices which underlie our likes and dislikes. For example, it is the fashion to leave London in the later summer months, and, as far as possible, to avoid it in the autumn months of September and October. Setting aside the considerations which induce the lovers of sport to fly from the metropolis at this season, there is the influence of example which determines the action of the majority. Doubtless the multitude of those who set out on their travels about the beginning of August, and remain away as long as possible—assuming an apologetic tone when they are compelled to return before the end of September, and professing, perhaps cherishing, a hope of "going away again,"—are simply devotees of fashion. Nevertheless, in spite of all the arguments in favour of the practice of leaving London in autumn, it is an unreasonable procedure. It is precisely at this season that the metropolis and suburbs are most enjoyable. The parks are in their finest condition, the atmosphere is clear, and the outlying districts are at their best in the sense of being most like the country; and for those who will accept the plain evidence of their eyes the scenery around London, accessible without very long drives, is exceedingly beautiful. If one-half of the weakly folk who now, from habit, or in obedience to social custom, undertake fatiguing journeys, and expose themselves to needless annoyances and dangers in the search for health, would remain in town and make the largest possible use of the good air and pleasant changes available by short excursions around the metropolis, they would be spared many inconveniences, the expenditure of much needed strength, and saved many risks, while the health they seek abroad might be more readily and easily found at home. Those who will go away, without being compelled to do so, should at least choose that season for their departure when London is really an unpleasant and dangerous place of residence. In the month of November, and often in December, the town is gloomy, the atmosphere laden with pestilential fogs and vapours, the parks are wildernesses, and the round-lying districts wretched. When the capital with its environs is at its worst is the time to avoid it; not now, when it is at its best, neither too hot nor too cold, and the country about is clothed with verdure and every way beautiful. We throw out these hints for the benefit of invalids, but they are not unworthy the heed of the healthy.—*The Lancet.*

THE OUTRAGE AT KINGSTON.—*Death of the Policeman.* — After lingering twenty-four hours Constable Atkins, who was shot by burglars at the Knoll, Kingston Hill, early on Thursday, died on Friday morning. Endeavours were made to obtain from him some further information as to his assailants; but he could add nothing to his first statement. The poor fellow died in great agony. The immediate cause of death was the wound in the chest, the bullet having penetrated one of the lungs. A Kingston correspondent writes:—Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday a man named Frank Brockwell, aged thirty, residing at Kingston, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in shooting Atkins. The man was arrested in consequence of his suspicious conduct in a public-house. His boots have been taken to the Knoll for comparison with the footprints there.

ESCAPE FROM CHELMSFORD GAOL. — On Thursday afternoon a man named William Nodding, who was in Chelmsford Gaol under a sentence of five years' imprisonment for being concerned in a burglary, managed to make his escape by getting over the wall. As soon as his absence was discovered an alarm was raised, but he succeeded in eluding pursuit. He is, however, very well known, and it is expected that he will be in custody before many hours have passed. It is a singular coincidence that the week before last Nodding's son, a boy of about twelve years of age, managed to make his escape from the St. George's-in-the-East workhouse, where he had been sent on remand for a week under an order of one of the magistrates of the Thames Police-court. The boy, like his father, is still at liberty.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN NORTH DURHAM.—A banquet was given on Thursday night at Seaham Harbour in recognition of Sir George Elliot's return for North Durham. Lord Londonderry presided. Sir George Elliot, who was unable to be present, was represented by his son, Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P. for Northallerton. Replying for the House of Lords, the noble Chairman said the House of Lords, in upholding their glorious Constitution and their Church and State, was neither to be coerced by party feeling nor intimidated by party coercion. Speaking later on, in reply to the toast of his health, he said he rejoiced at the return of Sir George Elliot. Apart from political feelings, there was no gentleman who could better represent them in their social, commercial, agricultural, and general interests than the worthy Baronet. Referring to the past Session, his Lordship said they had had Coercion, they had had Urgency, and they had had a Land Bill. He did not say whether that Bill would be useful; but he was perfectly convinced that nothing would satisfy the demagogues who were now destroying the peace of Ireland but separation from England. The Dublin Convention argued very badly for the Land League consenting to even a fair trial of the Land Bill. He might be pardoned for speaking egotistically when referring to the property he owned in Ireland, and saying that when he went there as a stranger among them he received a hearty welcome. He did not think he had done anything to alter in one iota the policy pursued by his grandfather, from whom he had inherited the property. Apart from the demagogues of whom he had spoken, he believed he had reason to be proud of a peaceful and contented peasantry. Earl Percy, M.P., replied on behalf of the House of Commons, and ridiculed a pamphlet issued by the Cobden Club on the Free-trade Question.

FLOODS IN THE NORTH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.—Two days of incessant rain have caused the flooding of rivers and excessive damage to the crops in the north and east of Scotland. Railway traffic has also been seriously interfered with, and navigation is almost stopped. The Caledonian Railway at several points between Dundee and Aberdeen was on Thursday covered with water, and the sheaves of corn are in many places out of sight. During Wednesday night the River Isla, in Perthshire, rose twelve feet above its usual level, and thousands of acres are submerged. A large number of houses and cellars in the low-lying parts of Dundee were flooded on Thursday to a depth of nearly three feet; great damage to property resulted. A telegram from Galashiels states that the Gala and the Tweed are in flood, and much corn has been damaged or destroyed. All hopes of saving such of the crops as remained in good condition are now lost.

A LION KILLED BY A TIGER AT BLACKPOOL.—On Wednesday evening a keeper was cleaning out a cage at the Blackpool Aquarium, in which were a young lion and a tiger, and put them into an adjoining cage next to two large Bengal tigers. The keeper, in commencing to put the young animals back into their own cage, lifted by mistake the sliding partition between that cage and the cage of the full-grown tigers. The young lion bounded into the larger cage, and was immediately crushed to death by one of the tigers.

A LAND BILL FOR ENGLAND.—The special committee appointed by the Farmers' Alliance to prepare a Land Bill for England and Scotland met on Thursday at the office of the *Mark Lane Express*. It was decided that a bill for England only should first be prepared, and that afterwards the necessary modifications should be made to render the provisions suitable for Scotland, in a separate bill. A draft bill was discussed, and, with certain alterations, approved, subject to confirmation or amendment, first by the general committee and afterwards by a conference of the members in general meeting assembled. The special committee adjourned till October 3, in order to enable Professor Hunter to carry out their instructions as to alterations in the draft. The bill will not be made public until finally agreed to by the special committee, and possibly not until after the conference, which will be held during the first week in November.

SURVIVORS OF MAIWAND. — The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that a sepoy of Jacob's Rifles, who was taken prisoner at Maiwand, has arrived at Quetta. He states that four British soldiers of the 66th Regiment and two sepoys of the Bombay Grenadiers were also taken prisoners. They were sent to Herat and sold into slavery. He was also sold, and lost sight of his fellow-captives. The death of his master's son enabled him to escape.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND FREE TRADE.—The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce decided on Thursday to give its support to a resolution, recommended by the Birmingham Chamber, in favour of the national policy being directed to bringing about freedom of trade between the various parts of the Empire, and thus by using their resources enable the country to become more and more independent of hostile foreign tariffs. They were also of opinion that the principle of absolute free trade is the soundest basis on which to extend trade relations between the various parts of the Empire.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS ON THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.—The Bishop of Saint Andrews, speaking at a diocesan synod at Perth on Thursday on the subject of the revision of the New Testament, in which he took a part, said that with all his regard for his colleagues in that work, and with the highest estimate of their learning and ability, he had certainly felt that the result to which, as a body, the revisers had deliberately come showed less consideration for the work of our predecessors than it might have done; and consequently they had less reason to complain if some severity was shown to their own work.

JUDGES OFF THE BENCH.—No one can doubt that a judge should do nothing calculated to detract from the dignity of his office. But is there any reason why an individual should not in private life enjoy all forms of reasonable recreation, whilst in public, as a judge, he preserves the traditionary respectability and pomp of his position? We fail to see why Mr. Justice Chitty should no longer play lawn tennis. It is not an intellectual game, and for that reason it is a desirable pastime for all whose brains are severely exercised. It is a decidedly invigorating game, and calculated to preserve health, and for that reason is to be commended to those daily engaged in the vitiated atmosphere of the court. All this notwithstanding, it is certain that Mr. Justice Chitty has followed faithfully in the footsteps of his predecessors, and has acted up to the traditions of the English Bench by avoiding even a suspicion of playfulness and becoming rigidly and intensely decorous.—*Law Times.*

GRATUITIES TO WAITERS.—In the City of London Court on Thursday, before Mr. Besley, sitting as *locum tenens* for Mr. Commissioner Kerr, an important case involving the question of gratuities to waiters at hotels and taverns was disposed of. The plaintiff was William Aves, a waiter, residing in Jubilee-street, Mile-end, and the defendant was Alexander Gordon, restaurateur, and proprietor of the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford, for whom Mr. T. Beard, solicitor, appeared. The claim was for a day's wages for assisting at the hotel named.—Mr. Beard said the claim was contested on the ground that the plaintiff had accepted gratuities from customers, and at one dinner a steward gave him a sovereign on the false representation that he was head-waiter.—Plaintiff admitted that a gentleman gave him the sovereign in question, to be divided amongst all the waiters, which was done.—Mr. Beard said Mr. Gordon positively prohibited the acceptance of "tips" by his waiters, or, in fact, any fees whatever from customers. There had been misconduct on the plaintiff's part which forfeited the day's wages.—His Honour: I am rather against you on that point. It is not every misconduct that can forfeit wages.—Mr. Beard: This is a very important matter. It is a great public nuisance, this system of soliciting gratuities, and Mr. Gordon wishes it to be understood that in his establishments in London and the country he does not allow customers or visitors to be annoyed by the importunities of his waiters. When it was found that the plaintiff had got a sovereign from a steward at a dinner he was dismissed by the manager. On the same day he was found going to a party of Messrs. Spottiswoode's *employés* with a cup asking for money, and alleging that the waiters were only paid by fees, which was untrue.—R. F. Morley, head waiter at the hotel, stated that he told the plaintiff that he had acted dishonourably and ought to be locked up as well as dismissed. Plaintiff denied having asked for "tips," and as he divided the sovereign, which was given to him voluntarily, he did nothing wrong.—His Honour: It is quite clear that you knew you were prohibited from taking money, and when you are challenged with two acts which were grossly dishonourable, you tell me at the last moment that you consider your conduct perfectly honourable. My view is the exact contrary, and you certainly will not recover anything in this court.—Judgment was then entered for the defendant.

THE BELHUS HUNTERS.—The weather was not by any means of an encouraging nature on Thursday, but a very large number of people journeyed to Belhus Park to attend Sir Thomas Lennard's annual sale of hunters. It had been stated that the animals on offer this year were above the average quality, and hunting men know full well that Sir Thomas never offers anything that could by any stretch of fancy be termed a "crock." As the afternoon progressed rain fell heavily, but still the visitors remained till the close, and on the whole highly satisfactory prices were realised. Amongst those present were Mr. O. E. Coope and party, Major Tait, Lord Rocksavage, Adjutant Stewart, Major-General Fytche, Gen. Wood, Col. Barlow, Sir C. C. Smith, Capt. Hunt, etc. The auctioneer was Mr. Edmund Tattersall. In the first place, some blood stock was offered for sale, but reserve prices had been placed upon the animals, and only one changed hands, this being Glenfara, a yearling colt by Prince Charlie, which only realised 30 guineas. The top prices in the hunters' division were realised by C. B. (late The General), a smart brown gelding, clever at fences, shapely, and well furnished throughout; and Patience, a nice bay mare, by Alcibiade, also a compact and powerful animal, each fetching 400 guineas. There was brisk competition for Lismore, a nice chestnut gelding, well up at banking and fencing, and he became the property of Mr. Green, at 280 guineas. Another fancied one was Gummydawg, a chestnut gelding, by the Knave of Hearts, a horse with any amount of power and calculated to carry a heavy weight over stiff country. This lot was "knocked down" at 300 guineas to Mr. Theobald, a good judge of horseflesh. Sphinx, a bay mare, by Lothario, fetched her full value at 220 guineas, and most of the other lots could not be said to go at anything approaching sacrifices. Cotswold, a bay gelding, neat at fences, and a perfect demon at water jumps, went to Mr. Guest for 220 guineas. The same gentleman acquired a useful and fine looking animal in Vair, a grey, beautifully marked, and the very "spit" of a charger, at 180

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24—25, 1881.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

By a natural and creditable impulse Americans of all parties have during the President's illness become more and more cordial in their appreciation of his considerable merits; and a large share of popular sympathy has been extended to Mrs. Garfield, who seems to deserve all the praise which her devotion to her husband has earned. The universal sympathy and consideration which has been shown to the President during his prolonged sufferings does honour to the feelings of his countrymen. Much official and general inconvenience must have arisen from the suspension of the executive functions for between two and three months. There would have been no difficulty in devising means for temporarily supplying the place of the President, and probably it might have become necessary, if the illness had lasted much longer, to recognise his present successor as his deputy; but the Cabinet, with the full approval of the country, determined to do nothing which might possibly throw impediments in the way of the President's recovery. It was known that he continued to take an active interest in public business, and an invalid might probably have been depressed by the knowledge that it had been thought necessary to provide for a long suspension of his official activity. In the same spirit in which the spectators remained silent at the stations which he passed between Washington and Long-branch, the entire nation acquiesced in the expediency of postponing every other interest to the consideration of the means by which his recovery might be best promoted. The genuine sympathy which was manifested in foreign countries, and especially in England—and to which, with characteristic good feeling, the Queen has given expression by ordering a Court mourning—appears to have received due recognition from a people which was thoroughly in earnest. It fortunately happened that during the forced retirement of the President, no political question of importance either at home or abroad required immediate attention. The President had the satisfaction of knowing that the country was in full enjoyment of unprecedented prosperity, and that, even if Congress had been sitting, there was no urgent need of legislation. No other great community has the good fortune to be equally independent of Governments and of representative assemblies.—*Saturday Review.*

General Garfield, the *Spectator* remarks, was unknown here before his wound, except as a man who had risen from nothing, and who wished that public debts should be paid; but before he died, it was recognised that the Union had elected a second President of the Lincoln type, a strong man with a conscience and a will; a man with a character firm and serious, though lit up by flashes of that humour, half-kindly and half-grim, which marks the best men of the West. Englishmen read with twitching lips how the President had asked, after one of his lapses, "How many more stations am I to stop at?"—leaving the terminus an opening question—and how he had written that he must, in all acts, have first the approbation of James A. Garfield, for to eat, and drink, and sleep all through life with a man you disapproved was unendurable. It is strange that it should be so, for no English statesman has ever been in the least that kind of man; but it is so. Englishmen recognise and prefer the Lincoln type as clearly as their kinsmen do, and have more loyalty for a Lincoln or Garfield than for an English President like Madison, or a successful soldier like Grant—one more proof, among many, of the ultimate identity of the two peoples. The duration of the fight with death gave time for knowledge to grow, till the country papers were full of biographies and stories, till men on railways, when they opened their newspapers, turned first to "see how the President was getting on," and till even the cast-iron rigidity of the English Liturgy was made in hundreds of churches to give way to a prayer for an American labourer who had become the President. Americans may not understand how much that signifies, but the public prayer for a foreign ruler, offered in so many parishes last Sunday—and how absurd the word "foreign" looks!—is unique in the history of the English Church. English feeling, so often in such cases conventional, is in this case true. It is too early yet to decide how this great misfortune will affect the politics of the Union. Perhaps the effect will be far less than is, in the excitement of the moment, expected. The general political system of the United States is too firmly poised for any individual loss to shake it, else Mr. Lincoln's death would have produced ruinous consequences; and it is as vain to construct the idea of a President from the reality of a Vice-President, as to deduce a King from an Heir Apparent.

THE LAND AGITATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that the revolutionary action of the Land League Convention in Dublin might be expected to discourage the agitation against landed property in Great Britain; but combined cupidity and pedantry are still active in urging the application in a peaceable country of the doctrines which have produced the present anarchy in Ireland. Journalists who support the purely selfish pretensions of malcontent farmers frequently repeat the Jacobinical cant of invidious contrasts between owners who are supposed to be living in luxury and the hard-working cultivators of the soil. The same argument may be more plausibly used against the possessors of any other kind of property. If the acquisition and hereditary transmission of wealth is not to be tolerated, it is idle to denounce, as a special abuse, the least profitable mode of investment. It is as lawful to purchase the right of receiving rent as to become a national creditor, or a holder of shares or debentures in any commercial undertaking. It is conceivable, though not probable, that the Legislature might be justified in effecting a compulsory purchase of the rights of any kind of capitalists; but the Farmers' Alliance and the Aberdeenshire agitators propose to transfer, without compensation, to another class of the community the property which is vested in the present owners of land.

The *Spectator*, assuming that at the beginning of any extensive agitation, the facts are partly obscured by talk about them, explains the position in which we really are with regard to the present land agitation. Under the circumstances in which they find themselves, landlords and tenants alike turn, as every distressed interest turns, to Parliament, to see if no relief can be afforded by legislation; and as they between them control all the counties and many of the rural boroughs, they think themselves sure of a hearing. So they are, as all who remember the wild legislative stampede over the cattle plague will acknowledge; but, unfortunately for themselves, at this point they part company, splitting, not into two parties, as one might expect, but into four, all considerable enough to attract public attention, and some public support. These are, the party of protection, the party of readjusted taxation, the party of tenant-right, and the party of free trade in land. The various schemes are not consistent; but the latter three may yet, in the hands of moderate men, who forget neither common sense nor the Eighth Commandment—a datum which in England will have to be reckoned with—be combined into an irresistible stream of opinion. At present, however, the stream is divided, much of it flowing into the protectionist morass, where the water is lost, and a little into the socialist pit, to which there is no bottom.

The *Economist* points out that if agriculture has not of late been profitable for any one concerned in it, the losses have been least where the land is cultivated by its owners or by tenants holding under a well-secured tenure, and greatest where tenant-right is recognized only partially or not at all. The judicious application of capital in the execution of permanent improvements, and the introduction of improved processes, though it cannot neutralize, may largely counteract the injurious effect of ungenial seasons. Where, therefore, the form of tenure has encouraged the occupier to develop the full capacities of the soil, even in bad times the farm can be kept going and the rent paid. Where, on the other hand, capital has been frightened away by the uncertainty of the occupier's interest, or the fear of confiscation, a short spell of adversity is sufficient to bring both landlord and tenant into distress. Tenant-right is thus not merely a farmer's question, but affects all who are interested directly or indirectly in the most productive employment of the soil. Experience has shown that neither the old law nor the hybrid system introduced by the Agricultural Holdings Act offers the requisite inducements to capital, or gives the adequate security to the cultivator. So long, then, as the occupation and ownership of the land are in different hands, the legal recognition of tenant-right, properly defined and limited, as a necessary incident to every contract of tenancy, appears to be the first step which must be taken if British agriculture is to be put on a sound industrial basis.

HYSTERICS.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Dreadful as the recognition is, it must be perceived that Guiteaus to-day haunt and curse the civilized portions of the earth. Now it is a question common to civilization in both hemispheres; for if the earth is to remain habitable, if law and society are to endure, the latest and worst of political pests must be rooted out. The subject must now come forward into a new prominence in all international negotiations:—

Great Britain and the United States will have to make up their minds as to the course which must be adopted against political assassins or abettors of assassins. Opinions and their expression must remain free; legitimate opposition—fair animosities, that do not use the pistol and the dagger—may justify themselves in print and speech; but the indignation of all that is human in mankind must denounce and deliver over to justice the villains who pursue politics with bullet, stiletto, and dynamite bombs. After the illustration which the Americans have had of the bitter fruits of free trade in assassination, they will look with new eyes, we are persuaded, on the swaggering miscreants among them who threaten British sailors and ships with dynamite because they are British, and gather subscriptions for far-off political butcheries. After Guiteau is disposed of, Liberty herself will demand that the right of asylum shall be everywhere denied to the political assassin. Whoever and wherever he be, he is a curse, a monster, and an enemy. No wrongs can justify him, no theories render human peace and progress compatible with his existence. The nations of the earth must rid themselves of the breed of Guiteaus as they would of evil spirits mingling with men; and, if their Governments should be slow in this, we believe that the act of the American sentinel is a warning that the peoples themselves would rise and tear to pieces every wretch who had stamped himself as a disseminator of dynamite and a preacher of political murder.

RED TAPE AND STARVATION.

An inquest which came to its conclusion on Thursday before Mr. Payne, the Southwark Coroner, unfortunately does not stand alone as showing the fearful difficulties which often beset the very poor in their struggle for existence. The lapse of three thousand years, despite all that civilisation has effected in the interval, seems to have left this matter pretty much where it was, and it may still be written that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty:"—

In Southwark a poor infant is starved to death, although the nurse in charge of the child invoked the aid of the parish in accordance with the law. The parish Doctor, to whom the child was shown as being ill, wrote on a piece of paper, "This is a case of starvation," and sent the woman with it to the Relieving Officer. It is obvious that a starving child requires nourishment; but it appears that the nurse returned from her visit to the Relieving Officer without obtaining any relief. Possibly that officer was anxious to guard the parochial rates by so arranging matters that there should be no possibility of any advantage accruing to the nurse. But in the meantime the poor little sufferer was slipping into the grave. After the woman had returned home, the Relieving Officer called and told her to come to his office for an order to take the child into the workhouse, that being, in his opinion, the "best place for it." It is a pity that this decision had not been arrived at a little earlier, for the infant was now so ill that the doctor forbade its removal to the infirmary as fraught with danger to its life. So the little creature was kept at home, and solved the difficulty by dying. That a sick child of fifteen months should be denied the modicum of relief requisite to keep it alive is a scandal to the system under which such an occurrence could take place. Relieving officers have difficult duties to perform, and allowance must be made for the fact that they have to put a species of pressure on the poor, in order that the latter may not encroach unduly on the rates. If parish relief can be obtained with ease there is risk that it will be sought too extensively. But the line might be drawn at young children. Fifteen months is an early stage at which to be pushed about from post to pillar, and to be kept waiting for an "order for the house." The diminutive specimen of humanity weighed seven pounds, or not more than a third of its proper weight. It had need of nourishing food, but none was forthcoming. The ratepayers were protected against imposition; but while the beef-tea was saved a burial had to be provided for, and the coroner's jury considered that the doctor and the relieving officer were both to blame in the matter. The former should have insisted upon proper nourishment being given, and the latter should have given it on the strength of the information that was sent to him.—*Standard.*

FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.

It is to be regretted that any opposition to the proposal to bestow a mark of distinction on the Prime Minister in recognition of his long public career should have emanated from Conservative members of the Corporation of the City on Thursday. It has been one of the honourable characteristics of the City of London to bestow its honours and dignities without reference to party; and an evil precedent is made when that rule is departed from:—

It was pointed out on Thursday that the Liberal members of the Corporation offered no objection when it was proposed in 1878 to acknowledge the public services of the late Lord Beaconsfield. We cannot adequately give voice to our regret that the same harmony has not been observed when the recipient of the intended homage is Lord Beaconsfield's distinguished rival. We feel sure that had the noble earl been alive, he would have been among the first to deprecate the intrusion of party motives, and, on proper opportunity, to accord generous acknowledgment of Mr. Gladstone's devotion to his country. What the Corporation honour in such a case is the public man and the statesman, and it was a sad blunder to introduce political considerations or try to give party significance to the proposal that was made. We are not, we need hardly say, admirers of the right hon. gentleman when his character and career are viewed from a party and political standpoint. But there is surely scope enough for appreciation in his fifty years' public service, on which stress was laid by some of the speakers on Thursday. Of the abilities, wide and varied culture, and valuable experience of the right hon. gentleman, there can be none but the one opinion; and the veriest political bigot might well pause before trying to impart to the proposed distinction anything of a party character. Happily, the overwhelming majority by which the amendment to the original resolution was rejected makes it impossible to doubt that the vastly preponderating sentiment of the Corporation takes an unprejudiced view. The Corporation, in this instance, speaks with authority, not for itself alone, but in the name of the citizens of London; and we can only hope there will be no further outbreak of party bitterness to mar the harmony of the honourable ceremonial.—*Globe.*

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The *Times* says:—If there is a man to be pitied at the moment in the United States it is President Arthur. President Arthur has as hard a task as an American President has ever known. The difficulty of President Arthur is the personal difficulty of succession in the course of a bitter conflict between the Republican policy he has favoured and the Republican policy favoured by General Garfield and by the Ministers he has inherited from General Garfield:—

For the moment the perplexity is set at rest by the new President's acceptance of his predecessor's Cabinet. If he conclude that he cannot govern with the present Ministers it is his duty to try others. It is much to be desired that he may not so conclude. Changes would offend his old antagonists and alarm the large neutral masses of the people. Worst of all, they might inflame inconveniently the cupidity of his adherents for official spoils. Bound as he may be in conscience to take what course he esteems most for the national interest, he cannot regard himself as equally free with an elected occupant of the White House. The United States elected General Garfield, and by implication General Garfield's policy. Mr. Arthur will be deferring to the registered will as well as the overwhelming sentiments of the people he governs in continuing the policy, although its author is gone. The guarded but generous and sagacious language in which the President signified his assumption of his dignity, although it does not bind him, encourages a belief that he intends to treat his authority as a csucession rather than a purchase.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—President Arthur's address in entering upon office is worthy of the great position to which he has been called under such tragic circumstances. A pledge of reverence for the policy and ideas of the illustrious dead is given very distinctly by the new President. Mr. Arthur has had full time to think over the situation. His endorsement of the measures "to correct abuses and enforce economy" encouraged by his predecessor, is a good beginning of his career. The scandal of the Civil Service has long exercised the minds of the leading statesmen of the United States. The difficulty is, "Who will bell the cat?" Neither of the two great parties likes to pass a "self-denying ordinance" and surrender to the other the vast patronage of the State. Recent experience should be enough to disgust Americans with a system so likely to be fertile in bad passions and corrupt results."

The Chambers of Commerce and Free Trade.—The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce decided on Thursday to give its support to a resolution, recommended by the Birmingham Chamber, in favour of the national policy being directed to bringing about freedom of trade between the various parts of the Empire, and thus by using their resources enable the country to become more and more independent of hostile foreign tariffs. They were also of opinion that the principle of absolute free trade is the soundest basis on which to extend trade relations between the various parts of the Empire.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The United States Minister states that he has been requested by Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State for the United States, by a telegram received on Friday morning, to publish an announcement in the newspapers that the bereaved family of the late President and the mourning nation are deeply touched by the kind messages of sympathy which the telegraph brings from all parts of the British Empire, and expressing deep regret at the impossibility of making the special acknowledgment due in each case.

The following letter has been received by the American Minister from the Archbishop of Canterbury:—Addington Park, Croydon, September 21, 1881. My dear Sir,—I have just now returned from the formal opening and adjourning of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury. The nature of our proceedings at this period of the year has precluded the possibility of any resolution being proposed, but I feel confident that, had the Convocation been actually in session, my brethren of the Episcopate, as well as the representatives of the clergy in our Lower House, would have joined with me in an expression of that heartfelt sympathy with the people of the United States which I now beg leave, through you, to offer in my own name, and I think I may say in the name of the Church of England, on the occasion of the sad loss sustained by the death of General Garfield. Trusting that you will kindly make known both to the late President's family and to the Government of the United States this feeling entertained by the Church which I may claim to represent, I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, A. C. Cantuar.

Numerous visits and messages of condolence continue to be received at the American Legation. Among the latest letters received is one from the Poet Laureate.

Colonel Paulett Cameron telegraphs from Cheltenham as follows:—To the American Minister.—The veteran soldiers and sailors of Cheltenham, including the few survivors of Trafalgar and Waterloo, earnestly solicit the American Minister will convey to Mrs. Garfield their deep and earnest sympathy and regret for the great, good, and gallant soldier she has lost.

The Plymouth Working Men's Liberal Association have sent to the American Minister a resolution of heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her children. A petition is in course of signature requesting the mayor of Plymouth to enable the inhabitants to express their abhorrence of the crime and condolence with the bereaved family and the American people.

The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. B. Forwood, has received the following telegram from Washington:—"Few among the universal tributes of grief and sympathy have more profoundly touched the full hearts of the late President's sorrowing family, and of American people, than your message on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool who share with us the affliction of to-day, as they have shared the weary suspense of the President's heroic struggle against death. — James G. Blaine, Secretary of State."

THE MEDICAL PRESS ON GENERAL GARFIELD'S DEATH.

The *Lancet*, in summing up the features of General Garfield's case, says:—The parotid abscess was the first distinct indication of blood-poisoning, and we must express our astonishment that surgeons were found who refused to admit this interpretation of that event. But read in the light of the post-mortem examination it is most probable that the extreme gastric irritability and the rise of temperature which preceded the parotid affection were caused by the formation of the large abscess close to the liver. The telegraphic accounts are to the effect that this abscess was not in the liver, but only bounded by it. If this were its original seat it must have formed in the peritoneal cavity—a most unusual thing. The far more likely solution is that a small abscess developed quite on the surface of the liver, and then, after adhesions had formed around it, burst and greatly enlarged. The fatal hæmorrhage was not directly caused by the septicæmia, but by ulceration spreading from the wound, and it is more accurate to say that the President died with septicæmia than from septicæmia, although the blood-poisoning would quickly have proved fatal. The great loss of weight was also a marked feature of the case, and was due to the continued fever, the discharge, the septic intoxication, and the failure of the digestive functions. The fact that perhaps deserves the most prominent notice in a consideration of this case is that the original injury was not one necessarily fatal; death resulted solely from 'accidents' in its course; and it may be taken as so far an example of a failure of surgery. In its path the bullet did not wound any vital part; it itself became safely encysted, and had the sinuous wound it made only closed up all would have been well. Why did not the wound thus heal up? The explanation is sufficiently obvious; its walls were bruised and so injured that primary union was impossible, the bruised and broken parts became sloughs and sequestra, and they and the adventitious matters carried into the wound had to be cast off by suppuration. But the path of the ball was very tortuous and narrow, and this condition was exaggerated by the swelling ensuing upon the injury and suppuration, and so the pus formed in the deeper parts of the wound found no ready exit, accumulated and burrowed, some being liberated by the surgeon's knife, but one collection spreading down into the iliac fossa. Such a wound only too readily became putrid, and the retention of pent-up putrid matter almost ensured absorption of septic poison and death. The necessary treatment then of the injury was first of all the efficient drainage of the whole length of the wound, and the prevention of decomposition of the discharge and the separating sloughs. It will be asked, could this have been? Although the indications were obvious, we do not see how they could have been carried out with our present means. There was, first, the difficulty of ascertaining the exact course of the ball, and as the event shows, even Bell's electric probe would only have misled the surgeons. Had its path been what they at first imagined, through the liver and peritoneal cavity, any enlargement of the wound in that viscus would have been fraught with great danger, nor would it have secured the end in view; while a thorough disinfection of the wound would have been an impossibility, and the attempt a very dangerous procedure. But had the surgeons known the exact course of the bullet, could they have succeeded in such an endeavour? To have secured free drainage would at any rate have exposed the patient to the risk of wounding a large vessel, or of opening the peritoneal cavity and the spinal canal, with possible injury to the spinal cord and nerves. But it may be regarded as an open question how far successful an attempt to render the wound asceptic might have been; had it proved possible, the bagging of matter might have been subsequently dealt with. It would be unjust, however, to impute blame to the surgeons in charge; and it is a matter of congratulation that they were not led away by any vulgar desire to extract the bullet. The bullet had done no harm since it once reached its resting-place near the pancreas; and its extraction *per se* would not have influenced at all the subsequent course of the case.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—After a struggle prolonged for upwards of eleven weeks, the course of which has been followed with an interest and anxiety in this country only second in intensity to what has been felt in the great country of which he was the chief citizen and upright ruler, President Garfield, notwithstanding the possession of great powers of physical endurance and the advantage of remarkable moral fortitude, has at last succumbed to the effects of the cruel injury so wantonly inflicted upon him. He has, like his predecessor, President Lincoln, been the victim of a criminally-inflicted gunshot wound; but, unlike his predecessor's wound, which was directly fatal, President Garfield's, after the first dangers of penetration of the abdomen and injuries of organs of prime importance were found to have been escaped, in spite of occasional sources of alarm, was generally regarded as one not unlikely to end in eventual recovery. The occurrence of septic poisoning, the fatal scourge of so many similar injuries involving the deeper tissues of the body, and accompanied with long-continued suppuration, upset all such hopes, and caused death, though in a somewhat indirect manner. For, from newspaper reports, we learn that at the post-mortem examination it was found that the ball, after fracturing the eleventh rib on the right side, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebræ, and driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, finally lodging below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hæmorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries, adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into its cavity. An abscess cavity, six inches long by four wide, was found in the vicinity of the gall-bladder, between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound, between the muscles of the loin and the right kidney, almost as far as the right groin. On examination of the organs of the chest, evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho-pneumonia of the lower portion of the right lung, and also of the left, though to a much less extent. The lungs contained no abscesses, and the heart no clots of blood (*sic*). The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses; nor were any found in other organs excepting the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess, about one-third of an inch in diameter. This report shows how the necropsy revealed sources and evidences of septic infection, the discovery of which could surprise no one; but the immediate cause of death was not due to the formation of fibrinous clots in the right side of the heart, as was reasonably suspected, judging from the symptoms immediately preceding the President's decease, but to hæmorrhage from a large abdominal artery. This vessel, however, most probably gave way through the failure of repair of some injury to its coats, for it lay "adjoining the track of the ball." The septic complications would prevent the processes by which a damaged artery becomes impervious; and in this case evidently caused softening of the arterial walls, so that the vessel at length gave way. The burrowing of pus in the muscles of the loin had proved a remarkable source of fallacy; for during the life of the President the suppurating track was naturally taken for the track of the ball. This and the immediate cause of death will make the illustrious patient's case as memorable in the annals of our profession as in the archives of general history."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Friday.

The Queen went out walking yesterday morning, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; and in the afternoon her Majesty and the Duchess of Connaught drove to Abergeldie and visited the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Connaught went to a deer drive in the Abergeldie woods. Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. A. Yorke, went out walking. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined at Abergeldie Castle with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Marquis of Hartington had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

It is understood that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will, according to present arrangements, reside at Balmoral till about the 20th of November, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle for a short period.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and suite left Charing-cross on Friday for Ashford, *en route* for Eastwell Park.

Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck and children left the White Lodge, Richmond-park, on Friday, to visit the Countess of Hopetoun at Hopetoun House, Linlithgow, in order to be present at the festivities in celebration of the Earl of Hopetoun attaining his majority.

The Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, accompanied by the Earl of St. Germans, Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Charles Eliot, and several other ladies and gentlemen, visited Liskeard on Friday, and thence drove to the celebrated Cheswewring, which they ascended. After viewing its prehistoric remains the party enjoyed a magnificent view from the summit. A picnic luncheon was partaken of at the foot of the hill, after which the distinguished party drove back to Liskeard and returned to Port Eliot.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have arrived at Greystoke Castle on a visit to Mrs. Howard, from Buxton.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at Heaton Hall from Cowes, Isle of Wight, for the autumn.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington have left Brown's Hotel for Prestonkirk.

Viscountess Clifden and the Hon. Lilah Agar Ellis have returned from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, and the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle.

Lady Haggerstone, Miss Haggerstone, and Sir John Haggerstone have returned to 61, Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, for the winter, from Ellingham Hall, Northumberland, where they have been spending the summer months.

"English" Shops Wanted.—Would it pay to start a shop or store, say at the West-end, for the sale of English goods only? Lady Bective and those who are engaged with her in the praiseworthy endeavour to enlist fashion on the side of British woollen manufactures would find this an infallible means of testing public feeling. The broad question is whether British patriotism is equal to paying somewhat higher for indigenous than for foreign goods, in order to benefit the national trade and to put bread into the mouths of thousands of half-starved English folks. We believe that the sentiment is quite strong enough to stand this test, but the practical difficulty experienced by those who feel it is that they cannot make sure of getting British goods. For all they can tell, some foreign substitute will be palmed off upon them at an enhanced price. We make little doubt that were Lady Bective and her fellow-workers to establish a store where the products of those British industries which are most crippled could be purchased at a slight increase on cost price, the experiment would be a great success. We have Japanese shops, and Chinese shops, and American novelty shops, and shops where French or German goods are almost exclusively sold. But we have never yet seen an English shop; that is, an emporium where none but British goods were on sale. Surely there must be room for a few in this patriotic land; all hearts are not steeled to the misery brought upon large sections of our industrial classes by the cruel operation of one-sided Free Trade.—*Globe.*

London in Autumn.—It is one of the inconveniences of our artificial life that we are ruled by fashion, not only in our habits and customs, but in the formation and maintenance of those prejudices which underlie our likes and dislikes. For example, it is the fashion to leave London in the later summer months, and, as far as possible, to avoid it in the autumn months of September and October. Setting aside the considerations which induce the lovers of sport to fly from the metropolis at this season, there is the influence of example which determines the action of the majority. Doubtless the multitude of those who set out on their travels about the beginning of August, and remain away as long as possible—assuming an apologetic tone when they are compelled to return before the end of September, and professing, perhaps cherishing, a hope of "going away again,"—are simply devotees of fashion. Nevertheless, in spite of all the arguments in favour of the practice of leaving London in autumn, it is an unreasonable procedure. It is precisely at this season that the metropolis and suburbs are most enjoyable. The parks are in their finest condition, the atmosphere is clear, and the outlying districts are at their best in the sense of being most like the country; and for those who will accept the plain evidence of their eyes the scenery around London, accessible without very long drives, is exceedingly beautiful. If one-half of the weakly folk who now, from habit, or in obedience to social custom, undertake fatiguing journeys, and expose themselves to needless annoyances and dangers in the search for health, would remain in town and make the largest possible use of the good air and pleasant changes available by short excursions around the metropolis, they would be spared many inconveniences, the expenditure of much needed strength, and saved many risks, while the health they seek abroad might be more readily and easily found at home. Those who will go away, without being compelled to do so, should at least choose that season for their departure when London is really an unpleasant and dangerous place of residence. In the month of November, and often in December, the town is gloomy, the atmosphere laden with pestilential fogs and vapours, the parks are wildernesses, and the round-lying districts wretched. When the capital with its environs is at its worst is the time to avoid it; not now, when it is at its best, neither too hot nor too cold, and the country about is clothed with verdure and every way beautiful. We throw out these hints for the benefit of invalids, but they are not unworthy the heed of the healthy.—*The Lancet.*

The Outrage at Kingston.—*Death of the Policeman.*—After lingering twenty-four hours Constable Atkins, who was shot by burglars at the Knoll, Kingston Hill, early on Thursday, died on Friday morning. Endeavours were made to obtain from him some further information as to his assailants; but he could add nothing to his first statement. The poor fellow died in great agony. The immediate cause of death was the wound in the chest, the bullet having penetrated one of the lungs. A Kingston correspondent writes:—Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday a man named Frank Brockwell, aged thirty, residing at Kingston, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in shooting Atkins. The man was arrested in consequence of his suspicious conduct in a public-house. His boots have been taken to the Knoll for comparison with the footprints there.

Escape from Chelmsford Gaol.—On Thursday afternoon a man named William Nodding, who was in Chelmsford Gaol under a sentence of five years' imprisonment for being concerned in a burglary, managed to make his escape by getting over the wall. As soon as his absence was discovered an alarm was raised, but he succeeded in eluding pursuit. He is, however, very well known, and it is expected that he will be in custody before many hours have passed. It is a singular coincidence that the week before last Nodding's son, a boy of about twelve years of age, managed to make his escape from the St. George's-in-the-East workhouse, where he had been sent on remand for a week under an order of one of the magistrates of the Thames Police-court. The boy, like his father, is still at liberty.

The Recent Election in North Durham.—A banquet was given on Thursday night at Seaham Harbour in recognition of Sir George Elliot's return for North Durham. Lord Londonderry presided. Sir George Elliot, who was unable to be present, was represented by his son, Mr. G. W. Elliot, M.P. for Northallerton. Replying for the House of Lords, the noble Chairman said the House of Lords, in upholding their glorious Constitution and their Church and State, was neither to be coerced by party feeling nor intimidated by party coercion. Speaking later on, in reply to the toast of his health, he said he rejoiced at the return of Sir George Elliot. Apart from political feelings, there was no gentleman who could better represent them in their social, commercial, agricultural, and general interests than the worthy Baronet. Referring to the past Session, his Lordship said they had had Coercion, they had had Urgency, and they had had a Land Bill. He did not say whether that Bill would be useful; but he was perfectly convinced that nothing would satisfy the demagogues who were now destroying the peace of Ireland but separation from England. The Dublin Convention argued very badly for the Land League consenting to even a fair trial of the Land Bill. He might be pardoned for speaking egotistically when referring to the property he owned in Ireland, and saying that when he went there as a stranger among them he received a hearty welcome. He did not think he had done anything to alter in one iota the policy pursued by his grandfather, from whom he had inherited the property. Apart from the demagogues of whom he had spoken, he believed he had reason to be proud of a peaceful and contented peasantry. Earl Percy, M.P., replied on behalf of the House of Commons, and ridiculed a pamphlet issued by the Cobben Club on the Free-trade Question.

Floods in the North and East of Scotland.—Two days of incessant rain have caused the flooding of rivers and excessive damage to the crops in the north and east of Scotland. Railway traffic has also been seriously interfered with, and navigation is almost stopped. The Caledonian Railway at several points between Dundee and Aberdeen was on Thursday covered with water, and the sheaves of corn are in many places out of sight. During Wednesday night the River Isla, in Perthshire, rose twelve feet above its usual level, and thousands of acres are submerged. A large number of houses and cellars in the low-lying parts of Dundee were flooded on Thursday to a depth of nearly three feet; great damage to property resulted. A telegram from Galashiels states that the Gala and the Tweed are in flood, and much corn has been damaged or destroyed. All hopes of saving such of the crops as remained in good condition are now lost.

A Lion Killed by a Tiger at Blackpool.—On Wednesday evening a keeper was cleaning out a cage at the Blackpool Aquarium, in which were a young lion and a tiger, and put them into an adjoining cage next to two large Bengal tigers. The keeper, in commencing to put the young animals back into their own cage, lifted by mistake the sliding partition between that cage and the cage of the full-grown tigers. The young lion bounded into the larger cage, and was immediately crushed to death by one of the tigers.

A Land Bill for England.—The special committee appointed by the Farmers' Alliance to prepare a Land Bill for England and Scotland met on Thursday at the office of the *Mark Lane Express*. It was decided that a bill for

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25—26, 1881.

THE AMEER'S VICTORY.

Ayoub has thus been defeated a second time in the neighbourhood of Candahar. Chilzina is five or six miles to the south of Mazra, the scene of Sir Frederick Roberts's exploit. On the present occasion, as at Mazra, the brave Ghazis, whose valour we ourselves have often experienced, seem to have borne the brunt of the battle. To trust to Afghan regulars is to trust to a reed. That is now the experience of both Abdurrahman and Ayoub. The Cabulis have swung from one side to the other like the pendulum of a clock. The battle of Karez-i-Atta was lost by the Ameer's Commander through the treason of Cabuli troops, some of whom, nevertheless, had the effrontery to desert again from Candahar to Kelat-i-Ghilzai while the Ameer was at that place. It would have been well for Ayoub if the two remaining Cabuli regiments had followed their comrades' example and not reserved their treachery for the battle-field. Ayoub, indeed, showed a natural suspicion of their fidelity by posting them in the rear, an arrangement which placed the rest of his army between two fires. It is more surprising to hear of Herati regiments, who were supposed to be devoted to Ayoub, going over to the Ameer at the moment of the latter's victory. Before the losses of Ayoub are ascertained it would be too early to say that he may not rally and renew his attempt upon Candahar, though the loss of his guns and baggage will prevent him, under any circumstances, from giving battle again before the winter begins. Apart, moreover, from the number of killed and wounded, Ayoub's army has been immensely weakened by the desertion of the Cabuli and Herati troops. The Candaharis will probably return to Candahar and its territory, where they will be under the control of the Ameer; and the Ghazis will have scattered, though these fanatics rally as easily as they are dispersed. Altogether, Ayoub must have suffered a crushing blow, although, it must be remembered, he has recovered from one more crushing still inflicted upon him a year ago by Sir Frederick Roberts. While he retains possession of Herat he possesses a nucleus for a fresh army; and the vicissitudes of Afghan history abound in dramatic reverses of fortune. Abdurrahman himself raised his father from the condition of a fugitive to be Ameer; he was beaten twice by Yakoob, and driven into Russian territory; and by another turn of the wheel he is the present Ameer. From a British point of view the success of our nominee is wholly satisfactory, just as we could not have looked with complacency upon the victory of the murderer of Lieutenant Maclaine. But if the Ameer is wise, he will not rest content with his present good fortune. The same telegram which announces his victory also announces his intention of marching upon Herat in four or five days. The Ameer has an excellent chance of finishing the struggle once for all. If he pushes on to Herat without leaving Ayoub time to recover from his demoralization, there is a prospect, for the first time for many years, of a united Afghanistan. It is doubtful whether Ayoub will be able even to reach Herat without opposition. Abdurrahman, before setting out from Cabul, detached Abdul Kudus Khan to operate from Turkestan against Herat and cut off Ayoub's retreat. Ayoub sent guns and treasure from Candahar to Herat, not, as it was reported, in prospect of a future campaign in case of defeat, but to form an army to counteract the operations of Abdul Kudus Khan. That officer, however, has captured the fortress of Taiwarra, which is about half-way between Girishk and Herat, on the northern and most direct road; so that Ayoub will have some difficulty in evading him. Everything depends on the prompt action of the Ameer in pushing his victory. It is, moreover, to be hoped that he will use his success with forbearance and moderation, not indulging himself or his army in the excesses of revenge and riot. He will thus keep up the traditions of the British stay in Candahar, traditions which even Ayoub did not break through. A bad beginning in this respect has been made by the Ameer's troops, which, probably getting out of hand, partially sacked the city of Candahar and the villages in its neighbourhood which espoused Ayoub's cause. A judicious exercise of clemency on Abdurrahman's part towards his late opponents will be more likely than any other policy to allay animosity, win over the doubtful, and lay the foundation of permanent power.—*Times.*

THE FAIR TRADE POLICY.

The basis of the fallacy in the "Fair Trade," policy, the *Economist* observes, is the omitting to bear in mind that it is impossible to separate the two factors supply and demand. They are mutually dependent on each other. In a state of society like ours the aggregate demand for goods depends on the aggregate production of goods:—

With very few exceptions everything made in England is made that it may be exchanged for something else. Whether the goods are intended for sale within this country or not, industrial competition is now so sharp that we cannot afford to weight ourselves needlessly in the race. When it is quietly proposed to give our colonies advantages over foreign countries in trade with us, it is always studiously kept out of sight at whose cost these advantages would be gained. The mass of the population of this country would bear the weight of the tax, which, through the influence of competition, they would be entirely unable to shift off on any shoulders than their own. It has always been obvious that as other nations increased in wealth and prosperity, they would be able to compete more closely with our manufactures. It has been equally obvious that when cultivation extended to the fertile and unoccupied regions of the world their agricultural products derived thence would compete more sharply with the crops of land less favoured by nature. To a nation which, like us, has recently needed to import three loaves out of ten, the effect of the Fair Trade policy on the "comforts" of the working man would be more deadly far than that of the disastrous seasons which have recently afflicted our agriculture. The measure of the injury to our working classes from such a policy may be estimated by considering what their condition would have been had any impediment to the free introduction of foreign-grown food existed during the last three years.

BATTLE NEAR CANDAHAR.

VICTORY OF THE AMEER.

The *Times* has received the following despatch, dated Sept. 25, from its correspondent at Gulistan:—

On the 19th inst. the Ameer, finding great difficulty in obtaining flour for his troops, and unable to tempt Ayoub out of his position, shifted his camp about nine miles to the west. By this manœuvre he abandoned his line of command of a larger extent of country in order to be the better able to feed his troops, securing by his change of camp a position with abundance of water and mills. He was also within communication with Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but still had a line of retreat to Peshin open. He also obtained striking distance of the Herat road. During the next two days he remained quiet, while Ayoub transferred his camp from the east to the west of the city, and established his own headquarters at Chilzina, three miles from Candahar, on the Herat road. From this point a ridge of very steep rocky hills runs to the south-west for four miles. To the east of it, a mile from Chilzina, lies Old Candahar, destroyed by Nadih Shah in 1735. It is a complete ruin, but its wide ditch and massive ramparts still make it a formidable military position. Here Ayoub placed his guns, his infantry holding the villages and walled enclosures for a mile or more to his left front. In the open valley to the west of the hills he placed his Herati Horse and one Herati regiment, apparently to secure his retreat. At daybreak on the 22d inst., the Ameer, whose head-quarters were at Karez-i-Niko, six miles to the south-west of Candahar and a mile and a half from the southern end of the hills, broke up his camp, intending to advance up to them and attack next day, but he appeared in the villages on his right, detaching his Ghilzai Horse to engage the Heratis in the valley to the west. On reaching the hills, Ayoub's guns on the southern rampart of the old city opened on him and the Ameer pushed forward to meet them. Ayoub placed his Candahari regiments in front; next to them the Ghazis, of whom he had nearly 10,000; and in their rear two of the Ameer's Cabuli regiments, the third regiment being with the baggage. The action seems to have gone on without any result for three or more hours, when the Cabulis suddenly opened fire on the Ghazis and Candahars in their front. This treachery decided the day. The Ghazis and Candaharis broke and fled, and two of the Herati regiments went over to the victor. The Ghilzai cavalry in the meantime had routed the Herati Horse and infantry in the valley west of the hills, but do not appear to have been able to hold the road, for Ayoub and his Sirdars escaped unopposed. The losses were slight on both sides, the Ameer having only 40 or 50 killed and as many wounded, while the enemy had 250 killed, mostly Candaharis and Ghazis. The tents, baggage, and 14 guns fell into the victor's hands. The city opened its gates; the bazaars were partially plundered, with many merchants' houses and the Farsiwans' quarters. The next day the villages in the vicinity of the city were given up to plunder in revenge for their inhabitants joining Ayoob. Nothing is said about lives being lost. The Ameer intends to march on Herat in four or five days, leaving Shams-ud-din or Mohamed Yosub Khan as Governor.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen and the Duchess of Connaught went out walking yesterday morning. Her Majesty in the afternoon, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Amy Lambart, drove to Abergeldie Mains, and honoured the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe with a visit. General Sir H. Ponsonby has left the Castle, and Captain Bigge has arrived.

SUNDAY.

The Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught walked out yesterday morning. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Major-General Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove from Abergeldie Castle on Saturday morning in an open waggonette to Ballater. Horses were then changed at the Invercauld Arms, and the journey was continued to Tiliypronie, the residence of Sir John Clarke. There the Royal party stayed for nearly two hours and partook of luncheon, and afterwards proceeded to Hopewell to pay a short visit to Dr. Robertson. The return journey was made during the evening, Abergeldie being reached about eight o'clock. Lord Rowton and Mr. W. H. Russell travelled by the express train from Aberdeen on Saturday, and arrived in the evening at Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil left St. James's-square on Saturday evening for Knowsley.

Count and Countess d'Armagnac have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris.

Lady Hare Clarges has arrived at Brown's Hotel from Windsor.

The death is announced of the Hon. Frederick Curzon, retired captain in the Royal Navy, as having occurred suddenly at Apthorpe, the Earl of Westmoreland's seat in Northamptonshire, on Friday afternoon. He was third son of Richard William Penn, first Earl Howe, by his first marriage with Lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell, second daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, and was born July 15, 1823. He was brother of the present Earl Howe, the Duchess of Beaufort, the Countess of Westmoreland, and Lady Emily Kingscote. He obtained his commission as sub-lieutenant in 1842, was promoted to lieutenant in December, 1843, commander in September, 1852, and retired captain in October, 1867.

Mrs. Strong has left Brown's Hotel for Paris.

THE BRIGHTON LIBEL CASE.—Mr. Henry Munster, barrister, the defendant in the charge of libel preferred by Mr. Charles Lamb, ex-Mayor of Brighton, and who was recently arrested for having failed to surrender at the last sittings of the Central Criminal Court, was admitted to bail on Saturday, in his own recognizances in £300 and two sureties in £150, to attend the next sessions, to which he has been committed. He had been in custody since Tuesday last.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

A crowded meeting of American citizens to the number of nearly three thousand assembled in Exeter Hall, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, to express sympathy with Mrs. Garfield in the great loss she has sustained and their feelings of deep sorrow at her husband's mournful and tragic decease. His Excellency was supported upon the platform by Mr. Hoppin (Secretary to the American Legation), the Spanish Minister, the Brazilian Minister, Count d'Arschot (Belgian Legation), the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Sturm, the Brazilian Secretary of Legation, the Earl and Countess Dunraven, Sir Edward Thornton, Hon. Joshua Nann (Vice Consul-General), Bishop Simpson, General Badeau, Colonel Cheeseborough, Rev. Mr. Felton, Rev. Mr. Channing, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, Mr. Fung Gee (Secretary Chinese Legation), and the Hon. Nicholas Fish (late United States Minister at Berne). A large number of ladies also took their seats upon the platform, which was hung with the Stars and Stripes draped in deep mourning.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Dr. Marshall of Mississippi, Mr. Lowell delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the heroism of the sufferer, and added: One remarkable feature of that death-scene was the imperturbable good nature of the sufferer. This has been sometimes called a peculiarly American quality—a weakness if in excess or misapplied, but beautiful in its own genial place as there and then it was. General Garfield once said to a friend, "They tell me it is a defect of my character, but I cannot hate anybody." Like Socrates, he seemed good-humoured even with Death, though there have been few men from whom Death has ever wrenched a fairer heritage of opportunity. Physicians tell us that all men die well; but surely he was no ordinary man who could die well daily for eleven agonising weeks, and of whom it could be said at last—

"He nothing common did or mean
Upon the memorable scene."

A fibre capable of such strain and wear as that is used only in the making of heroic natures. Twenty years ago General Garfield offered his life to his country, and he has died for her as truly and more faithfully now than if fate had accepted his offer then. Not only has his blood cemented our union, but the dignity, the patience, the self-restraint, thoughtfulness for others, the serene valour which he showed under circumstances so disheartening and amid the wreck of hopes so splendid, are a possession and a stimulus to his countrymen for ever (cheers). The emulation of examples like his makes nations great, and keeps them so. The soil out of which such men as he was made is good to be born on, good to live on, good to die for, and to be buried in. I had not the honour of any intimacy of friendship with this noble man. Others will speak of him from more intimate knowledge. I saw him once or twice only; but so deeply was I impressed with the seriousness and solidity of his character, with his eager interest in worthy objects, and with the statesmanlike furniture of his mind, that when many years afterwards he was nominated for the Presidency I rejoiced in the wisdom of the selection, and found in my memory an image of him clearer than that of any man I ever met of whom I had seen so little; and I may add that I have never known any man concerning whom a loving and admiring testimony was so uniform from men of every rank and character who had known him.

"None knew him but to love him:
None named him but to praise."

I shall not retrace the story of his life; but there is nothing that occurs to me so perfect in its completeness since the Biblical story of Joseph. The poor lad who at 13 could not read dies at 50 the tenant of an office second in dignity to none on earth, and the world mourns his loss as that of a personal relative. I find the word coming back to my lips in spite of me, "He was so human." An example of it was his kissing his venerable mother on the day of his inauguration. It was criticised, I remember hearing at the time, as a sin against good taste. I thought then, and I think now, that if we had found the story in "Plutarch" we should have thought no worse of the hero of it. It was this pliability of the late President to the impulse of unconventional feeling that endeared him so much to his kind. You will be interested to know that the benevolent Sir Moses Montefiore, now in his ninety-seventh year, telegraphed last week to Palestine, to request that prayers might be offered for the President in the synagogues of the four holy cities. (Loud and continued cheering.) It was no common man who could call forth, and justly call forth, an emotion so universal, an interest so sincere and so human. This is no place for eulogy. They who deserve eulogy do not need it, and they who deserve it not are diminished by it. The dead at least can bear the truth, and have a right to that highest service of human speech. We are not called upon here to define Garfield's place among the memorable of mankind. A great man is made up of qualities that meet or make great occasions. We may surely say of him that the great qualities were there, and were always adequate to the need. Though less fortunate than Lincoln, his career was snapped short just as they were about to be tested by the supreme trial of creative statesmanship. We believe that he would have stood the test, and we have good reason for our faith. For this is certainly true of him, that a life more strenuous, a life of more constantly heightening tendency and fulfilment of more salutary and invigorating example, has not lived in a country that is rich in instances of such. Well may we be proud of him, this brother of ours, recognised also as a brother wherever men honour what is praiseworthy in man. (Cheers). Well may we thank God for him, and love more the country that could produce and appreciate him; well may we sorrow for his loss, but not as those without hope. Great as the loss is—and the loss of faculties trained like his is the hardest of all to replace—yet we should show a want of faith in our country if we called it irreparable. Three times within living memory has the Vice-President succeeded to the presidential function without shock to our system, without detriment to our national honour, and without check to our prosperity. It would be an indignity to discuss here the character of him who is now our chief magistrate, who more than any one, it is safe to say, has felt the pain of this blow; but there is no indecorum in saying what is known to all, that he is a gentleman of culture, of admittedly high intelligence, of unimpeachable character, of proved administrative ability, and that he enters on his high duties with a full sense of what such a succession implies. I am not one of those who believe that Democracy any more than any other form of Government will go of itself. I am not a believer in perpetual motion in politics any more than in mechanics, but in common with all of you I have an imperturbable faith in the honesty, the intelligence, and the good sense of the American people, and in the destiny of the American Republic. (Cheers).

General Merritt moved the first resolution:—

"That in the death of President Garfield we have to deplore alike a great public misfortune and a loss personal to each of us; that the crime of political murder, which in all instances we abhor, has in this instance, without a conceivable motive or a single apologist, plunged a nation in lasting sorrow, taken from us a wise, firm, beloved chief magistrate of proved capacity for rule; and bereaves us of a fellow-citizen, who leaves to Americans for all time to come an example of the simple manliness of a sincere life, of a death heroic in patient fortitude, and the priceless inheritance of a stainless memory." He said:—

I may mention an incident which illustrates in a remarkable degree General Garfield's dependence upon Divine Providence. On the day of the death of the martyred Lincoln there was an excited crowd in the streets of New York. At that time there was understood to be a very disloyal element in that city. Menacing cries were heard, and even experienced men were carried away by their feelings. At that moment Garfield stood forward, and, raising his hands to heaven, used these remarkable words:—"Fellow citizens, God reigns, and the Government at Washington lives." The effect was magical. He turned the passions of the multitude in a new direction, and the danger of a popular tumult passed away. On this occasion, happily, we may repeat his own words—"God reigns, and the Government at Washington lives." His successor, by the peaceful operation of the Constitution of the United States, has assumed office, and I deem it not improper for me here to say that our heartfelt sympathies go out to the new President in the distressing and sorrowful and trying circumstances in which he finds himself, confident as we are that, so far as in him lies, the aspirations, the hopes, and the purposes of the late President shall be carried out. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Bishop Simpson seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. Dr. Canning then moved: "That we respectfully entreat the mother and widow of our lamented President to accept this all-inadequate expression of our sympathy; and we ask to be permitted to offer a tribute of reverent admiration to the pure influence which trained a son to these high qualities, and to the womanly constancy and courage, and more than wifely devotion with which, to the end, Mrs. Garfield sustained the strength and lightened the sufferings of her husband."

This resolution was also carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. S. Morgan next move.—"That we desire to signify our grateful sense of the affectionate solicitude of which the Queen and people of this country have, during the whole period of the President's suffering and death, given so many and touching proofs; that they have endeared to us afresh the land of our forefathers, and have laid us under an obligation of brotherly goodwill which we can never sufficiently acknowledge and never forget."

Mr. Moncure D. Conway seconded the resolution, remarking that the assassination of President Lincoln and President Garfield had served to strengthen in an extraordinary degree the bonds of fellowship between England and America.

The resolution was carried, as was also a fourth, which was put formally from the chair:—"That these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Garfield, and that the Minister of the United States be requested to communicate them to others as he may think proper."

Yesterday a meeting, at which all the Americans resident in Manchester were present, was held at the American Consulate in that city, a vote of condolence with Mrs. Garfield and her family being warmly supported and carried.

Special meetings of the Town Councils of Southampton, Chester, Falmouth, Halifax, and other places have been held, and resolutions of sympathy adopted.

THE DRAMA.

COURT THEATRE.

Under the direction of Mr. John Clayton, the Court Theatre reopened its doors on Saturday night with a peformance such as proves that the best traditions of the house as it was conducted under Mr. Hare and Mr. Wilson Barrett are to be observed. The task which Mr. Clayton and his coadjutors have just set themselves is of a kind to test their resources very severely. However readily we may admit the genuineness of the interest aroused in *Honour* we cannot hide from ourselves the risk which the play runs in every one of its acts. Acted a little less powerfully than it is, *Honour* would inevitably be dull in its long monotone of woe. Treated with less intelligent discrimination—and with less tact it would certainly be repulsive—deal with it as we may, the subject of MM. Battu and Desvignes' *L'Honneur de la Maison* must be terribly painful. The agony of a mother who sees her son about to fight a duel with his father, the indignation of a son who is implored to listen patiently whilst his mother's fair fame is blackened, the pent-up anguish of a husband who knows the secret of his wife's shame, the remorse of a seducer who suddenly sees the ruin that he has wrought—these things can hardly be set before us on the stage in any manner which shall be pleasing. One phase of the original play, which dates back to 1853, has indeed been treated with all his accustomed skill by M. Sardou in *Les Vieux Garçons*, the drama recently introduced at the Haymarket by Mr. Mortimer in a very modified form. There the more ghastly features of the situation are removed. We are not asked to witness the sufferings of the wife whose child is not the child of her husband, and who sees her son about to fight a duel with an adversary whom he does not know to be his father. In Mr. Barrymore's *Honour*, as in the original from which it is taken, there is a very minimum of relief to lighten the general gloom. Of love interest, conventionally speaking, there is none at all, nor is sympathy definitely asked for any one member of this unhappy family group. The dramatist contents himself with elaborating a miserable complication of evils and with successively placing his *dramatis personæ* on the rack. Except for the fact that Miss Louise Moodie is inclined to tear in tatters the passion of Madame de Latour the piece could scarcely be better acted than it was on Saturday night. And for Miss Moodie's stagey exaggerations excuse may fairly be made on the ground that the character is kept at fever pitch from first to last. Mr. Clayton's dignified expression of a reserved man's deepest feelings is admirable throughout, and his study of Raoul de Latour gained much in effect by its juxtaposition with the Achille de Mortemar of Mr. Henry Neville. Mr. Arthur Cecil's finished comedy has seldom been more welcome than it was last night in the subordinate *rôle* of a modernised Paul Pry; Mr. Arthur Dacre makes a gallant through rather clumsy representative of Maurico, and Miss Carlotta Addison and Miss Measor do so gracefully what is asked of them that one wishes they were asked to do more. A noteworthy feature of the representation is a ball-room scene, wherein, as is not generally the case on the stage, the guests look as appropriate as the furniture. *Honour* was received with deep attention and frequent applause, which, on the fall of the curtain, was acknowledged by the author.

STANDARD.

A new drama, *Baffled; or Parma Violets*, was presented last week at the Standard Theatre, where Miss Gertrude Irving, an American actress, has just made her first appearance in England. The character of the heroine, a Calabrian adventuress, and the motive of some of the chief situations, recall Messrs. Grove and Merivale's interesting play, *Forget-me-Not*; but the plot is further complicated with a supposed bigamy and with crimes executed or attempted by certain of the *dramatis personæ*. Antonia, however, like Stephanie, stands in mortal dread of the vengeance vowed against her by a man whom she has deeply wronged in days gone by, and fear of the *vendetta* repeatedly compels her to abandon her schemes on the eve of their accomplishment. In a foolish fit of pique at his supposed rejection by another lady, a young English artist named Herbert Granville makes Antonia his wife. Shortly afterwards she leads her husband to believe that she has committed suicide, as she hopes by spreading this report that she may escape the dogged persecution of her enemy, Fernando Bassi. Of course young Granville, who succeeds unexpectedly to a baronetcy, proceeds to marry his first love, and equally of course his first wife turns up again when she is least wanted. One or two of the scenes based on these foundations are effectively arranged, and Miss Irving finds in the principal character some opportunity for impressing her audience. It is inevitable that Antonia's alternate expression of self-assertion and terror should compare, and compare disadvantageously, with the subtle parallel study so finely elaborated by Miss Geneviève Ward. But Miss Irving is at least able to show herself an actress of much earnestness and some force. The company supporting her in *Baffled* does little to hide the chief faults of the piece, for in the hands of Mr. W. Brooks the hero becomes a very poor creature, quite unable to command sympathy, whilst his American friend, Abija Lankton, is turned by Mr. Augustus Glover into a wholly impossible being. As is usual with Mr. Douglass, the new piece is carefully placed on the stage. On the withdrawal of *Baffled*, at the close of the week, Mr. Carton will remove hither the successful light comedy *Imprudence*. His tenure of the Folly could not be extended, as no more time could be allowed before the commencement of the extensive alterations which are to be made before the return of Mr. Toole at Christmas.

Few changes have been made in the playbills, and Managers generally may be congratulated on the prosperity attending the autumn season. At Covent-garden, Drury-Lane, Her Majesty's, Adelphi, Princess's, Gaiety; and Olympic the attendance of the public bears testimony to the popularity of the entertainments there provided. The adapted drama *Reclaimed* has failed to revive the drooping fortunes of the autumnal campaign at the Haymarket. After a short recess the Strand was opened on Monday night with a renovated interior, and the lively comic opera of *Olivette* resumed a run which has now reached 339 representations. No alteration has been made in the programmes of the Prince of Wales's, the Globe, Opera Comique, Alhambra, Criterion, and Folly. The last week of *New Babylon* is announced at the Surrey. At Astley's the drama of *Faithful Heart* continues to prove attractive. *Rip Van Winkle* remains at the Philharmonic. At the Grecian has been played *The Merchant of Venice*, with Mr. J. H. Clynds as Shylock.

On Friday evening, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, there was produced for the first time a new one-act play, called *The Cape Mail*, by Clement Scott. The story is as dramatic as it is pathetic, and has before done service in another form in a play called *The Merry Widow*, both being derived from the same original, *Jeanne qui pleure et Jeanne qui rit*. Mrs. Kendal has here a brilliant opportunity for displaying the passion and pathos of which she is an acknowledged mistress, and of once more drawing tears from her audience. *The Cape Mail* met with such a gratifying success on its first representation that in all probability the little drama will be seen in London when the St. James's Theatre reopens in October.

The novelty for Saturday next is the production at the Vaudeville of Mr. G. R. Sims's new comedy, *The Halfway House*, in which Messrs. Thorne, Farren, Maclean, and Grahame, Miss Kate Phillips, and Miss Alma Murray take part. Mr. David James has not yet brought his provincial tour to an end.

Youth at Drury-lane is certainly unprecedentedly successful. The receipts last week, after deducting commissions to libraries, etc., reached the grand total of £2,358 2s. 7d. This week, too, we understand, the receipts have been more than £400 a night. The expenses, of course, must be enormous, but without doubt a grand dramatic triumph commercially has to be chronicled.

Mr. Frank Marshall, the well-known dramatic author, who has been staying at his country seat, Westwood, near Ascot, was on Thursday riding a spirited horse in Bagshot Park when he was thrown and sustained serious injuries to the head and face. He was picked up by Mrs. Marshall, who was following in a carriage, and we trust that, with her careful nursing and kindly attention, the popular writer will soon recover from the effects of the accident. Certainly he will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons commences her management of the Haymarket, for a season necessarily brief, on the 26th October, when a new poetical play by Mr. W. S. Raleigh will be produced, entitled *Queen and Cardinal*, in which Mrs. S. Siddons will appear as Anne Boleyn, and Mr. Swinburne, Wolsey. The cast will also include Miss Rose Leclercq and Miss B. Henri, with Messrs. F. H. Macklin, H. Kemble, L. Lablache, Percy Compton, and Miss Kate Pattison.

All, whose memories can take them back some eighteen or twenty years, will be able to recall to mind the celebrated gymnast Léotard, whose daring leaps at the Alhambra sent all London crowding to the house. His death has been duly recorded. What, however, is not so generally known is that, from a union which had not been blessed by the Church, a son had been born to him, for whom, owing to the ban under which he was born, according to the French law, the father was unable adequately to provide. The father of Léotard, however, is still living, and only a few days ago fulfilled the dying bequest of his son by transmitting to the boy the fortune the law did not allow him to bequeath. He speedily announced the good news to the young man, who, at the early age of nineteen, has taken unto himself a wife, and in a magnificent *château* near Toulouse, the youthful couple will be able to enjoy the income, amounting to upwards of £4,000.—*Era.*

VANITY FAIRINGS.

(FROM "VANITY FAIR.")

Born nine and forty years ago into the position of younger son of the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Henry Scott was marked out as a pillar and working member of the Conservative Party. At twenty-nine he went into Parliament for Selkirkshire, at thirty-five he married a sister of the present Lord Wharncliffe, and the next year he got elected for for South Hants, for which he still sits. Lord Henry is a devoted partisan, a practical landlord, a ready speaker, a shrewd man of business, and a pattern of the domestic virtues. He is not an orator, nor does he take very extended views of the domain of statesmanship; but his natural ability enables him readily to see the essential point of a situation or an argument. He is not a thorough man of action, yet he has certain subdued energy which a happy chance may some day translate into fruitful effort. He has a proper pride of family, and he is well-bred and amiable to all those who happen to come into contact with him.

A "Mother of Three" complains that elder sons and even fathers do not propose with any readiness. She declares that all the "good things" are spirited away from the ordinary paths of matrimony by designing persons, and she gives what she holds to be some striking instances from recent experience, and enters into explanations thereon which preclude me from publishing her letter.

In particular she asks—saying that it is a matter of much social and public importance, and that "therefore the question is not impertinent"—why the Duke of Portland and Lord Hartington, the future Duke of Devonshire, do not marry? As to the Duke of Portland, he is still so young that the question is premature. As to Lord Hartington, I do not know. But I know the last (sixth) Duke of Devonshire did not marry, and I see no reason why the next Duke should not follow his self-denying example. On the other hand the fifth Duke was married twice—first to a daughter of Lord Spencer's, by whom, after sixteen years of heirlessness, he had the sixth Duke; and, secondly, to Lady Elizabeth Foster, who, I am informed by Sir Bernard Burke, had no issue. Wherefore there would seem to be no fixed rule about marriage in the family of the Cavendishes.

England and Englishmen are just now very popular in Italy. Even Lady Bective's Association is praised by the Italian Press, and Roman ladies seem anxious to help, if possible, our manufacturers, and to shake off the yoke of Paris and Parisian milliners. An English lady, the Marchioness Vitaleschi, will, at the commencement of the season, give this kindly feeling a tangible and practical shape at Rome.

The abduction of an elderly parson on the eve of his wedding-day somehow does not seem to have struck the chord of sympathy so much as the sense of the ludicrous with which even the most sympathetic people are gifted. The idea is intensely funny. Had the parson been cut up and distributed in baskets on various parts of the river shore, it would have been a horrible affair; but an abduction which comes to an end in a few hours, at the cost of a five-pound note or two, has certainly something of a comic aspect, and bears the appearance of a huge practical joke. Why the reverend gentleman did not fire off the Athanasian Creed and smash the windows of that house in Hunter-street I cannot understand.

An annoying individual has appeared at Liverpool in the person of a Cambridge graduate who has gone the rounds of the churches on Sunday nights and exposed the nakedness of the land. Out of fifteen churches (as he says in the *Daily Post*) there were ten which had less than one hundred worshippers, the accommodation varying from 750 to 1,200. In one there were only fifteen adults, while in scarcely any did the people kneel. The services are represented as of the dreariest description. If the Bishop of Liverpool really wishes to increase the efficiency of the Church, let him pay some surprise visits to these churches. That is a form of episcopal visitation which may be unpopular, but would be very useful.

There is not the slightest foundation for the report mentioned by a contemporary that Sir William Knollys, on account of ill-health and his great age, is about to resign the office of Black Rod. Consequently all the speculations indulged in as to Sir William's successor are premature. Sir William Knollys is, considering his age—eighty-four—wonderfully well and active, and he performed the duties of his office regularly up to the close of the session.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waring have a large party at Aboyne Castle, which they have taken from Lord Huntly. Their visitors at present are the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts (who has dropped Bartlett altogether), Sir Edward, Lady, and the two Misses Thornton, General Gage, Commandant at Woolwich, and Mrs. Gage, Mr. Fulke-Greville, Mrs. Lamont of Knockdow, and Mrs. Edward Denys.

The 73d, now the 2d battalion of the Black Watch, are not yet happy in the, to them, novel garb of Highlanders. During an interval of a field day at Southsea lately the spectators were much amused by the universal settling and arranging of kilts, etc., which took place. Their nickname in the garrison is "The South Sea Islanders." How cruel of Mr. Childers to expose this respectable regiment to so much chaff!

On the Deeside there continues to be fair sport, and there was also good weather the last week. Grouse are too wild to be walked up now, and driving is not particularly good, but the corn is now being cut, and thus admits of partridge shooting.

Some of the daily papers asserted the other day that Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was spending his leave at the Duke of Richmond's Scottish seat, Gordon Castle. This is a mistake. The Princess is there, but the Prince himself is paying a series of visits to his relatives in Germany.

Prince Krapotkine and Vera Zassoulitch will spend this winter in agitating in England.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Writing on the 6th of last month, the *Times'* correspondent at Shanghai states that the returns of trade at the different treaty ports for the year 1880 are, as usual, very satisfactory reading for Englishmen. "The total amount of the foreign trade of China in that year was 157,000,000 taels, being the largest on record, and making allowance for the amount of goods brought to Hong Kong from America and the Continent of Europe, the total of the exports to and imports from England and her colonies may be estimated at over 120,000,000 taels, of which 49,000,000 taels represents the share of the United Kingdom alone. In the shipping trade our proportion is just as large—73 per cent. of the whole foreign trade is carried in British bottoms, and we divide with China in equal shares a practical monopoly of the coast and river trade between the treaty ports. The proportion of this latter taken by the United States, once 40 per cent., is now inappreciable. The prospects of trade for the future are, I venture to think, full of encouragement. Though an examination of the value of imports of purely British origin for the last twelve years or so shows a somewhat disappointing uniformity, it is to be remembered that a great reduction in the selling price of Manchester goods has taken place during the period, so that the values as given in the returns are not a true criterion of the state of trade. Comparing the actual quantities of the two Manchester staples—viz., grey shirtings and T-cloths—a steady and satisfactory progress is apparent, notwithstanding many ups and downs. Taking them at periods of five years, the figures, in round numbers, are:—1865, imported, 3,130,000 pieces; 1870, imported, 7,430,000 pieces; 1875, imported 7,519,000 pieces; 1880, 8,260,000 pieces. It is often forgotten, in estimating the probable future of China as a consumer of our cotton and woollen products, that not very long ago her fairest and wealthiest provinces were devastated by the Taeping rebellion, the ten years of which caused the loss of 20 to 30 million lives and several hundred millions of capital. The havoc and ruin were something so terrible that people in Europe can hardly form a conception of it. Whole cities of great extent were utterly razed to the ground, and millions of acres of most fertile land were turned into a wilderness. From the effects of this the country is still suffering, and it will be many years before the traces are all obliterated. An old country like China has not the vitality of a young colony. A repopulation has been gradually going on, and the gaps are now to a great extent filled up; but the people are poor and ill able to afford themselves anything but the bare necessaries of life. Though land of a highly fertile quality can be freely bought at from £6 to £8 an acre, and is even to be had for the asking in many places, yet the means of intercommunication are so defective, apart from the main water routes, that the cultivator has little or no market for his bulky surplus produce, and accumulation of capital goes on but slowly. This is true generally, and much more is it so in the districts of which I am speaking, where everybody has to begin the world from nothing, and where it takes some years before even the necessary stock in trade of farming, rude and simple though it be, is got together. Still, progress is being made. The old cities are being rebuilt. Trade is running again in the old channels or seeking new ones; and, assuming that no fresh calamity overtakes the land, a prosperous future may safely be predicted.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26—27. 1881.

THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA.

While the expedition against Kairwan is being organized in spite of the protests of the Bey and his Ministers, disturbances in the more settled portion of the district to the northward of the capital are continuing and increasing. Villages are plundered, trains fired on or stopped, telegraph wires cut, and so forth. Our Tunis Correspondent reports the Italian Consul has been arrested and insulted, and has demanded satisfaction within twenty-four hours, which the Prime Minister has promised. There are reports of engagements in which the French have attacked and dispersed bands of insurgents. They will go away, and the disturbances will break out in a fresh place. Then the troops will be sent to that place and the disturbances will be renewed in the place they have left, and *da capo*. There is no reason why this state of things should not go on almost indefinitely. The Arab or the Moor, or whatever the inhabitants of the Barbary States may be generically termed, is a person capable of playing this game for a very long time. Every now and then the surprise of an outpost or the capture of a convoy will hearten the insurgents. If the French advance in force on Kairwan with proper precautions Kairwan will undoubtedly be taken, for the distance is not great, and the defences must be inconsiderable. But the country generally will be in the state indicated by the familiar comparison of a tightly-rolled sheet of paper which some one endeavours to flatten. Where the hand presses the paper is flat; where it is removed it springs up again. By dotting posts all over Tunis and keeping flying columns ready at the capital and other centres to support them the province may of course be maintained in subjection. But the exact number of troops required to do this will probably be considerable, and the expense to which the nation will be put in according protection to the speculators who are to make fortunes out of Tunis will be considerable also. It may be said of course that France has plenty of money and plenty of troops, and that it does not matter. But it remains to be seen whether that view of the subject will be taken in France itself. Already a feeling of discontent has been produced by the alleged breach of faith of the Government or the War Minister to certain classes of conscripts. It has to be remembered that in the present condition of the French army the inconvenieece of expeditions of this kind is brought home much more definitely to all classes of the community than has ever been the case before. In former times even theoretical conscription was so far tempered that in practice few men served who did not care to serve. Things are altered now, and despite the recent revival of Chauvinism, it is not certain that there is any widespread fancy for military glory in the French breast. When a provincial elector finds that his son is carried off from his business and his family to serve in an unhealthy climate for the avowed benefit of Parisian speculators he is very likely to turn restive. French influence in Africa is a cry to which some response is certain; but the securing of profits to certain individual Frenchmen in Tunis is hardly likely in the long run to prove equally inspiriting.—*Daily News.*

THE VOLKSRAAD AND THE CONVENTION.

The *St. James's Gazette*, on the assumption that the Volksraad have rejected or are about rejecting the Convention, says:—What now do the Government propose to do? What the Transvaal Volksraad expect them to do is obvious enough, and may be summed up in two words—"back down." It is not in the least likely that they would reject terms so liberal as they have been offered, if they believed that no better were to be had except for fighting for them. All the substantial fruits of victory are theirs already. The independence for which they took up arms they have obtained; the sovereignty of the Queen has been changed into a suzerainty; and the sole emblem left of British authority is the right of appointing a Resident whose effective power of control is measured by the fact that he will be appointed by the vanquished to direct the policy of the victors. Stipulations have, indeed, been made for the payment by the Transvaal of a share of the public debt; and while we have abandoned our claim to any severance of Transvaal territory for the purpose of affording due protection to the native races, we have insisted on certain guarantees for the attainment or supposed attainment of that object in other ways. But neither of these two points in the Convention could it be worth the Boers' while to dispute at the cost of a renewal of war; nor, as we have said, is there any reason to think that they suppose themselves to be incurring such a risk. Their object is to inflict further humiliation on the Government which they have so deeply humiliated already, and they believe that they can do so with perfect impunity. And who shall say that they are mistaken? Difficult as it will be for the Government to make the further "modifications and changes in the Convention" which Mr. Joubert expects them to propose, the difficulties of the alternative course will no doubt seem to them far more formidable. They will, on the one hand, be likely to argue that having gone thus far on the road of disgrace, it would be foolish to shrink from the last sacrifice of self-respect; while, on the other hand, they will feel that the moral arguments for capitulation in the first instance can hardly stop short at the precise point to which they have been thus far pressed. If "blood-guiltiness" would have been incurred by vindicating that Royal authority which Ministers pledged themselves to Parliament to vindicate, how much more would it be incurred by attempting to enforce this or that minor stipulation of a treaty at the point of the sword. We can hardly doubt, in fact, that if it comes to an issue of this kind, her Majesty's Government will find it impossible to reconcile their consciences and their Radicals to a renewal of hostilities. Some fresh "compromise upon a compromise" will have to be devised; concession will have to be carried yet further, and the British name brought yet lower in South Africa, in order to avert the utterly intolerable necessity, as it will appear to Ministers, of once more engaging in war with "the "patriots" to whose moral claim to independence they attribute a sanctity proportioned to their slowness in discovering its existence. That appears to us to be the almost certain outcome of this new difficulty, supposing it to have arisen; and though there will be nothing in the least to surprise us in being forced to drink our cup of humiliation to the dregs, we fancy that the country in general will not be able to imitate Mr. Gladstone's henchmen in affecting to like the taste of it.

THE DANTZIC INTERVIEW.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on Monday night:—

I learn to-day, from an authoritative source, that in the so-called text of Baron Haymerle's telegram to the Emperor at Miskolcz, precisely the passage which has created the greatest sensation is incorrect. The spurious expression is that in which M. de Giers is made to speak of Prince Bismarck's wisdom and "unexpected moderation of language." Some light has been thrown on the way in which it became possible for documents of the importance of the Czar's and Baron Haymerle's telegrams to be made public, even though in an imperfect form, in the columns of an extreme organ of the Opposition. Reports sent directly from the Ministers to the Emperor are commonly either conveyed by courier or telegraphed in cipher. It was by the latter means that the documents in question were dispatched to Miskolcz. In the regular routine the deciphered notes or telegrams are thrown into the waste paper basket, and are each day burnt by the Emperor's valets. At Miskolcz, however, this was not done. The waste paper appears to have been torn up and thrown away. The scraps containing the important telegrams were collected, not by an official, but by some stranger who pieced them together, and thus obtained the documents which he conveyed to the *Egyetertes* of Pesth. It is believed that it was in Pesth that certain words were interpolated like those above quoted.

The Austrian Foreign Office has sent explanations both to St. Petersburg and to Berlin respecting this awkward incident, to which, by the way, the Austrian, as well as some of the foreign papers, are attributing considerably more importance than it deserves.

I have it on the best authority that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Cabinet were fully informed beforehand of the intention of the Czar and the German Emperor to meet at Dantzic. They were also made aware that the Czar intended to take this opportunity of expressing the friendly feelings with which he regards the Austro-German Alliance.

From the same source I learn that another motive prompting the Czar to go to Dantzic was the desire to have a conversation with Prince Bismarck respecting the internal situation and home policy of Russia. Alexander III. wished to hear the German Chancellor's views as to the necessity of reforms in Russia, and the nature of those most required. Although the questions of Socialism and Nihilism were touched upon, it is, according to my informant, entirely false to say that those subjects were reopened, or that a new departure was taken in them at the Dantzic interview. They have never been entirely dropped by Russia since the atrocious crime which first compelled her to take them up. As to alterations being brought about in international treaties, with a view to curbing the extreme Revolutionary Parties, I have reason to believe that Russia will soon find, if she has not already found, the futility of expecting to attain such an object.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

AN "ARMY OF RESTORATION."

By the West India mail that arrived in Plymouth on Sunday night, the *Western Morning News* has received from its correspondent at Lima the following details of the course of events in that country under date 20th August:—'Don Nicholas Pierola, of whom no news has been heard for some weeks, has appeared at Ayacucho and presided at a 'National Assembly' of his chief supporters throughout the country, by whom it has been resolved to make another effort to secure the independence of Peru without sacrifice of territory. This resolution would be of small importance but for the fact that it is backed by an armed force, variously estimated from ten to thirty thousand men, who are stated to be within a hundred miles of Lima. This force has been collected by the ex-Dictator as the result of vigorous personal efforts in the interior, chiefly from the Trans-Andean districts. At present this force is dispersed throughout the country, and obtains its subsistence chiefly by pillaging towns, villages, and isolated plantations. This 'army of restoration' consists mainly of the Montoneros, or Hill Banditti, who have so long plagued the country, under the countenance of Don Nicholas and his friends, and with an accession of numbers they have become very daring, and many stories of their ravages and 'executions' are coming to hand, the victims being in most cases prominent inhabitants, who have declared themselves for the Government of Signor Calderon. So great is the alarm in Lima at their approach that the provisional Government has induced the Chilian Government, which alone has any force capable of maintaining order in the country, to send some cavalry in pursuit. So far there has been only one encounter between the Chilians and Don Pierola's men, and that was almost bloodless. Meanwhile, the threat which causes the greatest alarm in Callao and Lima is that the Chilians will evacuate these cities. In that case we shall be exposed to the tender mercies of the Montoneros with the most frightful results. At present they have been sufficiently discreet to keep their hands off foreigners, but two British subjects are reported to have been murdered. One is Mr. Williamson, a mining engineer, who was shot by a number of Montoneros who surrounded his house near Carro Azul, and the other is Mr. Rose, a civil engineer, lately managing director of the Trengillox Railway. He was attacked on the road by a band who demanded money, and as he could not or would not give it them, they hacked him to death with their swords. An inflammatory proclamation has been issued by Don Nicholas Pierola, calling on those who value their national independence to come forward and aid in expelling the Chilians from the country, defeat the traitors who have assumed power, and save Peru from the disgrace of ceding its territory to the invader. The proclamation is fierce in its denunciation of Signor Calderon and his supporters, and very bold in its terms with respect to the Chilians. It declares that the Chilian victories were won as the result of the treachery and cowardice of the leaders of the late army, and calls upon all who are capable of bearing arms to rally round those who will prefer death to defeat. One serious result of this is the delay caused in arranging the terms of peace, negotiations for which were in progress between the Provisional Government and the Chilians. The Congress was almost equally divided on the subject, a strong fraction declaring that no inch of Peruvian soil should be given up to the Chilians. This determination, although utterly unreasonable in the face of existing facts, led to the negotiations being all but abandoned, and now that the 'patriotic party' is supported from the outside by Don Pierola's threats and armed force, it is difficult to say how the present complications will end. The renewed Chilian threats to abandon Lima are regarded by those who possess property and wish a speedy settlement of the existing difficulties as the worst thing that could befall the country."

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY IN LONDON.

There were in London on Monday general manifestations of sympathy with the American people. The Stock Exchange was closed at one o'clock, many shops were partially shut, several hotels showed flags half-mast high, and at private places of business and private residences there were evidences of the observance of the occasion. At the Royal palaces, the Mansion House, and the clubs the blinds were drawn. In the streets an unusual number of persons were seen dressed in mourning, and even omnibus drivers and draymen marked the day by fastening a piece of crape or ribbon to their whips or harness. As a specimen of the expressions of smypathy at private houses, it may be mentioned that at a house in High-street, Holborn, the portrait of the late President was displayed in a black border, and surrounded with festoons of black and white. Above the portrait was the following inscription:—"To one of Nature's noblemen, James A. Garfield, President of the United States," and beneath the portrait, a tablet bearing the words:—"At 13 years a poor boy in a canal boat who could not read, at 50 a great uncrowned monarch, second to none on earth." Many of the ships in the river and the docks hoisted their ensigns to the mainyards as a funeral honour.

At several churches the death bell was tolled. This was noticeably the case at the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, an ancient parish church, much visited by Americans, where lie the remains of Milton, to whose memory a handsome marble monument is erected, and also those of Milton's father, of Fox the martyrologist, and other worthies. At the ceremony of mounting the guard at the Horse Guards the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the conductorship of Mr. Daniel Godfrey, played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. At the Crystal Palace the American standard was hoisted at half-mast, a trophy in the centre of the nave had been draped, and the orchestra and organ commenced the musical performances with the "Dead March."

At the afternoon service in Westminster Abbey the prayers of the congregation were requested for the widow and family of the late President. The dirge composed by Sir John Cross for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington was sung, followed by Handel's Funeral Anthem; and in the course of the service Dr. Bridge played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. At the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, the noon prayer-meeting was attended by many American visitors, and prayers were offered for the family of the late President and for the United States.

A special service was held on Monday evening at St. Martin's Church, and the great congregation included Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, and a number of American citizens, for whom seats were reserved. An address suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the hymns and music were of an appropriate character.

There were also memorial services at the City Temple and Christ Church, Westminster-bridge-road. At the former place of worship General Merritt, the American Consul-General in London, and other American gentlemen were present. The service was devotional and musical, and a short address was given by the Rev. Dr. Parker. The service at Christ Church was in the evening, when the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Bolton, of Cleveland, America, and General Fisk took part in the proceedings. On each occasion there was a large congregation, and a message of condolence to Mrs. Garfield was unanimously adopted.

ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Times* says:—The statement telegraphed by our Correspondent in India, and made by the native Sepoy of Jacob's Rifles who has just escaped from Afghanistan, to the effect that he was one of seven survivors who, after the disaster at Maiwand, fell into the hands of the Afghans and were sold into slavery, seems to have been a good deal canvassed. As the man was tried for desertion, the invention of a plausible story was to be expected. On the whole, however, judging from the telegram from our Correspondent, the statement appears to be credited, and if so it will not fail to arouse widespread commiseration for the hard fate of those unfortunate men who remained defending their national honour to the last on the fatal plain of Khushk-i-Nakhud. The story told by this native soldier is that he shared with them a common slavery of more than 12 months, but had the good fortune to free himself from his fetters. Two considerations suggest themselves for immediate attention, and these are, first, the part which Ayoub Khan has played throughout the whole of our transactions with him; and, secondly, the possibility of ascertaining the whereabouts and of effecting the ransom of our unhappy countrymen who are lingering out a wretched existence in a state of captivity. If the story be true, there can now be little doubt that Ayoub has never desired to act towards us as becomes a fair foe, even as tried by the loose morality of Afghan honour. The murder of Lieutenant Maclaine in cold blood left a dark stain on his reputation, from which he strove at the time to clear himself, although his excuses were at the best no more than plausible. It would now seem that he allowed English captives of war to be sold into an almost hopeless slavery, although he well knew the value England sets on her children, and how anxious our Government would have been to ransom them. But to have given any intimation of their existence would have implied some friendly feeling towards us on his part, and he was resolved on an attitude of unqualified hostility. As to what means lie within our power for effecting the release of these captives, different opinions will probably be held; but some description of what captivity in Central Asia has meant for Englishmen may throw light on the present case. We are able to do this and to turn to the past for guidance, because if these four privates of the 66th Regiment are captives they are not the first Englishmen who have undergone slavery in Central Asia.

Forty years ago the heart of England was thrilled by the frequent narrative of the butchery of her sons by the despotic rulers or fanatic peoples of the countries beyond the Indian frontier, among whom our countrymen had gone with far from unfriendly intentions. The fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, whose sufferings in the Black Well of Bokhara surpass description, still excites a tremor of indignation whenever recalled, and the close of their career affords a striking contrast with the bright promise under which their mission into Central Asia began. Much has been written on the subject, but little has been done, although Dr. Wolfe undertook, a short time after its perpetration, an adventurous journey to Bokhara in order to see if there were any hope of either of the officers having been spared. There were other crimes on the same scene at that period to distract attention from one which was so remote. The murders of Alexander Burns and Macnaghten at Cabul naturally occupied a large share of the public mind, and the impression they left was not to be obliterated by the successful journeys of Abbott and Shakespear to Merv and Khiva. The case of Dr. Ford, who was put to death at the instigation of the Belooch chief Ibrahim of Chaknasur, who is one of the few survivors of that period, and who still holds his castle among the reedy marshes of Seistan, adds another to the already long list of English victims. Nor must the murder of Lieutenant Loveday at Khelat be excluded from the list, which might be considerably extended were we to include those who, like Mr. Moorcroft and his companions, had to submit to personal indignity and temporary confinement at the hands of the chief of Kundus. But from the time of the first war in Afghanistan to the present day, when the massacres of Sir Louis Cavagnari, his gallant comrades, and of Lieut. Maclaine remind us that very much the same condition of things still exists there, it is clear that a captive Englishman would be certainly subjected to innumerable indignities and hardships among the fanatical Mahomedan peoples, and might even reckon himself fortunate if his life were spared.

There will be but one opinion—that it is our bounden duty to spare no exertion and to use every means in our power to procure the release of these captives. And we are fortunately far from being powerless in the matter. The possession of a white slave is not a matter that can be long kept secret even in the solitudes of Central Asia or in the remote districts of Afghanistan. These soldiers are said to have been sold in the market-place at Herat. Their purchasers would be well known, and their fate could be traced step by step. It is improbable that they have been removed to any great distance from Herat, for we should have heard through Russian sources had they been sent to either Khiva or Bokhara; nor does our latest information allow of the supposition that they can have been secretly conveyed to the Turcomans' stronghold of Merv. By a process of elimination, we are therefore led to conjecture that their place of servitude is somewhere in the country west of the Helmand, between Maimene on the north and Beloochistan on the south. There are two ways of instituting inquiries with the view of obtaining more direct information. We could not apply to Ayoob himself, now with his Sirdars in full flight towards Herat, but we could instruct the native news-writer at Meshed, who has constant intercourse with Herat, to make the necessary investigations for us. There would also be little difficulty in acquiring much fuller details as to the story told by the Sepoy through the means of our Minister at Teheran, who has numerous and independent sources of information under his control. We may hope that it will only require well-directed energy to effect the release of these unfortunate soldiers, if they are still living. To have rescued Stoddart and Conolly from the shambles of Bokhara or even to have obtained the reparation for their murder would have required the despatch of an army; but here we may fairly expect to achieve our purpose and perform what is nothing less than a duty by the display of some tact and resolution.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., had an extraordinary reception in Dublin on Sunday night. He was met at the Wicklow Railway terminus by trades societies and the branches of the Land League, together with a multitude of people—many of whom bore torches—and conducted to the offices of the Land League. Mr. Parnell, replying to an address, said that at the expiration of seven centuries never had the failure of England to govern Ireland been more conspicuous in the face of the world. With a united Ireland they were at that moment nearer the realisation of their aspiration for self-government than at any time in their history, and he predicted that the time was not far off when it would be obtained.

The general aspect of the country is (a correspondent of the *Times* writing from Dublin on Sunday says) such as no loyal man can look upon without the deepest concern. There is the prospect of a splendid harvest being secured, the fears of adverse weather being now allayed. But there is no such joyous anticipation as in former years. On the contrary, all is disquietude, distrust, and despondency on the part of the classes who have material interests at stake, and see the hostile influences which are combined, as if with the malevolent purpose of making prosperity impossible. Violence and intimidation are widespread over the country. A system of tyranny, most perfectly organised, is now carried out; it is remorseless and inexorable. It has crushed all feeling of manly independence out of the minds of the people, and the most respectable as well as the humblest classes show an abject submission to it. The Land League is supreme, and all tremble before it. The humiliations which are submitted to in order to avoid its ruinous vengeance are pitiful to witness; and there is no alternative but to make peace with the despotism. The accounts from various parts of the country show that the circle of Land League power is widening, and that of loyal resistance narrowing in many districts. The terrorism which has been established in the midland counties may be judged from a few examples. At Kildare it has been resolved to publish a list of the shopkeepers who belong to the local branch, in order that the people may know their friends, and no others are to be dealt with. At Carlow a man named Cummins, who had been expelled from the local branch, has tendered his full and unreserved apology for the action which caused his expulsion from the League. He writes:—"Although my machine went to cut on the farm without my previous knowledge or consent, I readily acknowledge myself culpable for not having had it at once removed when I discovered where it was working." This apology was not accepted, and it was decided that he should not be re-admitted. The same branch of the League also resolved that a tenant who had paid his rent should publicly apologise at a meeting in Shillelagh. At Tinahely Mr. Germaine attended to apologise for allowing his horses to draw "Boycotted" hay. Mr. Denis Kervin Kervin offered a similar apology, which was accepted. Several other persons attended to apologise under similar circumstances. At Blackditches, Michael Fitzpatrick, of Togher, who had been lately expelled, presented himself, begging for readmission, and, having read a humble apology, was readmitted.

A cruel instance of "Boycotting" is that of a man named Coen, who has been placed under the ban of the Loughrea branch of the Land League for speaking to a neighbour named Kennedy, who has been for some time "Boycotted" and under police protection. His hay and corn remain uncut, and are likely to rot, as he can get no one to work for him. He has applied to the secretary of the local branch, who dares not interfere lest the same fate should await himself. The "Boycotting" of the hunt has extended north to the county Armagh, where several of the branches of the Land League have resolved not to allow hunting during the winter.

A riot occurred on Friday night at Arklow. Two preachers connected with the Irish Evangelical Society had erected a tent near Ferrybank to hold religious services in. At half-past seven a number of persons had taken their seats in the tent when a mob assembled outside, and seemed determined to prevent the service by hooting, groaning, and hissing. The parish priest and curate having remonstrated with them, they dispersed for a while, but returned in a short time and renewed the disturbance, blowing fog-horns and making a great noise. The constabulary ordered the crowd to disperse, but they continued to make a noise and threw stones. A detached party of the mob ripped with knives a large portion of the tent and entered it. A member of the congregation fired two shots from a revolver, and then quickly retreated. Several ladies fainted, and the congregation broke up in great confusion.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have in the press the "Autobiography of Sir Archibald Alison," which furnishes a detailed memoir from boyhood down to within a few years of his death, and contains reminiscences of Scott, Jeffrey, Cockburn, Wilson, Lockhart, Telford, Moore, Campbell, Southey, and others.

It is well known that the late Archdeacon Cotton at one time contemplated writing the history of printing in Oxford, and had made considerable collections for the purpose. The *Academy* now learns that Mr. F. Madan, of Brasenose College, is engaged in preparing a work on this highly important and hitherto neglected branch of English bibilography and topography, for the execution of which his connection with the Bodleian Library gives him peculiar facilities.

The mother of Alexander Smith has recently died at Kilmarnock at the age of seventy-five years. She was described in her son's novel of "Alfred Hagart's Household," and appears to have been of an exemplary and strongly-marked character.

The *Athenæum* says that at the time of his death the late Dr. John Hill Burton was engaged upon a new edition of the "Book Hunter," which has been for many years out of print, and which now fetches a high price. Mrs. Burton has resolved to complete the revision, and to preface the new edition with a memoir of her late husband. The "Book Hunter" will be reissued as an *édition de luxe*, printed on hand-made paper, with portrait, view of the author's study, and other illustrations.

Mr. John Morley's long-expected "Life of Richard Cobden" will be in the hands of the public in the last weeks of October. It consists of two volumes, with a portrait.

A correspondent informs the *Athenæum* that the children of Thomas Miller are in destitution. Miller was known as the Basket-maker Poet, but his principal work was his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," in continuation of Sharon Turner's book. The poet Rogers and afterwards Lord Beaconsfield were admirers and patrons of Miller. The *Liverpool Albion* will receive subscriptions.

Messrs. Trubner and Co. will publish at an early date the English version of a Buddhist catechism, composed by Mr. H. S. Olcott, of Bombay, and revised by one of the best scholars among the Buddhist priests of Ceylon, whose certificate of orthodoxy it will bear.

With reference to Captain Bingham's forthcoming work on "The Marriages of the Bonapartes," which will shortly be published, the *Academy* hears it gives an account of the marriages made or contemplated on behalf, not only of the "Napoleonidae" proper, but of all over whom their chief had influence. The author thinks that the various historians who have dealt with the First Napoleon have hardly paid sufficient attention to these alliances, although "there was a marriage scheme mixed up with almost all the important events of the Empire; with the fatal march to Moscow, as well as with the rash and iniquitous invasion of Spain."

Messrs. Tinsley Brothers will publish in October a novel entitled "Merely Players: a Story of Æstheticism and the Stage," by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, who now abandons the *nom de plume* of "Ernest Wilding," under which he has heretofore written. The same publishers have also in the press new novels by "Rita" and James Grant.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that the "General advices" read this year at the annual meeting of the Society of Friends have been translated into Hindustani, for the benefit of a small colony of native Quakers which has grown up in Hoshargabad District, in the Central Provinces.

Auerbach's biographical novel "Spinoza" is being translated into English with the author's sanction, and will be included in Baron Tauchnitz's German series, and be published also in England.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Company announce for publication, in the course of October, a Constitutional History of England, 1760-1860, by Professor C. D. Yonge.

The Rev. Robert W. Eyton, the distinguished antiquary, the author of "The Antiquities of Shropshire" and other works, died recently at Winchfield House, Hants. He was rector of Ryton, Salop, from 1841 to 1863, during which time he composed his great work, "The Antiquities of Shropshire." The minuteness and extent of his researches into the history of his native county will be appreciated when it is stated that, although he has not carried his history further down than the reign of Edward I., the work extends over 12 volumes. Unlike most county histories, which deal almost entirely with genealogical and local questions, Mr. Eyton's work is a valuable contribution to the history of the feudal and judicial systems of the country for the first two centuries following the Norman Conquest.

Sir Henry Bessemer, F.R.S., is appointed president of an influential committee, formed for the reception and entertainment of the Iron and Steel Institute in London, on the 11th of October and the three following days. The official programme has just been issued. Thirteen papers on very important subjects are to be read, and several interesting excursions are arranged.

Mr. Frederick Currey, who was well known as a botanist, and especially for his studies of fungi, died on the 8th inst., at the age of sixty-two years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1858. He was for a considerable time Secretary of the Linnean Society, and was at the time of his death a vice-president and the treasurer of that Society. His valuable collection of fungi is, it is said, to be presented to the museum at Kew.

One hundred members are reported to have joined the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute this year.

Lord Houghton is president of a committee formed at Wakefield for the purpose of establishing a technical school for that mining district. An exhibition in science and art will be held in November and December, and Mr. C. M. Percy has been invited to deliver an adddress "On the Advantages of Technical Institutions in connection with Mining and other Industries."

As people in the country villages have been unable to see the apertures in the wall letter-boxes after dark, Mr. Rea, the Post-office surveyor for the Eastern Counties district, has caused the apertures of the wall boxes in the neighbourhood of Cambridge to be encircled with luminous paint. The experiment has been successful.

The statue of the late George Dawson is to be unveiled at Birmingham on the 5th of October.

Orientalists and palaeographers who take an interest in the history of writing in the Far East will be glad to learn that new materials, consisting of rubbings of 70 inscriptions, have reached this country through the hands of one of her Majesty's consuls in China, Mr. Chr. Gardner.

The Manchester Institute of the Fine Arts has been absorbed by the Corporation of that City. The municipal body has agreed to pay the chief rent of the buildings belonging to the Institute, about £100 a year, and a guaranteed endowment from the city rates, amounting to £2,000 a year, to be spent in buying pictures for the permanent art gallery. This contract will exist for twenty years and at the end of that time will be subject to revision. The public will be admitted free to the exhibitions on days to be appointed by the committee.

Mr. Herkomer, A.R.A., has just received from the Hochstipting, of Frankfort-on-Main, a diploma of membership and mastership in that institution.

The members of the Essex Archæological Society, with the co-operation of the Corporation of Colchester, have resolved upon preparing a *catalogue raisonné* of their fine museum of Roman and mediæval antiquities, and have entrusted the work to the competent hands of Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A.

The *Building News* reports that Mr. Thomas Holloway, the "Mr. Thomas" who recently at Christie's gave huge sums for pictures by Landseer and Mr. Millais, has expended in all not less than £32,690, in procuring paintings for the decoration of the Holloway College and Sanatorium, Virginia Water.

A fine sarcophagus of Sicilian marble, executed by Mr. Brodie, R.S.A., has just been erected over the grave of Professor Hodgson at Edinburgh.

The eighth annual exhibition of modern pictures in oil at Brighton was opened to the public on Thursday, September 22. The private view was on the previous day.

The little town of Stonehaven has exhibited, with financial success at least, a fair collection of paintings, including Mr. Millais's portrait of Mr. Gladstone, and Inverness, as the capital of the Highlands, is making efforts to follow the example of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The Aberdeen exhibition closes to-day, a week later than had been arranged, this extension of time being granted in deference to the appreciation of the public.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY.

Divine service was performed in the Castle yesterday, at which her Majesty and the Royal Family and the Household were present. The Rev. J. Barclay, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, officiated. Princess Beatrice walked out in the morning and afternoon. The Rev. J. Barclay and the Marquis of Hartington had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family. Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. A. Yorke, dined at Abergeldie with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Ellerbeck, Chorley, from paying several visits in Scotland.

Viscountess Combermere and Hon. Mrs. Hunter leave Marlborough House, Upper Norwood, early in the ensuing week for Belgrave-square, and after a short stay in town go to Hastings for the winter.

Lord Napier has been staying at the Castle and Falcon Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Stoneleigh Abbey, where they have been visiting Lord and Lady Leigh.

The *Morning Post* says:—We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Lord Airlie, which occurred on the night of Sunday last at Denver City, Colorado, from the effects of a sudden chill. This sad announcement, which reaches us by cable from America, will evoke the sincere regret of his many friends. He was a man universally esteemed and beloved by those who best knew him. His character was chivalrous and generous in the extreme. His manner was somewhat shy, but his common sense and practical knowledge of all questions of the day caused his opinion to be highly valued, and his utterances in the House of Lords were always listened to with attention. An admirable landlord and excellent neighbour, he was the most popular man in Forfarshire, while in his family circle he made the happiness of one of the brightest homes in the country. The hospitalities of Cortachy Castle were proverbial, and he possessed in his accomplished wife and the circle of his home all that could make life enjoyable. From all this he has been suddenly snatched away at the comparatively early age of 55, leaving behind him a memory that will long live among the many who regarded him with the affection he deserved. Twenty-eighth in descent from the first House of Angus—seventh Earl and 12th Baron of Airlie—the late Earl was born in May, 1826, succeeded his father in 1849, and married in 1851 Henrietta Blanche, second daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley. He is succeeded in the family honours by Lord Ogilvy, born in 1856, who, after serving in the Scots Guards, was present in the Affghan campaign with the 10th Hussars. A second son, Lyulph, was born in 1861, and was travelling with his father in America when the death occurred.

A Dundee correspondent says:—The news of the sudden death of Lord Airlie was received at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, on Monday, and created profound regret. The mournful announcement came so unexpectedly that the Countess of Airlie was so prostrated with grief that medical aid had to be called in. Her ladyship was on Monday evening still confined to her room.

BRITISH ENVOYS AT WASHINGTON.—Mr. Sackville West is at length on his way to what is perhaps the most difficult post in the diplomatic service. During the present reign we have sent nine different Envoys to Washington. Of these the late Lord Dalling can alone be said to have won laurels at his post. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty was certainly a brilliant success, or at any rate seemed so at the time, which often amounts to the same thing. Lord Dalling was assured that Clayton had died of grief at being worsted. Other representatives of England have had less to boast of, though Mr. Seward gave Lord Lyons the high credit of having done more than any other man to avert a war between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the *Trent* affair. Of the other Envoys two were brothers—namely, Lord Elgin, sent on a special mission in 1854, and Sir Frederic Bruce, who immediately preceded Sir Edward Thornton. Sir John Crampton, sent to Washington in 1852, was so unfortunate as to have to discuss the recruiting question with American statesmen. In 1856, some two months after the Russian war, which led to the dispute, was finally over, President Pierce "came to the determination to discontinue official intercourse with Mr. Crampton." Mr. Crampton was consoled with the K.C.B., but did not, of course, return to Washington, whither, in January, 1857, Lord Napier was despatched. Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, and Sir Richard Pakenham complete the list of our Envoys. The unlucky treaty which bears the former's name is little remembered by Englishmen to-day; but Canadians can yet wax eloquent on the wrongs they consider it caused them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DEATH OF GENERAL GALLOWAY.—General Thomas James Galloway died last week in Ireland at the age of eighty-one years, after sixty years' service. He was actively employed in Jamaica during the negro insurrection in 1831-32, in command of a detachment

Galignani's Messenger.

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THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA.

While the expedition against Kairwan is being organized in spite of the protests of the Bey and his Ministers, disturbances in the more settled portion of the district to the northward of the capital are continuing and increasing. Villages are plundered, trains fired on or stopped, telegraph wires cut, and so forth. Our Tunis Correspondent reports the Italian Consul has been arrested and insulted, and has demanded satisfaction within twenty-four hours, which the Prime Minister has promised. There are reports of engagements in which the French have attacked and dispersed bands of insurgents. They will go away, and the disturbances will break out in a fresh place. Then the troops will be sent to that place and the disturbances will be renewed in the place they have left, and *da capo*. There is no reason why this state of things should not go on almost indefinitely. The Arab or the Moor, or whatever the inhabitants of the Barbary States may be generically termed, is a person capable of playing this game for a very long time. Every now and then the surprise of an outpost or the capture of a convoy will hearten the insurgents. If the French advance in force on Kairwan with proper precautions Kairwan will undoubtedly be taken, for the distance is not great, and the defences must be inconsiderable. But the country generally will be in the state indicated by the familiar comparison of a tightly-rolled sheet of paper which some one endeavours to flatten. Where the hand presses the paper is flat; where it is removed it springs up again. By dotting posts all over Tunis and keeping flying columns ready at the capital and other centres to support them the province may of course be maintained in subjection. But the exact number of troops required to do this will probably be considerable, and the expense to which the nation will be put in according protection to the speculators who are to make fortunes out of Tunis will be considerable also. It may be said of course that France has plenty of money and plenty of troops, and that it does not matter. But it remains to be seen whether that view of the subject will be taken in France itself. Already a feeling of discontent has been produced by the alleged breach of faith of the Government or the War Minister to certain classes of conscripts. It has to be remembered that in the present condition of the French army the inconvenience of expeditions of this kind is brought home much more definitely to all classes of the community than has ever been the case before. In former times even theoretical conscription was so far tempered that in practice few men served who did not care to serve. Things are altered now, and despite the recent revival of Chauvinism, it is not certain that there is any widespread fancy for military glory in the French breast. When a provincial elector finds that his son is carried off from his business and his family to serve in an unhealthy climate for the avowed benefit of Parisian speculators he is very likely to turn restive. French influence in Africa is a cry to which some response is certain; but the securing of profits to certain individual Frenchmen in Tunis is hardly likely in the long run to prove equally inspiriting.—*Daily News*.

THE TEST OF GENERALSHIP.

The alternating victories of Ayoob Khan and the Ameer of Cabul have given no indication whatever of military power in either of the rivals. On the contrary, to judge either commander by any rules whatever is to condemn him or his army, perhaps both. There is no need to hunt for strategical or tactical laws, which might be worth nothing in Afghan fighting. No test of the character of a commander and the efficiency of his army can be better than his power to pursue. Victories may be gained almost by accident, certainly by treachery, as in both the late Afghan battles. It is the day after the victory which shows the born leader and the army in hand. Thus, when Ayoob defeated the Ameer's lieutenant and occupied Candahar, a rapid pursuit would probably have crushed the cause of his rival completely, and certainly have rallied to the standard of the victor all that numerous class which waits upon success and holds those opinions which have prevailed at the point of the sword. The Ameer has, so far as is known, not been able to pursue Ayoob after the battle with his whole force. If he had so done he would be now on the road to the assured conquest of Herat. It is interesting to look back on the various feats of arms which have illustrated history, and to see how all the greatest commanders, when leading an army in which they trusted, invariably completed their victories by pursuit. After Vimiera, Wellington complained that he could not pursue because his army was untrained and deficient in means of rapid motion. The result was that the success was useless, and ere long the English army was itself pursued. Napoleon and the best of his marshals were masters of pursuit, and by such means crushed their adversaries instead of only smiting them. Grouchy's failure to pursue lost the Battle of Waterloo, while the Prussian pursuit of the French after the same battle annihilated Napoleon's army. The lack of energy and organisation to pursue after the Alma enabled the Russian army to escape, saved Sebastopol, and cost England the loss of her finest soldiers and one of the longest sieges on record. The same cause has led to the same result in more modern times. There were good soldiers in command of the Prussian armies in 1866, but they had not learned how strong they were or how far their army was an available weapon. On the 3d of July the Austrian army was broken to pieces before Konigsgratz; but various weaknesses, such as the division of command, and inexperience in the use of cavalry and artillery, caused a want of vigour in pursuit. The Prussian generals not only missed the chance of sweeping Benedek's army from the board altogether, but actually lost touch of him so completely that he was not found again even by the cavalry for three days. The result was Benedek's escape to Vienna, where he took up a military position which enabled Austria to treat on fair terms with her rival instead of being at the feet of Prussia. In the Franco-German war the Prussian staff showed a great advance in strategy as well as in organization. Not only were the leaders ordered to pursue rapidly, but the armies were capable for the most part of obeying. Another day, and Bazaine would have escaped from Metz and fallen back on Paris. The French have rightly judged that the chance of defence hinged on that one question, whether Bazaine could escape or not. MacMahon could not get his army to march fast enough. Von Moltke had no such difficulty. The Germans pursued with vigour and the result was Sedan. The same cause and effect were observable all through the war. When the Germans could pursue they clinched their victories. When they could not pursue quickly enough, as in the case of the Crown Prince after the battle of Worth, their enemy escaped, to raise his head again in another part of the theatre of war. Again, in the Russo-Turkish war, a slowness in following up success enabled the Turks to occupy Plevna and postponed the issue of the campaign for many months. Gourko's energy in pursuit might even then have repaired the fault and brought the Porte to sue for peace if he had been as energetically supported. If, when Plevna fell, the counsels of the more timid generals had prevailed, the Turkish armies would have been given time to rest, reorganize, and complete their defences. The headlong rush of Scobeleff, Radetsky, and Gourko over the Balkans, and their rapid pursuit of the flying enemy, closed the war most brilliantly and saved a great army from wasting away. The achievement of Sir F. Roberts in marching on Candahar has been justly approved, but his failure to pursue, whatever might be the cause, is exactly the reason why Ayoub has in these latter days been able to raise his head again. Look where we will, at real battles or autumn manœuvres, we shall see the same character of work bringing always the same results. Timid generals, distrustful of themselves and of their force, will allow an adversary to escape, however weak he may be. The born commander will never commit this fault unless his hands are tied by the incapacity of his army, by instructions from superior authority, or by want of complete dominion over the whole army.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE DANTZIC INTERVIEW.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on Monday night:—

I learn to-day, from an authoritative source, that in the so-called text of Baron Haymerle's telegram to the Emperor at Miskolcz, precisely the passage which has created the greatest sensation is incorrect. The spurious expression is that in which M. de Giers is made to speak of Prince Bismarck's wisdom and "unexpected moderation of language." Some light has been thrown on the way in which it became possible for documents of the importance of the Czar's and Baron Haymerle's telegrams to be made public, even though in an imperfect form, in the columns of an extreme organ of the Opposition. Reports sent directly from the Ministers to the Emperor are commonly either conveyed by courier or telegraphed in cipher. It was by the latter means that the documents in question were dispatched to Miskolcz. In the regular routine the deciphered notes or telegrams are thrown into the waste paper basket, and are each day burnt by the Emperor's valets. At Miskolcz, however, this was not done. The waste paper appears to have been torn up and thrown away. The scraps containing the important telegrams were collected, not by an official, but by some stranger who pieced them together, and thus obtained the documents which he conveyed to the *Egyetertes* of Pesth. It is believed that it was in Pesth that certain words were interpolated like those above quoted.

The Austrian Foreign Office has sent explanations both to St. Petersburg and to Berlin respecting this awkward incident, to which, by the way, the Austrian, as well as some of the foreign papers, are attributing considerably more importance than it deserves.

I have it on the best authority that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Cabinet were fully informed beforehand of the intention of the Czar and the German Emperor to meet at Dantzic. They were also made aware that the Czar intended to take this opportunity of expressing the friendly feelings with which he regards the Austro-German Alliance.

From the same source I learn that another motive prompting the Czar to go to Dantzic was the desire to have a conversation with Prince Bismarck respecting the internal situation and home policy of Russia. Alexander III. wished to hear the German Chancellor's views as to the necessity of reforms in Russia, and the nature of those most required. Although the questions of Socialism and Nihilism were touched upon, it is, according to my informant, entirely false to say that those subjects were reopened, or that a new departure was taken in them at the Dantzic interview. They have never been entirely dropped by Russia since the atrocious crime which first compelled her to take them up. As to alterations being brought about in international treaties, with a view to curbing the extreme Revolutionary Parties, I have reason to believe that Russia will soon find, if she has not already found, the futility of expecting to attain such an object.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY IN LONDON.

There were in London on Monday general manifestations of sympathy with the American people. The Stock Exchange was closed at one o'clock, many shops were partially shut, several hotels showed flags half-mast high, and at private places of business and private residences there were evidences of the observance of the occasion. At the Royal palaces, the Mansion House, and the clubs the blinds were drawn. In the streets an unusual number of persons were seen dressed in mourning, and even omnibus drivers and draymen marked the day by fastening a piece of crape or ribbon to their whips or harness. As a specimen of the expressions of sympathy at private houses, it may be mentioned that at a house in High-street, Holborn, the portrait of the late President was displayed in a black border, and surrounded with festoons of black and white. Above the portrait was the following inscription:—"To one of Nature's noblemen, James A. Garfield, President of the United States," and beneath the portrait, a tablet bearing the words:—"At 13 years a poor boy in a canal boat who could not read, at 50 a great uncrowned monarch, second to none on earth." Many of the ships in the river and the docks hoisted their ensigns to the mainyards as a funeral honour.

At several churches the death bell was tolled. This was noticeably the case at the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, an ancient parish church, much visited by Americans, where lie the remains of Milton, to whose memory a handsome marble monument is erected, and also those of Milton's father, of Fox the martyrologist, and other worthies. At the ceremony of mounting the guard at the Horse Guards the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the conductorship of Mr. Daniel Godfrey, played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. At the Crystal Palace the American standard was hoisted at half-mast, a trophy in the centre of the nave had been draped, and the orchestra and organ commenced the musical performances with the "Dead March."

At the afternoon service in Westminster Abbey the prayers of the congregation were requested for the widow and family of the late President. The dirge composed by Sir John Cross for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington was sung, followed by Handel's Funeral Anthem; and in the course of the service Dr. Bridge played the "Dead March" in *Saul*. At the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, the noon prayer-meeting was attended by many American visitors, and prayers were offered for the family of the late President and for the United States.

A special service was held on Monday evening at St. Martin's Church, and the great congregation included Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, and a number of American citizens, for whom seats were reserved. An address suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the hymns and music were of an appropriate character.

There were also memorial services at the City Temple and Christ Church, Westminster-bridge-road. At the former place of worship General Merritt, the American Consul-General in London, and other American gentlemen were present. The service was devotional and musical, and a short address was given by the Rev. Dr. Parker. The service at Christ Church was in the evening, when the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Bolton, of Cleveland, America, and General Fisk took part in the proceedings. On each occasion there was a large congregation, and a message of condolence to Mrs. Garfield was unanimously adopted.

ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Times* says:—The statement telegraphed by our Correspondent in India, and made by the native Sepoy of Jacob's Rifles who has just escaped from Afghanistan, to the effect that he was one of seven survivors who, after the disaster at Maiwand, fell into the hands of the Afghans and were sold into slavery, seems to have been a good deal canvassed. As the man was tried for desertion, the invention of a plausible story was to be expected. On the whole, however, judging from the telegram from our Correspondent, the statement appears to be credited, and if so it will not fail to arouse widespread commiseration for the hard fate of those unfortunate men who remained defending their national honour to the last on the fatal plain of Khushk-i-Nakhud. The story told by this native soldier is that he shared with them a common slavery of more than 12 months, but had the good fortune to free himself from his fetters. Two considerations suggest themselves for immediate attention, and these are, first, the part which Ayoub Khan has played throughout the whole of our transactions with him; and, secondly, the possibility of ascertaining the whereabouts and of effecting the ransom of our unhappy countrymen who are lingering out a wretched existence in a state of captivity. If the story be true, there can now be little doubt that Ayoub has never desired to act towards us as becomes a fair foe, even as tried by the loose morality of Afghan honour. The murder of Lieutenant Maclaine in cold blood left a dark stain on his reputation, from which he strove at the time to clear himself, although his excuses were at the best no more than plausible. It would now seem that he allowed English captives of war to be sold into an almost hopeless slavery, although he well knew the value England sets on her children, and how anxious our Government would have been to ransom them. But to have given any intimation of their existence would have implied some friendly feeling towards us on his part, and he was resolved on an attitude of unqualified hostility. As to what means lie within our power for effecting the release of these captives, different opinions will probably be held; but some description of what captivity in Central Asia has meant for Englishmen may throw light on the present case. We are able to do this and to turn to the past for guidance, because if these four privates of the 66th Regiment are captives they are not the first Englishmen who have undergone slavery in Central Asia.

Forty years ago the heart of England was thrilled by the frequent narrative of the butchery of her sons by the despotic rulers or fanatic peoples of the countries beyond the Indian frontier, among whom our countrymen had gone with far from unfriendly intentions. The fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, whose sufferings in the Black Well of Bokhara surpass description, still excites a tremor of indignation whenever recalled, and the close of their career affords a striking contrast with the bright promise under which their mission into Central Asia began. Much has been written on the subject, but little has been done, although Dr. Wolfe undertook, a short time after its perpetration, an adventurous journey to Bokhara in order to see if there were any hope of either of the officers having been spared. There were other crimes on the same scene at that period to distract attention from one which was so remote. The murders of Alexander Burns and Macnaghten at Cabul naturally occupied a large share of the public mind, and the impression they left was not to be obliterated by the successful journeys of Abbott and Shakespear to Merv and Khiva. The case of Dr. Ford, who was put to death at the instigation of the Belooch chief Ibrahim of Chaknasur, who is one of the few survivors of that period, and who still holds his castle among the reedy marshes of Seistan, adds another to the already long list of English victims. Nor must the murder of Lieutenant Loveday at Khelat be excluded from the list, which might be considerably extended were we to include those who, like Mr. Moorcroft and his companions, had to submit to personal indignity and temporary confinement at the hands of the chief of Kundus. But from the time of the first war in Afghanistan to the present day, when the massacres of Sir Louis Cavagnari, his gallant comrades, and of Lieut. Maclaine remind us that very much the same condition of things still exists there, it is clear that a captive Englishman would be certainly subjected to innumerable indignities and hardships among the fanatical Mahomedan peoples, and might even reckon himself fortunate if his life were spared.

There will be but one opinion—that it is our bounden duty to spare no exertion and to use every means in our power to procure the release of these captives. And we are fortunately far from being powerless in the matter. The possession of a white slave is not a matter that can be long kept secret even in the solitudes of Central Asia or in the remote districts of Afghanistan. These soldiers are said to have been sold in the market-place at Herat. Their purchasers would be well known, and their fate could be traced step by step. It is improbable that they have been removed to any great distance from Herat, for we should have heard through Russian sources had they been sent to either Khiva or Bokhara; nor does our latest information allow of the supposition that they can have been secretly conveyed to the Turcomans' stronghold of Merv. By a process of elimination, we are therefore led to conjecture that their place of servitude is somewhere in the country west of the Helmand, between Maimene on the north and Beloochistan on the south. There are two ways of instituting inquiries with the view of obtaining more direct information. We could not apply to Ayoob himself, now with his Sirdars in full flight towards Herat, but we could instruct the native news-writer at Meshed, who has constant intercourse with Herat, to make the necessary investigations for us. There would also be little difficulty in acquiring much fuller details as to the story told by the Sepoy through the means of our Minister at Teheran, who has numerous and independent sources of information under his control. We may hope that it will only require well-directed energy to effect the release of these unfortunate soldiers, if they are still living. To have rescued Stoddart and Conolly from the shambles of Bokhara or even to have obtained the reparation for their murder would have required the despatch of an army; but here we may fairly expect to achieve our purpose and perform what is nothing less than a duty by the display of some tact and resolution.

THE TRANSVAAL VOLKSRAAD.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS STOPPED.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram, dated September 26, from its correspondent at Maritzburg:—

Some excitement is shown here on account of orders from home to stop all movements of troops, owing to the attitude of the Transvaal Volksraad. The discussion there is proceeding, but intelligence from a very reliable quarter states that all speeches as yet, though moderate in tone, firmly oppose the Convention. There is great anxiety, however, to avoid a dilemma, and my impression is not altered that the Convention will be ratified under a unanimous protest, and an appeal made to the generosity of England for concessions on the objected points.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

Relieved of parliamentary demands upon his time, Lord Charles Beresford gives up the command of the Royal steam-yacht *Osborne* entirely of his own free will, and against the expressed desire of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Assured of promotion at no distant period, he prefers not to complete the full period for which he was appointed to the *Osborne*, as if he obtained his captaincy immediately upon being relieved from her command, hypercritical people might attribute his promotion to Royal favouritism rather than to personal claims and service. He is also desirous of exchanging the decorously monotonous duties of his present berth for the exciting varieties of Mediterranean service; and these, I hear, may be broadly accepted as the reasons for his shortly succeeding Commander Egerton in the gun-vessel *Condor*.

Hopetoun House is this week crowded with guests and the scene of great festivity and rejoicing, in honour of the coming of age of the young Earl of Hopetoun. His father died eight years ago, since which time Hopetoun House has been almost closed. Great joy is felt in the neighbourhood that the hospitable doors are once more thrown open, and the sound of music and dancing is heard again within its walls.

On dit that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, young politician as he is, goes to Ireland for a more definite purpose than that of merely visiting the Chief Secretary, viz., to study the system of Irish Government with a view to taking a share in it himself at no very distant date.

The Rev. Mr. Gladstone, of Hawarden, son of the Premier, is, I regret to hear, far from well. He has been on a visit to the Orkney Islands for the purpose of recruiting his health.

I wish somebody would rise in his wrath and smash for ever and for aye that played-out institution the *table d'hôte*. It is no longer a host's table. It is a trough whereat so many human beings, becoming inhuman for an hour, satisfy their hunger. Formerly a master of the hotel sat at the head of his table, looked after the comfort of his guests, addressed a word of compliment to the hero or heroine of the day, and always had a pleasant bit of scandal for the toothless old dowager on his right, who devoured that kind of pabulum with greater facility than she could the dainty *plats* recommended with so much *empressement* by M. Aubergine. If the host had a character for wit, humour, or certain peculiarities, he made the fortunes of his house. Who made Dessein's Hotel at Calais but Dessein himself, of whom it was said that he had entertained in both senses of the word more crowned heads and distinguished personages than any sovereign in the world. If M. Dessein lived in these days he would probably have a magnificent country-house three miles out of town, and send his *palefrenier* every morning to the hotel to exercise his horses, and inquire whether your lordship has paid your weekly bill.

A familiar figure will be missed at Newmarket this week—not so much missed, perhaps, as regretted, for illness had kept "Admiral" Curzon away from the scenes and sports he so dearly loved for a very lengthy period. A regular frequenter of "head-quarters," he was invariably the earliest occupant every morning of the broad step at the entrance to the Jockey Club rooms; and his cheery greeting was quite sufficient to dispel the most gloomy reminiscences of those who experienced a "bad time" the day before. He was a keen judge of racing, passionately fond of hunting, and quite as popular as the late George Payne amongst all classes of society. If I remember rightly, it was the latter genial sportsman who jocularly exalted Captain Curzon to the rank of "Admiral" on his retiring from the navy, in which he had previously served. Nor did the "brevet title" ever desert him, as only his intimate friends were aware of its origin. Deceased was a martyr to gout, which accelerated his death at Apethorpe last Friday, whilst staying with his sister, the Countess of Westmoreland. His other two sisters married the Duke of Beaufort and Colonel Kingscote; and in addition to Earl Howe, he leaves four brothers to mourn the loss of a loving relative, and one of the most courteous and amiable of men.

An indignation meeting was held last week at Newquay, Cornwall, to protest against the action of Mr. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., in endeavouring to do away with the right of public access to Watergate Bay by the Porth Islands. The step taken by Mr. Vivian affects not only the inhabitants of the locality, but tourists from all parts of England, and is greatly to be deprecated.

Orders seem to be flowing in pretty freely to the various yacht-builders. Already Mr. S. White, of Cowes, has received orders for two steam-yachts, one of 85 tons for Mr. J. W. Torr, and another of 80 tons for Mr. C. Thellusson, owner of the *Boadicea*. Messrs. Nicholson of Gosport have received orders to build one of their fast cruisers of 72 tons for Major Hammer. In the Clyde, Fife of Fairlie has already commenced a 90-ton racer, after the model of his very successful 40-tonner *Annasona*, for Mr. Alexander Allan. It is rumoured that she will be commanded by a well-known and most successful skipper, who is a native of the Emerald Isle. Hence *Samœna* will have to look to her laurels if she wants to score over the four figures again. It is also more than probable that there will be a few vessels from the well-known and talented N.A. of the Clyde; while it is said that the Liverpool N.A. is engaged upon a 10-tonner to lower *Buttercup's* well-known colour. Hence the season of 1882 already promises plenty of interest, unless the new rule of the Y.R.A. handicaps long craft too much.

A serious fight which took place lately between the men of the 31st and 55th regiments, quartered at Dover, would seem to show that soldiers cling long to regimental traditions. There has been a feud between these corps of longer standing than the services of any officer or man in either regiment. In 1848 it found vent in Dublin in a desperate row, when several men of the 55th were thrown over one of the bridges into the Liffey by the men of the 31st. In 1857, when the regiments were in garrison together at Gibraltar, it was found necessary to issue a general order to both corps, threatening courts-martial and flogging in case of any outbreak of the old ill-will. The regiments separate, and do not meet again until 1881, when a day of athletic sports is concluded with a contest in which, according to a local paper, every soldier was fully employed either pummelling with his fists or belabouring his rival with stones.

The first cause of these animosities between regiments has always been difficult to trace; but the "bad blood" circulates through generation after generation of recruits. There are two other distinguished corps in her Majesty's service, whose men never lose an opportunity of pummelling each other when an opportunity offered itself, and the only reason which could be assigned for this was a tradition that some officers of the one had been insulted by an officer of the other at the siege of Quebec.

Brigadiers, and those who have to give words of command in the field, must feel anything but grateful to Mr. Childers for lengthening the titles of regiments. Some of these titles are magnificent mouthfuls, to pronounce which, with proper emphasis, will delay not a little any military manœuvre. Some were surely long enough already, if I may judge by what my memory recalls to me of a field-day, when, the 4th Foot being ordered to advance, the colonel of that distinguished corps commenced giving the word, "Fourth King's Own Royal Regiment"—but had only got so far when that mild-mannered soldier, the late Sir William Eyre, cut in with, "I don't care who the devil owns you; but come on!"

This was not polite, especially as ladies were present, but what is a commander, who is in a hurry to execute an important manœuvre, to do? At the battle of Balaclava, when the Russian cavalry were about to swoop down upon the "thin red line" of Highlanders, the shout of Sir Colin Campbell, "*Ninety-third, we must all die here!*" had a magic effect in making the line as steady as a rock. But if history had to repeat itself, the command which the old chieftain would have to give to-day would be, "Second Battalion of the Princess Louise's Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders," etc. I fancy Sir Colin would have added an oath had he been so compelled by the War Office authority to waste his breath.

It would be difficult to conceive anything more cruel than the dog-racing—we cannot call it coursing—that took place at Kempton. Many of the hares had been on the ground but a few hours, and, consequently, knew nothing of their surroundings; while they were stiff and cramped from their confinement during a long journey by rail, the ground was so narrow that they had no chance of escape. Consequently, on the first day only two hares were not killed by the greyhounds and they were afterwards found dead.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY.

Divine service was performed in the Castle yesterday, at which her Majesty and the Royal Family and the Household were present. The Rev. J. Barclay, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, officiated. Princess Beatrice walked out in the morning and afternoon. The Rev. J. Barclay and the Marquis of Hartington had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family. Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. A. Yorke, dined at Abergeldie with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Ellerbeck, Chorley, from paying several visits in Scotland.

Viscountess Combermere and Hon. Mrs. Hunter leave Marlborough House, Upper Norwood, early in the ensuing week for Belgrave-square, and after a short stay in town go to Hastings for the winter.

Lord Napier has been staying at the Castle and Falcon Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Stoneleigh Abbey, where they have been visiting Lord and Lady Leigh.

The *Morning Post* says:—We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Lord Airlie, which occurred on the night of Sunday last at Denver City, Colorado, from the effects of a sudden chill. This sad announcement, which reaches us by cable from America, will evoke the sincere regret of his many friends. He was a man universally esteemed and beloved by those who best knew him. His character was chivalrous and generous in the extreme. His manner was somewhat shy, but his common sense and practical knowledge of all questions of the day caused his opinion to be highly valued, and his utterances in the House of Lords were always listened to with attention. An admirable landlord and excellent neighbour, he was the most popular man in Forfarshire, while in his family circle he made the happiness of one of the brightest homes in the country. The hospitalities of Cortachy Castle were proverbial, and he possessed in his accomplished wife and the circle of his home all that could make life enjoyable. From all this he has been suddenly snatched away at the comparatively early age of 55, leaving behind him a memory that will long live among the many who regarded him with the affection he deserved. Twenty-eighth in descent from the first House of Angus—seventh Earl and 12th Baron of Airlie—the late Earl was born in May, 1826, succeeded his father in 1849, and married in 1851 Henrietta Blanche, second daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley. He is succeeded in the family honours by Lord Ogilvy, born in 1856, who, after serving in the Scots Guards, was present in the Affghan campaign with the 10th Hussars. A second son, Lyulph, was born in 1861, and was travelling with his father in America when the death occurred.

A Dundee correspondent says:—The news of the sudden death of Lord Airlie was received at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, on Monday, and created profound regret. The mournful announcement came so unexpectedly that the Countess of Airlie was so prostrated with grief that medical aid had to be called in. Her ladyship was on Monday evening still confined to her room.

TOILETS AND FRINGES.

The mutability of fashion as respects female attire has from time out of mind furnished prolific materials for the pens of satirical humorists and the pencils of caricaturists. And never was the female toilette subjected to more pungent criticism than it is at the present. Well, of course there is, as there always has been, plenty of room for ridicule in this direction; but, taking all things into consideration, it is an open question whether the costumes of to-day are not—save in the one important item of expense—an improvement upon those that the present generation can remember. Absurdity will always hold a prominent place in the female fashions, but surely, even taking into consideration the "tied back" dresses of to-day, no one would wish to see them exchanged for the short-waisted gowns which our grandmothers wore, or the crinolines which at a later date made the human form divine look utterly ridiculous. But ladies will follow the fashion in spite of reason and all the scornful laughter of the critics, so the best thing we can do is to put up as uncomplainingly as it is within the power of human nature to do, with the vagaries of Parisian *modistes*. There are fashions, however, which are calculated to vex the irritable almost beyond the limits of endurance. It is not pleasant in the sight of some to see fair girls destroying one of their chief natural beauties in order to form a "fringe," the object of which is to hide the temple of intelligence. The glory of a woman is her hair, was once remarked by a no mean judge of female beauty; but the object of the girl of the present period is to put that glory to a very inglorious purpose. True, the really æsthetic Greeks admired low foreheads in their women, but in their case the hair was tastefully braided, and not allowed to fall in a dishevelled mass "over their eyebrows hiding their eyes," after the fashion of those hybrid canaries and other finches which we see exhibited at bird shows. Still even this habit of making hay of their hair in which girls of the present day indulge is vastly less offensive than that which obtained a few years since, when the short-sighted epidemic came into vogue amongst young ladies. What the crutch and toothpick were to men the eye-glasses were to the women of that recent date. They made believe that the most beautiful feature of the face was defective, and unable to perform its natural functions without the aid of art. But this ridiculous nonsense had only a very brief existence, and as sore eyes went out of fashion eye glasses ceased to be a portion of the female toilette, and young ladies suddenly recovered their sight. So, too, fringes will go out of fashion some day or other, and the female forehead will no longer be a feature to be ashamed of. Then will arrive a time to try the skill of fashionable art in concealing the fringe whilst it is attaining its natural length and beauty. Of course fresh follies of fashion will crop up to take the place of those that disappear.—*Evening Standard*.

BOSNIAN APPEAL TO RUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIAN RULE.

The correspondent of the *Justice* at Serajevo says that great discontent prevails under Austrian rule in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. As a proof of the dissatisfaction felt by the inhabitants the correspondent gives a translation of an address which they have sent to the Emperor of Russia begging for his intervention. It is as follows:—

Sire,—The glorious arms of the late Emperor Alexander II., your august father, have delivered the Southern Slavs from the yoke of the Turk. Montenegro has reconquered its ancient territories. Bulgaria is free on both sides of the Balkans. Servia has no longer anything to fear from the Crescent.

Alone of all the Slavs of the Ottoman Empire, the Herzegovinians and the Bosniacs, in passing beneath Austrian domination, have seen their lot embittered. Under the old Turkish rule, however unjust and cruel it may have been, the authorities, taking account of a bad harvest, always returned us a part of their tithe. The people paid as much as their material position enabled them to bear, and each year the arrears were struck off once for all.

The Austrian authorities, on the contrary, make no distinction between the impossibility to pay, caused by the force of circumstances, and pretended inability, of which it would be unjust to accuse us. In several parts of our country the harvest has been very bad, but the Austrian police, taking no account of this, put up to public auction our cattle, our poor personal effects, our winter clothing, to make up the money we owe, but which, unless we could change our flesh to gold, we have no means to pay. Thus to-day whole villages are reduced to the utmost destitution, but their voices do not reach the throne of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The new government has forbidden us the use of the Slav alphabet in our newspapers and books, and insists upon everything being in Roman type. In our schools, even where all the children are of the orthodox Greek religion, the Catholic priest appears and attempts to teach our children his religion by the aid of the birch. The German language, which is repugnant to our national spirit and for which we see no future utility, is forced upon us by the most unjust means and exceeding brutality. The Catholic clergy compel us to build churches for a religion which is not our own; and as all official documents are drawn up either in German or Hungarian, both of which we do not understand, we are deprived of all means of defence before the tribunals.

This, sire, is the rule beneath which Austria compels us to live. In the misfortune which afflicts us we have but one hope: It is that your Imperial Majesty will deign to raise your voice in our favour, and that your august and peaceful intervention will restore us our liberty, so that we may not have to purchase it with our blood.

A TOWN IN DARKNESS.—For some weeks past the town of Chesterfield has been in darkness, owing to the Corporation being unable to come to terms with the gas company for the continued lighting of the streets by gas. It appears that the latter have raised their price, an arrangement which the Corporation refuse to accede to, consequently the lamps have been removed, and the town is in total darkness every night, much to the danger and inconvenience of the inhabitants. Accidents at night are of frequent occurrence, and an indignation meeting has been held, but neither the Corporation nor the gas company show any signs of giving way. The Watch and Lighting Committee have resolved to test the lighting of the streets by the electric light as soon as possible, and have also ordered 50 petroleum lamps on trial. It is claimed for this lamp, which is known as the "English," that it will give a better light than gas, and with a saving as compared with gas of 65 per cent. It will burn for 18 to 20 hours at an estimated cost of 2d. per lamp per night. The public, who loudly condemn the Corporation for having left them in darkness, are anxiously awaiting the result of these experiments.

FROZEN SALMON.—The Hudson's Bay Company have received from one of their stations at the entrance of Hudson's Bay a small cargo of frozen salmon per steamer *Diana*, which they had fitted up with Bell-Colman's refrigerating process. The salmon is reported as being in excellent condition, and will shortly be offered for sale in the London market.

THE CONVENTION WITH THE BOERS.—We (*Standard*) understand that the settlement of any difficulty with the Boers in the matter of the Convention is to be left entirely in the hands of General Sir Evelyn Wood, who will receive instructions from home from time to time. It is believed, however, that the matter will be amicably arranged.

THE FAIR TRADE LEAGUE AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—The President and Executive Committee of the National League have sent the following reply to the invitation of the Government to express the views of their League respecting the proposed new commercial treaty with France:—"The National League, 3, Hare-court, Temple, September 26, 1881.—Sir,—We are directed by the President, Sir John E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart., M.P., and the Executive Committee of this League to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. In reply, we beg to inform you that an expression of the numerous branches of this League has been solicited and that a delegate will proceed to Paris to lay the representations of this League on matters connected with trade between Great Britain and France before the Royal Commission over which you preside. We may state that several of our branches have already held meetings and have passed resolutions condemning the acceptance by this country

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28—29, 1881.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

The Royal Palace of Buda was on Wednesday the scene of one of those imposing ceremonials of which the Hungarian people seem to possess the secret. The curious blending of Oriental and mediæval elements in the national character gives them an immense advantage in all matters of pomp and pageantry over the nations among which the prosaic spirit of modern progress has made more way. In a German or an English palace there would seem to be something unreal and incongruous in the show and paraphernalia which our correspondent this morning describes; in Hungary it comes as a matter of course. Those halberdiers, the exact reproduction of the bodyguard of King Mathias Corvinus, that *mêlée* of bishops, abbots, officers in historical costumes, add immensely to the effect of the spectacle; and at the same time the care with which the details are kept up is a striking illustration of the conservative temper of the people. Indeed, the Magyar race is as conservative as those must always be to whom the retention of old privileges has come to be a question of life and death. Except for certain Turkish affirnities, they are ethnologically alone in Europe. They are in constant danger of being crushed between the overwhelming numbers of Slavs and Germans by whom they are almost surrounded. Their attitude towards Slavonic policy is always one of antagonism, becoming in times of political excitement an attitude of almost active hostility. During the recent years of trouble in the East, Turkey had no such unreserved friend and Russia no such uncompromising enemy as the people of Hungary, who, if their political union with Austria had not prevented it, would have certainly struck a blow in defence of the Danube. It need hardly be pointed out how greatly this antipathy between the different races of the Empire increases the difficulties of the Austro-Hungarian Government. No other European State is composed of elements so various, so mutually opposed; and that Austria should succeed as well as she does, even granting that that is not too well, is a marvel. Not a little of her success may safely be put down to the character of the present Emperor. Called to rule amid circumstances of the most trying kind, he has never swerved from the constitutional line which he bravely adopted; and his subjects of every race consequently adore him. He plays a most difficult part in a manner which commands the admiration of Europe. It has often been said that Francis Joseph has been beaten in all his wars, and that Austria has been benefited by each successive defeat. Certainly neither '59 nor '66 has really weakened Austria, and they have as certainly not weakened in the least, in any part of the Empire, the popular attachment to the Emperor. The Speech from the Throne is not in itself a communication of great external interest. The assurance that will be most welcome is the statement that the relations of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with all other Powers are perfectly satisfactory—a statement made with considerable emphasis and not, we may imagine, without mental reference to the Dantsic interview and to the famous telegram of the Ambassador at St. Petersburg. For the rest, the Speech offered a working programme without any sensational points, laying down a line of plain reforms that have one by one to be taken in hand.—*Times.*

THE RENEWAL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TUNIS.

M. Roustan and General Saussier may control the Bey, but they cannot command the willing or unwilling co-operation of a rude and exasperated people. All attempts to employ Tunisians against Tunisians have so far utterly failed. Some few may be caught, and made to work as labourers; but none can be found who will fire a single rifle upon their fellows. Hence the constant despatch of troop-laden transports from France, a process which is gradually drawing into Africa a large, if subsidiary, part of the French army. Fears have therefore been entertained by the anxious lest the delicate machinery of mobilisation should be injured by the continuous export of "fourth battalions." Those who feel a natural solicitude on this account have, however, been assured officially that, as the fourth battalion of each regiment does not form part of the field army, but is intended, in time of war, to replace the active troops in garrisons, the eighteen army corps are still complete, and even have an excess of men in the reserves. The explanation is so far satisfactory, yet it is difficult to see, should the coming warfare be sustained and prolonged, how the field forces in Algeria and Tunis can be fed continuously from the source indicated. Even now, when the strife is only beginning, the stress has been so severely felt that General Farre took on himself to direct that the conscripts of 1876, who, in accordance with usage, would go home in October, should be detained for further service. The outcry against his plan was, however, so loud and spontaneous that he was compelled to cancel his order. The result is that the battalions forwarded will be only five hundred instead of being six hundred strong, and the deficiencies in strength will be made up by drafting valid men from the active troops. Accordingly we see how a certain inroad upon the mobilisation scheme must have occurred; and, should the coming campaign prove more arduous than is anticipated, still larger numbers must be abstracted from the regular peace establishment. Whether it may become necessary to mobilise a corps d'armée, or call out any special class of conscripts, will depend not so much on the French as on the Arabs and the natural obstacles which the assailants are sure to encounter. They have hitherto contended with the hot season which has favoured the Tunisians; and, although the rains will ensure supplies of water, they will also render marching and bivouacing more tedious and injurious. No one can doubt for a moment the ability of France to subjugate Tunis—it is solely a question of time, men, and money. There will also be a strain on the commissariat; but, with Algeria on fire at the same period, the task may not be briefly accomplished, while the cost, already far above the estimates voted, may astonish the tax-payers.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE COMING CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The *Times* publishes the following communication "from a correspondent lately returned from Eastern Europe":—

I can hardly believe that the English public, or even the Press, with its numerous channels of information, can be fully awake to the gravity of the crisis which is approaching in the Eastern Mediterranean, a crisis so suddenly developed into visible and tangible form that the Government may well be uncertain how to treat it. To those of us who have long been familiar with Eastern intrigue there are, however, sufficient indications in what is taking place on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean to justify us in expressing what will probably be for some time called alarmist views—viz., that, without some clearer recognition of the danger and greater decision in preparing a remedy than has been visible to the unofficial world of late, it is quite possible that the sole peril to the English Empire which seems to have power to arouse public opinion—viz., that of the road to India being stopped—may be on it when to meet this peril may involve something more than decision and an outspoken policy. It is clearly seen that the joint occupation of Egppt by France and England is impracticable, and that the maintenance of the present state of things may at any moment become impossible. These are considerations which already fill the public mind with anxiety and so completely monopolize attention that nothing is seen of the danger just as patently to be apprehended from the other side of the Ægean—viz., the occupation by Austria of the kingdom of Greece and the formation by Austrian discipline and Greek sailors of a great maritime Power along the line of the English highway. To any man who has followed, as I have, step by step, with cognizance of men and measures, the advances of the great Balkanic Power towards the entire control of the peninsula, nothing is more absurd than the diplomatic denials and evasions which for form's sake mask his advance, and nothing clearer than that all the intrigues and negotiations which accompanied the solution of the late Greek question had for their chief object, with the prime movers, the ulterior possession of Prevesa and Salonica by Austria. With Epirus and Macedonia in the possession of the Empire, Greece falls inevitably into the Austrian control and system of operations, fiscal and political, and the only chance of the Hellenic race ever becoming united as one people will be under the suzerainty of Austria. At the rate at which matters promise to progress this solution cannot be many years delayed. Greece is in such a condition of paralysis within and so menaced by bankruptcy if she must remain in her present uncertain condition, that a catastrophe must come before long; for without the support of some strong Power in Europe she cannot stand in even a nominal independence, and as, to all Greeks, the first consideration is, and must be, the union of all branches of their race, the immediate consequence of the occupation of Epirus and Macedonia will be (and this is fully recognised by all thoughtful people at Athens) the entry of the present kingdom of Greece into the Austrian system. The commercial activity and interests of Austria-Hungary are now probably greater in the eastern Mediterranean than those of any Power except England, and when reinforced by the Greek will become the greatest, with greater facilities of ports, railways, and lines of steamers filling all the waterways which intervene between Europe and Eastern Africa and Asia Minor. The position of a Power with the organizing and staying capacity of Austria, commanding all the physical and nautical resources of the Greek population of the Levant, on the flank of the most important station along the road to India, is one which ought to make Englishmen think of the contingencies which may arise therefrom. We speak of Austria as an old and faithful ally in the same breath with which we express our apprehension of France, the ally *par excellence* of England in reconstructed Europe. Is any alliance trustworthy when there is question of empire? Is it wise to trust such a rod to the hand of any Power which may possibly become an enemy? And with Austrian commercial interests developing as they are to-day, and her communications extending to the Pacific, and French imperial interests pushing on the other side of the highway; with, moreover, the interests of the one as of the other of those Powers actively and subtly urged by every appliance of intrigue and diplomacy, is it not the height of pococurantism to take no steps to protect from future contingencies, to say nothing of present menace, those vital interests of English Empire?

It seems to me that no prudent Englishman need ask what is to be done; the precaution formulates itself in every publicist's mind in the United Kingdom—secure control of Egypt. England cannot evade it, cannot long postpone it; but every day of postponement and indecision makes the work harder.

I believe there is but one practical precaution to secure the independence of Egypt and the total expulsion of the Turkish element from the countries along the Red Sea. The Egyptians are a far more teachable and progressive people than the Turks, who are everywhere an obstacle to sound political organization, and an Egyptian kingdom once re-established and its independence guaranteed by England, the road to India is made as secure as it would be by English occupation, at a fraction of the cost and a small part of the administrative labour.

The Turkish Empire may dissolve any day, but with Egypt secure it does not in the least matter to England how soon, and the perturbations and preparations on account of the terrible Eastern question cease for England the moment Egypt is secure.

I believe that it would have been sound policy to have insisted on the extension of Greece to such limits as would have assured its practical independence; but I regard that qnestion as definitely settled by the decision of Constantinople, which brought as its inevitable sequence the dependence of Greece on the Austrian Empire, and secondarily the tranquil occupation by Austria of the whole northern shore of the Ægean. If Austria-Hungary has the tact to secure a cordial acceptation of the inevitable from the Greek nation, this secondary result will be arrived at with a facility which will amply repay Austria for any concession she may make to the Greeks, and I have good reason to believe that influences are already energetically at work to secure this end.

THE OPENING OF THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

The *Standard* correspondent at Pesth telegraphed on Wednesday night:—

The ceremony of opening the Hungarian Parliament took place at noon to-day. The members of both Houses assembled in the Great Hall of the Royal Palace at Ofen, on the south side of the river. Most of the Deputies, as well as the Nobles, appeared in brilliant national costumes adorned with gold and precious stones. Only the members of the Independent Party—that is, the Party of Kossuth—were absent. The Monarch and most of the Deputies were before the opening ceremony present at Divine service in the Palace chapel. After this the highest Court officials, the Commanders of the Hungarian and German Guards (all in superb uniforms), the Hungarian Ministers, the Barons of the Empire, and Bishops proceeded by pairs to the Grand Hall; while the State swords and the cross were carried in front of the procession. The Emperor, with a military suite, followed, and ascended the Throne. At this moment the members of the Diet broke out into shouts of welcome, crying "Long live the King!" They gathered in groups, which, through the spendour of the national costumes, presented a most brilliant spectacle. Then his Majesty read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech announces that the Austro-Servian Conventions, and a number of Bills relating to the incorporation of Croato-Slavonian "military frontier" districts, will be laid before the Diet. There will further be Bills regarding the details of the definite incorporation of Fiume in Hungary. Other measures will deal with certain reforms of the criminal and civil codes. There is, moreover, a Bill which alters the mode of collecting taxes and duties, and another which introduces reforms into certain departments of local administration. Finally, there are Bills for the promotion of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and measures for gradually restoring equilibrium in the Budget—that is to say, for the imposition of new taxes. The Speech concludes with the following words:—

"We are convinced that your wisdom, patriotism, and zeal will render it possible to settle these affairs so as to conduce to the benefit of our beloved Hungary. It is with great satisfaction that we are able to declare that the good understanding of the Powers, which has hitherto rendered possible the peaceful solution of international questions, continues to prevail at present—a fact which, coupled with our friendly relations to all the Governments, justifies our hope that our people will enjoy the blessing of undisturbed peace, and that you may consequently devote your full attention to the regulation of the internal affairs of the country and the promotion of its economical and intellectual interests."

His Majesty then took off his helmet, and retired, amid enthusiastic cheers from the Magnates and Deputies, to his apartments. The paragraphs of the speech which treated of reforms, and especially the Fiume question, were enthusiastically applauded; but as all Croatians contend that Fiume is part of Croatia, it will cause new controversies between that province and Hungary. The fact that the Emperor did not, by a single expression, hint at any alliance existing between the three Emperors caused the utmost satisfaction. Both Houses subsequently proceeded to the choice of Presidents, and elected the same members that held office last Session. The Emperor left Pesth this evening for Vienna, and will not return to Hungary before the end of October.

A GHOST AT NOONDAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—We have received the following extraordinary narrative from a correspondent for whose good faith and professional acuteness of observation we can vouch. He substantiates his story with full details of dates, names, and places, which, however, for the sake of the survivors, he does not wish to be published. Without any further preface, we lay his letter before our readers:—

As my wife and I were sitting at breakfast with a guest whom I will call Mr. A.—then on a visit for the first time to our house and neighbourhood—our maid-servant passed out of the room on her way to the kitchen. As she closed the door Mr. A. startled me by saying, "I saw a spirit of a man following that woman, who, as he passed, said distinctly in my hearing, 'God judgeth not as man judgeth. I was innocent of the murder for which I have been hanged. I was there, but I did not strike the blow.'" "What is it like?" I asked. He replied by describing a young Irishman whom I recognised at once as the husband of my domestic, who a year or two before had been executed on the charge of murder. Mr. A., a complete stranger to the locality, had only met me for the first time two days before, and he was totally ignorant of the crime in which my servant was so deeply interested. For obvious reasons the subject was never alluded to in our household, where the widow was regarded with feelings of sympathy, which led us to avoid as much as possible all reference to her husband's fate. I had previously good reason to doubt whether the evidence against him justified his execution. He had died protesting his innocence. His wife and friends were firmly convinced that, although he had been in the fight, it was not by his hand the fatal blow had been dealt. In addition to this, I had good reason to believe that the real murderer was still at large. You can easily imagine my astonishment when Mr. A. thus suddenly ventured upon forbidden ground, and abruptly declared that the spirit of a man who had suffered the capital penalty, and whose personal appearance exactly coincided with that of the unfortunate Irishman, was actually following the servant about the house proclaiming his innocence in accents which, although inaudible to me, my guest declared were perfectly audible to him. I had heard that Mr. A. had been a "seer," but I was not a little startled at this striking illustration of his peculiar faculty. I remarked that it was very strange, and informed him that the woman he had just seen for the first time with her ghostly companion was really the widow of an executed felon. Some time afterwards he exclaimed: "There he is again, repeating the same words!" Intensely interested by this sudden and apparently supernatural confirmation of my suspicions, I determined to put the seership of my guest to what I regarded as a crucial test. I told Mr. A. that shortly afterwards I was going into the town, and as I should be passing the spot where the murder was committed perhaps his ghostly visitant might indicate the place where the dead man lay. Some time afterwards we started for the town. When we left the house Mr. A. remarked, "There he is following us," alluding to the "spirit." When we had proceeded part of the way along the road, which was quite unknown to my friend, I made a détour to make a business call and went along another street, Mr. A. following me. Just as, without a word on my part, we were turning out of the main road, Mr. A. said, "The spirit is standing at the corner. He says we are not going the right way towards the place where the murder was committed, and which he has promised to point out to me." I replied, "Oh, we shall come out in the main road again by-and-by before we reach the spot." We proceeded on about a quarter of a mile, and having done my business and struck the main road again—which differed, I may remark, from none of the other roads we had traversed—Mr. A. soon after declared, "There is that man just on there, waiting for us." As we continued our walk, I purposely refrained from uttering a word, or even from thinking, as far as I could, about the murder, so as to prevent any possibility of my companion obtaining any clue. As we were passing through one of the lowest parts of the town Mr. A. suddenly exclaimed:—"He tells me that it was here the murder was committed. It was just there (pointing to the place in the road where the murdered man fell). I see the hubbub and confusion rise up before me as a picture, with the people round. He, however, again tells me that he did not strike the fatal blow. He does not excuse himself from being morally guilty as being mixed up with those who accomplished the death of the man, but strongly maintains that he was not the murderer." I will only add in relation to the last incident that Mr. A. described the exact spot where the murder was committed, and the circumstances in connection therewith. How can you account for that? Mr. A. had never been in the town before; he had never lived within a couple of hundred miles of it; he did not know till within a day or two before he arrived that he would ever visit it he could not by any possibility have known that the poor woman in my employ was the widow of a man who was hanged. He had no conceivable interest in deceiving me, nor was he concerned to prosecute the matter any further. I have in vain attempted to account for his story, nor can I on any of the popular hypotheses explain to my own satisfaction how he saw that ghost at noonday. That he did see it he assured me, much to my surprise when no one expected any such revelation; and, whatever he saw, it certainly led him to the exact place where the murder was committed.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

The Duke of Westminster wishes to sell Cliveden, which is still the most beautiful place on the Thames, but the delights of the charming reach from Boulter's Lock to Cookham Lock have been greatly diminished of late years, as this has become the favourite hunting-ground of the savages who hire launches by the day, and of the less ambitious 'Arry's, whose shouts and antics are hideous beyond description, while on Sunday it is the haunt of a large section of "society."

The Duke bought Cliveden some twelve years ago, after the death of his mother-in-law, the Duchess of Sutherland, for whose occupation it was bought by the late Duke of Sutherland, about 1849, from Sir George Warrender. A few months after, the house was burnt to the ground, and a very fine collection of old furniture perished. The present splendid mansion was then built from designs by Barry, to whom the Duchess was quite a Providence, seeing that under her auspices he restored both Trentham and Dunrobin, the improvements in each instance being hardly less extensive than those undertaken by Sir Carte Blanche for the young Duke.

An unusual row disturbed the quiet of Loch Rannoch a few days ago. Visitors going up the lake are strictly forbidden to land on the north side, which belongs to Mr. Robertson, of Struan, and to Sir Robert Menzies, although Mr. Wentworth permits them to land on the Dall ground on the south side. Some anglers disregarded the warnings against trespassing on the Menzies territory, and landed, but no sooner were they fairly on shore than the gigantic lord of the soil (a typical chieftain) appeared from an ambush, and boiling over with wrath, blew them up in choice Saxon, and hustled them back into their boat, smashing one of their rods in the process. Threats for an action for assault were heard, but the trespassers were clearly in the wrong.

Earl Fortescue deserves great credit for insisting that the law of poaching shall be administered to all classes alike. At last week's meeting of the Taw and Torridge Conservators, it was reported that a brother of Sir W. Williams, of Heanton, had twice been caught fishing without a license. Several members opposed a prosecution, but Lord Fortescue, with characteristic fairness and good sense, insisted that it was a proper case to be followed up, and succeeded in carrying the motion for his prosecution by his casting vote.

The famous *Sunbeam* is stated to have narrowly escaped a serious disaster when lying off Kirkwall during the recent gale. Colonel Owen Williams's *Enchantress* is being overhauled at Peterhead, as she stranded on a rock at Rattery Head, on the Aberdeenshire coast, but floated off with the tide, which was fortunate, as it is a very nasty coast about there. The *Shamrock* (Mr. Naylor's) has also been ashore on the west coast of Scotland, near Oban, but without serious damage.

There is every prospect of an early and severe winter, as wild ducks have already appeared on the east coast several weeks earlier than usual, and they are invariably the harbingers of hard weather.

Mr. Bushby has expressed his intention of putting a stop to scenes of disorder between quarrelsome females; and last week he sent four women, who, the report says, were the wives of hardworking men and the mothers of large families of children, to prison for terms varying from twenty-one days to a month's hard labour. He certainly, in three of the cases, gave the option of a fine; but as this amounted to £5 in two instances, and to £2 10s. in the other, it was, of course, an option which could not possibly be accepted. Quarrelsome women are without doubt a nuisance to their neighbours, and possibly to the magistrate before whom their quarrels have to be investigated. But in sentencing the mothers of families to imprisonment because they quarrel with each other, is not the punishment falling with undue severity upon innocent people? Are not the husbands and the "large families" the real sufferers?

I understand that Professor Legros intends to come forward at next year's Academy Exhibition, not only as a painter, but as the author of a couple of groups in bronze. One, life-size, is of a woman and her sleeping baby, and is called "A Sailor's Wife." The other, half life-size, will be an illustration in sculpture of the fable of "Death and the Woodman," which is the subject of one of J. F. Millet's noblest pictures, and which has been already handled more than once, in painting and in etching, by Professor Legros himself. The group, which is far advanced towards completion, is modelled, not upon the artist's picture (in the possession of H.R.H. Prince Leopold), but upon the etching sent by him to the first exhibition of the Painter-Etchers, at the Hanover Gallery. It promises to be a very striking work.

The Bishop of Durham has concluded his controversy with Canon Cook, respecting the precedence of the revisers of the New Testament in their treatment of the last petition of the Lord's Prayer, and as Dr. Lightfoot approves of the course adopted, most people will be content to follow in his steps, as his authority on such a subject is beyond dispute.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Amy Lambart, drove by Gairn and Strathdon to Tillypronie yesterday and honoured Sir John and Lady Clark by a visit. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Beatrice went out driving. The Duke of Connaught went out deer stalking. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, left the Castle on a visit to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge. The Hon. Harriet Phipps left the Castle, and Lady Churchill has arrived and succeeded the Dowager Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting. The Marchioness of Ely remains at the Castle.

Her Majesty has telegraphed to Cortachy Castle expressing her sympathy with the Countess of Airlie in her bereavement.

The Marquis of Ailesbury arrived in town on Wednesday from Germany.

Count Edmund Batthyany has arrived at Brown's Hotel, *en route* for Paris, from Cowes.

Lord Carlingford has consented to visit Bath on October 26 for the purpose of distributing the prizes and certificates gained by the Bath candidates at the Oxford local examination.

Mr. and Lady Norah Hodgson have left Thomas's Hotel for Sevenoaks.

BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—The Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Montrose, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, and the Countesses of Lonsdale and Clanwilliam have intimated their intention of becoming patronesses of the Association for the Encouragement of British Woollen Manufactures.

LORD SPENCER ON AGRICULTURE.

Lord Spencer, speaking at East Haddon on Tuesday, said that what was chiefly wanted for success in agriculture was what man had no control over—namely, good weather. They heard a great deal now of what was called fair trade, and there were some who went so far as to seriously advocate a return to protection. But that was a broken reed for farmers to depend upon. He was sure they would not succeed in getting any duty placed on foreign corn. It was not only their own interest they had to consider, but the interest of the whole kingdom, and anything which would create a difficulty or impose an addition to the price of bread in their large towns would never be carried. Then they heard a great deal about disease brought by foreign cattle. No doubt from time to time, however strictly they might carry out their regulations, they did get an importation of disease. What they wanted was to carry out as perfectly as possible all the regulations they had with regard to that trade. A great deal had been done in that direction, and during the last few months they had perfected measures with a view to preventing the disease coming from the wharves where the foreign animals were landed, but it was impossible to shut the disease out completely. The question of the regulations in the country was important. Some of those regulations were exceedingly irksome and vexatious, and often caused great annoyance. But they had been very successful in checking the disease and confining it to a small space. He wished that before many months had passed they would be able to say they had a clean bill of health in the country. They had diminished the disease immensely since the winter, and they had prevented it going to Ireland and Scotland, and whole counties were entirely free from it. Landlords, he said, had to bear their share of the difficulties of agriculture just as much as the farmer, and it behoved them to give them every assistance, which out of their capital they were able to do, to enable the tenant-farmer to meet his difficulties. They heard in different parts of the country that they required a Land Bill for England and Scotland. He should have been very glad to hear the views of farmers on that subject; but he knew that the positions of English and Scotch farmers were very different from that of the Irish farmer. Every encouragement should be given to tenant-farmers to carry on to the last possible moment their work of improvement, and when they improved their farms they should be liberally and justly repaid by their landlords. To carry out such a thing as that would be of great importance, and whether they considered it next session, or within the next few sessions, Parliament, no doubt, would have to turn its attention to that end; because they must have their house in order if they wished to be successful, and it was one of the most important things to help the farmers of this country.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON THE LAND ACT.

The Bishops of Ireland have adopted the following resolutions at a meeting at Maynooth College:—

"Influenced by the same deep solicitude for the welfare of their flock, which moved them at their last general meeting in April to solicit the Government to amend the Land Bill which was then before Parliament, the Bishops of Ireland consider it their duty, at the present meeting, to state that the new Land Act is a great benefit to the tenant class, and a large instalment of justice, for which the gratitude of the country is due to Mr. Gladstone and his Government, and to all who helped them to carry this measure through Parliament.

"The bishops earnestly exhort their flocks to avail themselves of the advantage derivable from this Act, believing that, if rightly used, it will bring a present substantial benefit, and help them to obtain their rights, social and political, which they justly claim. The bishops would also urge the tenant farmers to use the means provided in the Land Act and every other means in their power to improve the condition of the labouring classes.

"The bishops avail themselves of this opportunity to call on their clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of intimidation, which can only come from the enemies of the people, and appeal to the laity to prove they love their country and faith, by seconding the clergy in the suppression of all anti-social and anti-Catholic abuses, and also in removing, as far as it lies in each one's power, the stigma which our enemies have sought to cast upon the people, that they will not pay their just debts, which they are bound to do.

"The Bishops unite with the people in urging on the Government the release of those who are still imprisoned under the Peace Preservation Act, hoping that such a measure will contribute not a little to the peace of the country. The Bishops, informed of false reports, which appear to be industriously circulated, of an alleged change of arrangement between the Catholic colleges of Ireland and the Queen's colleges, do hereby, in the discharging of their sacred office, warn their flocks that the Queen's colleges are still as much as ever intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals, and are still under the ban of the Church; that Catholic parents should not send their sons to those institutions nor should Catholic young men receive any instruction in them, and that, although Catholics may henceforth be examined and receive degrees in the new Royal University, they are now allowed to study in the Queen's colleges to prepare for those degrees and examinations. For these they have effective means provided for them in the Catholic schools and colleges throughout the country, which have proved in a remarkable manner effective in the intermediate examinations, and in the Catholic University of Dublin, whose eminent professors and tutors teach every branch of learning, including the curriculum of the Royal University, and will prepare students for all University degrees and prizes.

"The Bishops again appeal to the Government in the name of the Catholics of Ireland to establish equality as to a State grant between Catholic and non-Catholic institutions for higher education, either by disendowing the latter or by conferring equal endowments on the other. This claim appeals chiefly to public endowments still enjoyed by the Queen's Colleges, Trinity College, and Royal schools. They urgently call for a removal of the grievance so long suffered by Catholics in connection with the national system of education, and claim:

"Firstly. That grants be made by the Treasury for the training of Catholic teachers in denominational training schools.

"Secondly. That the average attendances in schools for the appointment of assistant teachers be brought back from seventy to fifty.

"Thirdly. That grants and fees be henceforth paid to convent schools on a scale which will allow for each child educated there the average amount received by the first-class female secular teachers of their schools.

"Fourthly. That the rule excluding teachers who are members of religious communities from recovering grants from the Board be rescinded, and that the money grants be equal to those given to secular teachers.

"Fifthly. That loans for the erection of school-houses be given henceforth on conditions similar to those upon which grants are given for the building of teachers' residences.

"Sixthly. That the Training Model Schools, against which the Bishops and Catholics of Ireland have so often recorded their conscientious objection, and which, as regards education, have been officially declared to be a failure, be discontinued."

MEMBERS AND CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., speaking on Wednesday at the annual dinner held in connection with the North Walsham Agricultural Association, alluded to the Fair-trade agitation. He said it would be a curse to the country if such a question was made a matter of party politics. He hoped farmers would not move in it, as Protection for food products could never be allowed, though manufacturers might get Protection for their goods. What farmers wanted was a large reduction of rents, a readjustment of local taxation, amendment of the law of distress, and that personal property should bear its fair share of local burdens. Next Session they ought to demand that measures necessary for the relief of the farmer should be brought forward. Let them as individuals do their best, and John Bull would see that they got fair play.—Sir E. Lacon, M.P., said English farmers wanted no Land Bill, but they did want fair burdens, fair prices, fair crops, fair weather, and fair trade.—Mr. C. S. Read hoped that English farmers would be reasonable in their demands.

Mr. Ecroyd, M.P., presiding on Wednesday night at an inaugural lecture in connection with the Cambridge University extension scheme at Preston, and appearing for the first time since his election, said he knew working men who had been conspicuous examples of the advantages and happiness attendant on the study of literature and history, and had observed the extremely refining influence of these studies, and how it seemed to put all distinctions of rank and wealth out of sight. He believed this was really the true democracy. No one so much required the influences of classical learning and literature generally to humanise and soften the mind, and turn it from its severe and harsh bent, as those industriously engaged in trade and commerce.

Mr. Morgan Lloyd, addressing his constituents at Holyhead on Wednesday evening, said that the past Session, although too much devoted to Irish questions, had not neglected Wales, which would benefit by the Government Commission on education and the passing of the Sunday Closing Act. He believed that the Land Bill, if it received a fair trial, would operate beneficially in Ireland. He ridiculed the Fair-trade cry, and held that neither the English nor the Welsh farmers would consent to return to Protection.

The Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., speaking at the luncheon of the Appleby and Kirkby Stephen Agricultural Society on Wednesday, said he wished to correct an impression that he was a Free Trader. He was so to a certain extent; but he did not believe that a tax upon corn could ever be imposed in England. They in England had had a sort of mongrel Free Trade. Anything he could do to assist the British farmer in the way of relieving taxation, or in any other way, he should be glad to do.

OPPORTUNISM.

In a long letter to the *Times*, headed as above, Mr. Auberon Herbert says:—

Opportunism is the science of dealing successfully with the moment and disregarding the future; of satisfying demands as they arise; of finding a way of escape out of professed principles and former pledges and statements; of "dishing" agitators and opponents; and of conciliating the people by displaying readiness on every occasion to "do something." But all systems founded on it are tricky and dangerous in their consequences. Our politicians are so accustomed to look minutely at the work under their hand that they miss sight of the great forces around them. The trees hide the forest from them. They talk of the transfer of power to the people, but do they realise what the consequences of that transfer are likely to be in the temper which, as opportunists, they are cultivating on all sides of them? Their teaching is that there should be no fixed limits to the use of power, that all things may be asked and granted, that sufficient vigour in agitation makes the right and wrong of politics. You cannot find such successful, though indiscreet, advocacy of socialism as the methods of opportunism. The avowed believers in socialism have the difficult task of showing that their system can promise and perform more for happiness than any other system. They undertake their task with courage and without concealment. If their system is best they have to prove it; if it is not the best it is for others to disprove it. It is a fair, open fight, in which if we individualists are worsted we have only ourselves to thank. Every fair-minded man who has at heart true liberty of discussion will respect the avowed socialists and their open defence of their system. But I grudge the same measure of political respect to the opportunists. They are too much like those officers supposed to be intrusted with the defence of some fortress, who slip out by the back gate (which might be labelled the gate of exception) to present the keys to the assailant. They utterly confound and confuse public opinion. What was right with them yesterday is wrong with them to-day, and the wrong of yesterday is their right of to-day.

May I add, in conclusion, that I do not write only as a free-trader, strong in the belief that Government interferences to discover for us and protect our interests are a pretentious imposture, but also from what I conceive to be the only true Democratic and Republican point of view. To tell the people in one breath that liberty and equality are theirs by right, and in the next breath that they should get as many State gifts as they can—that is to say, to take as often as they can from the pockets of the richer classes the means for providing themselves with what they want—is to my mind a sign both of confused thought and of moral recklessness. It is but a bastard democracy where rights and favours are pleaded for together. When will the politicians have nerve to tell our English people that all these State gifts, whether they be of the nature of land courts, or State-directed contracts, or Whitehall education, or Home Office inspectors, are but public alms doled out to them, and are but impediments to that true progress which can only take place when men are striving by their own efforts, in their own fashion, and at their own cost to meet the great wants of life? When will our English people learn to throw back these gifts in the face of those who offer them, as they would throw back pence offered by some one richer than themselves in the street, and filled with the sense that liberty of action is the one highest and best thing in the world, accept it with all such momentary sacrifices as it imposes? No protected interests, no favours, and no privileges, whether for poor or rich, one equal permission for each to do the best for himself, and turn his faculties to their fullest account, and one equal guarantee for life and property—these are the only true elements of a great democracy that neither "begs nor steals."

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—The following communication has been received by Mr. Lowell, the American Minister:—"Bank of England, E.C., September 27.—Sir, I have the honour to place in your Excellency's hands the accompanying address, which has been signed by upwards of 250 bankers, merchants, and others of the City of London, expressive of their sympathy at the loss which has been sustained by the people of the United States through the untimely death of President Garfield, and of their profound respect for his public and private character.—I have, etc., H. R. GRENFELL, Deputy Governor." "To his Excellency the Hon. James Russell Lowell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of St. James's:—We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, and traders of the City of London, desire to express to your Excellency our